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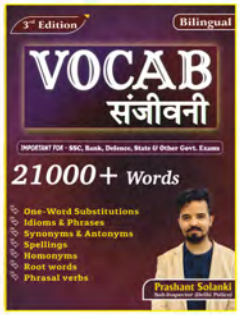
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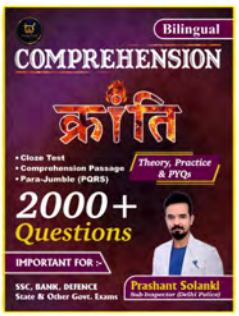
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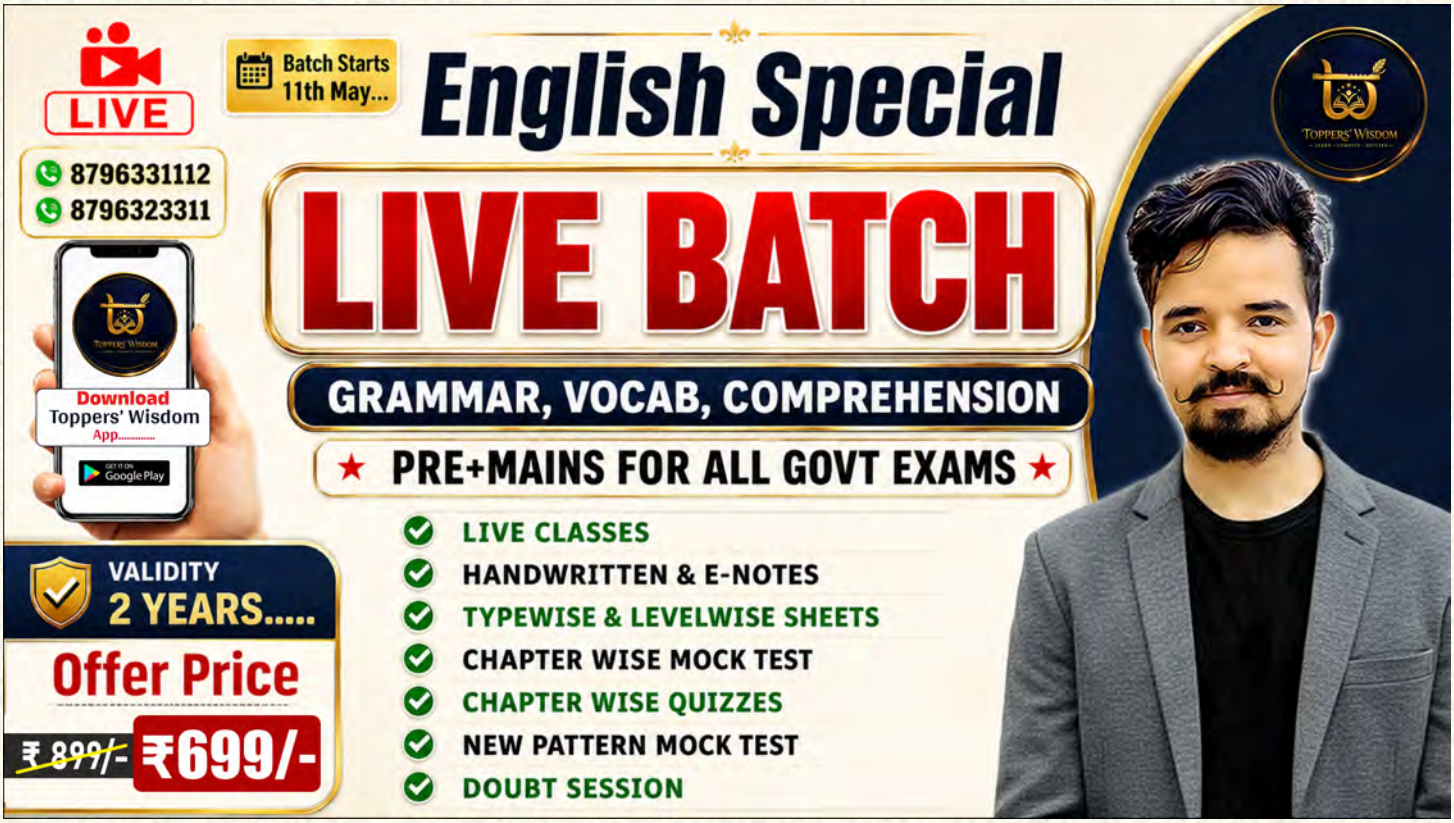
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Monthly Vocab

1. **Consequential (adjective)**
Meaning – Having important results or effects. (महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम उत्पन्न करने वाला)
Syn. – Significant, Momentous
Ant. – Trivial, Insignificant
E.g. – The court's ruling had consequential effects on future policies.

2. **Turbulent (adjective)**
Meaning – Marked by disorder, unrest, or instability. (अशांत, अव्यवस्थित)
Syn. – Chaotic, Unstable
Ant. – Calm, Peaceful
E.g. – The company went through a turbulent phase after the merger.

3. **Pivotal (adjective)**
Meaning – Of crucial importance in determining an outcome. (निर्णायक, अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण)
Syn. – Crucial, Central
Ant. – Minor, Insignificant
E.g. – Discipline plays a pivotal role in achieving success.

4. **Feud (noun)**
Meaning – A long-standing and bitter conflict. (लंबे समय तक चलने वाला टकराव)
Syn. – Rivalry, Hostility
Ant. – Harmony, Reconciliation
E.g. – The feud between the two groups disrupted social harmony.

5. **Deposed (verb)**
Meaning – Removed from a position of power or authority. (सत्ता से हटाया जाना)
Syn. – Ousted, Overthrown
Ant. – Installed, Appointed
E.g. – The dictator was deposed after mass protests.

6. **Fractious (adjective)**
Meaning – Characterised by disagreement and lack of unity. (आपसी मतभेदों से ग्रस्त)
Syn. – Divisive, Quarrelsome
Ant. – United, Cooperative
E.g. – The fractious debate delayed the final decision.

7. **Vendetta (noun)**
Meaning – A prolonged desire for revenge. (प्रतिशोध की भावना)
Syn. – Revenge, Grudge
Ant. – Forgiveness, Clemency
E.g. – Personal vendetta should not influence professional judgment.

8. **Instability (noun)**
Meaning – Lack of stability or consistency. (अस्थिरता)
Syn. – Volatility, Uncertainty
Ant. – Stability, Balance
E.g. – Political instability discourages foreign investment.

9. **Lynching (noun)**
Meaning – Killing by a mob without legal trial. (भीड़ द्वारा की गई गैर-कानूनी हत्या)
Syn. – Mob killing, Vigilantism
Ant. – Due process, Legal trial
E.g. – Lynching is a serious violation of human rights.

10. **Contentious (adjective)**
Meaning – Likely to cause disagreement or controversy. (विवादस्पद)
Syn. – Controversial, Disputed
Ant. – Uncontroversial, Agreeable
E.g. – The issue of land acquisition remains contentious.

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11. Seismic (adjective)
Meaning – Having a profound or far-reaching impact. (दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाला)
Syn. – Far-reaching, Dramatic
Ant. – Minor, Negligible
E.g. – The reform brought seismic changes to the education system.

12. Legitimacy (noun)
Meaning – Lawful acceptance or validity. (वैधता)
Syn. – Validity, Authenticity
Ant. – Illegitimacy, Invalidity
E.g. – The legitimacy of the agreement was widely questioned.

13. Disturbing (adjective)
Meaning – Causing anxiety, worry, or unease. (चिंताजनक)
Syn. – Alarming, Troubling
Ant. – Reassuring, Comforting
E.g. – The audit report revealed a disturbing misuse of public funds.

14. Lynched (verb)
Meaning – To kill a person by mob action without legal authority. (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या करना)
Syn. – Mob-killed, Executed illegally
Ant. – Protected, Rescued
E.g. – The victim was lynched after a rumour spread on social media.

15. Escalating (verb/adjective)
Meaning – Increasing rapidly in intensity or seriousness. (तेजी से बढ़ना)
Syn. – Intensifying, Aggravating
Ant. – Decreasing, Subsiding
E.g. – The border tension kept escalating despite diplomatic talks.

16. Allegedly (adverb)
Meaning – According to what is claimed, without proof. (कथित रूप से)
Syn. – Supposedly, Reportedly
Ant. – Certainly, Definitely
E.g. – The company allegedly violated environmental norms.

17. Blot (noun)
Meaning – A thing that spoils reputation or honour. (कलंक)
Syn. – Stain, Disgrace
Ant. – Honour, Distinction
E.g. – Corruption is a blot on democratic institutions.

18. Confronted (verb)
Meaning – To face or challenge someone directly. (सीधा सामना करना)
Syn. – Faced, Challenged
Ant. – Avoided, Evaded
E.g. – She confronted the official about the delay in service.

19. Unidentified (adjective)
Meaning – Not recognized or known. (अज्ञात)
Syn. – Unknown, Anonymous
Ant. – Identified, Recognised
E.g. – An unidentified object was found near the airport.

20. Assaulted (verb)
Meaning – To attack someone physically. (शारीरिक हमला करना)
Syn. – Attacked, Beat
Ant. – Defended, Guarded
E.g. – The guard was assaulted while trying to stop the theft.

21. Circulated (verb)
Meaning – Passed or spread widely among people. (प्रसारित किया जाना)
Syn. – Spread, Disseminated
Ant. – Withheld, Suppressed
E.g. – The notice was circulated among all employees.

22. Perpetual (adjective)
Meaning – Continuing forever or for a very long time. (लगातार/स्थायी)
Syn. – Continuous, Everlasting
Ant. – Temporary, Short-lived
E.g. – He lived under perpetual financial pressure.

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23. Emboldened (verb)
Meaning – Made someone more confident or courageous. (हौसला बढ़ाना)
Syn. – Encouraged, Motivated
Ant. – Discouraged, Deterred
E.g. – Public support emboldened the whistle-blower.

24. Incendiary (adjective)
Meaning – Intended to provoke anger or violence. (भड़काऊ)
Syn. – Inflammatory, Provocative
Ant. – Calming, Conciliatory
E.g. – The leader avoided incendiary language during the speech.

25. Valiantly (adverb)
Meaning – In a brave or determined manner. (साहसपूर्वक/दृढ़ प्रयास के साथ)
Syn. – Bravely, Courageously
Ant. – Cowardly, Fearfully
E.g. – The rescue team valiantly continued their efforts despite harsh weather.

26. Marginally (adverb)
Meaning – By a very small amount. (मामूली रूप से)
Syn. – Slightly, Minimally
Ant. – Significantly, Substantially
E.g. – The exam cut-off increased marginally this year.

27. Sustained (adjective)
Meaning – Continuing for a long period without interruption. (लगातार बना हुआ/दीर्घकालिक)
Syn. – Prolonged, Continuous
Ant. – Temporary, Short-lived
E.g. – Sustained practice is essential for competitive exams.

28. Optimism (noun)
Meaning – A tendency to expect favourable outcomes. (आशावाद)
Syn. – Hopefulness, Positivity
Ant. – Pessimism, Despair
E.g. – Her optimism helped her overcome repeated failures.

29. Subdued (adjective)
Meaning – Reduced in intensity; kept under control. (दबा हुआ/नियंत्रित)
Syn. – Restrained, Suppressed
Ant. – Intense, Exuberant
E.g. – The audience remained subdued after the announcement.

30. Rejig (verb)
Meaning – To reorganise or restructure something. (पुनर्गठन करना)
Syn. – Restructure, Revamp
Ant. – Disorganise, Dismantle
E.g. – The company decided to rejig its recruitment process.

31. Bolster (verb)
Meaning – To support or strengthen something. (मज़बूत करना)
Syn. – trengthen, Reinforce
Ant. – Weaken, Undermine
E.g. – Regular mock tests help bolster exam confidence.

32. Discretion (noun)
Meaning – Freedom to decide or judge independently. (विवेकाधिकार)
Syn. – Judgment, Prudence
Ant. – Compulsion, Obligation
E.g. – The final decision was left to the officer's discretion.

33. Pertinently (adverb)
Meaning – In a relevant or appropriate manner. (प्रासंगिक रूप से)
Syn. – Relevantly, Appropriately
Ant. – Irrelevantly, Inappropriately
E.g. – She pertinently raised the issue during the meeting.

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34. Automatically (adverb)

Meaning – Without deliberate human control. (स्वत:/अपने आप)

Syn. – Mechanically, Instinctively

Ant. – Deliberately, Intentionally

E.g. – The system automatically updates once connected to the internet.

35. Unenviable (adjective)

Meaning – Difficult or undesirable. (अप्रिय/ईर्ष्या योग्य नहीं)

Syn. – Undesirable, Awkward

Ant. – Desirable, Advantageous

E.g. – He was given the unenviable task of rejecting applications.

36. Commendable (adjective)

Meaning – Deserving praise or approval. (प्रशंसनीय)

Syn. – Praiseworthy, Admirable

Ant. – Blameworthy, Criticisable

E.g. – Her honesty during the investigation was commendable.

37. Imperialism (noun)

Meaning – A policy by which a country extends its power and influence over others through force or diplomacy. (साम्राज्यवाद)

Syn. – Colonialism, Expansionism

Ant. – Independence, Self-rule

E.g. – Imperialism reshaped the political boundaries of many Asian and African nations.

38. Farcical (adjective)

Meaning – Extremely absurd or ridiculous in nature. (हास्यास्पद/विद्रूप)

Syn. – Absurd, Ridiculous

Ant. – Serious, Rational

E.g. – The explanation given by the accused sounded farcical to the jury.

39. Egregious (adjective)

Meaning – Outstandingly bad or shocking. (अत्यंत घोर)

Syn. – Heinous, Shocking

Ant. – **Minor, Trivial**

E.g. – The report highlighted egregious errors in the financial records.

40. Destabilised (verb)

Meaning – Made something unstable or insecure. (अस्थिर करना)

Syn. – Disrupt, Undermine

Ant. – Stabilise, Strengthen

E.g. – Sudden policy reversals destabilised investor confidence.

41. Apprehension (noun)

Meaning – Fear or anxiety about sth; also arrest or capture. (आशंका/गिरफ्तारी)

Syn. – Anxiety, Arrest

Ant. – Confidence, Release

E.g. – There was apprehension among passengers during the storm.

42. Flagrant (adjective)

Meaning – Shockingly noticeable or obvious, especially in a bad way. (घोर/खुला हुआ)

Syn. – Blatant, Glaring

Ant. – Subtle, Inconspicuous

E.g. – It was a flagrant violation of the company's code of conduct.

43. Bypassed (verb)

Meaning – Avoided or ignored deliberately. (दरकिनार करना)

Syn. – Evaded, Ignored

Ant. – Followed, Observed

E.g. – The official bypassed established procedures to make a quick decision.

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44. Hegemony (noun)

Meaning – Dominant leadership or control of one group over others. (वर्चस्व)

Syn. – Dominance, Supremacy

Ant. – Equality, Subordination

E.g. – The firm maintained hegemony in the market for over a decade.

45. Sever (verb)

Meaning – To cut off or break completely. (पूरी तरह अलग करना)

Syn. – Detach, Cut off

Ant. – Connect, Unite

E.g. – She decided to sever all professional ties with the organisation.

46. Pyrrhic (adjective)

Meaning – Describing a victory gained at such a great cost that it is not worth it. (भारी नुकसान वाली)

Syn. – Costly, Hollow

Ant. – Advantageous, Beneficial

E.g. – The legal win turned out to be a pyrrhic victory due to massive expenses.

47. Authoritarian (adjective)

Meaning – Favouring strict control and obedience, with little personal freedom. (अधिनायकवादी)

Syn. – Autocratic, Dictatorial

Ant. – Democratic, Liberal

E.g. – The principal's authoritarian attitude discouraged open discussion.

48. Ratifies (verb)

Meaning – Gives formal approval or official confirmation. (औपचारिक स्वीकृति देना)

Syn. – Approves, Endorses

Ant. – Rejects, Revokes

E.g. – The committee ratified the agreement after lengthy deliberations.

49. Incarceration (noun)

Meaning – The state of being imprisoned. (कारावास/कैद)

Syn. – Imprisonment, Confinement

Ant. – Release, Freedom

E.g. – Prolonged incarceration can ruin a young person's career.

50. Prima facie (adjective/adverb)

Meaning – Based on first impression; apparent at first sight. (प्रथम दृष्टया)

Syn. – Apparent, Seemingly

Ant. – Disproved, False

E.g. – The complaint establishes a prima facie case against the firm.

51. Alleged (adjective)

Meaning – Claimed to be true but not yet proved. (कथित)

Syn. – Supposed, Claimed

Ant. – Proven, Established

E.g. – The alleged misconduct is still under investigation.

52. Stringent (adjective)

Meaning – Very strict or severe. (कठोर)

Syn. – Strict, Harsh

Ant. – Lenient, Mild

E.g. – Stringent laws were introduced to curb corruption.

53. Embolden (verb)

Meaning – To give confidence or courage to act. (साहस देना/प्रोत्साहित करना)

Syn. – Encourage, Inspire

Ant. – Discourage, Deter

E.g. – Public support emboldened the leader to speak openly.

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54. Terroristic (adjective)
Meaning – Relating to terrorism or terror activities. (आतंकवादी प्रकृति का)
Syn. – Extremist, Violent
Ant. – Peaceful, Lawful
E.g. – The agency warned against terroristic activities online.

55. Overarching (adjective)
Meaning – Comprehensive; all-inclusive. (व्यापक/सर्वव्यापी)
Syn. – Comprehensive, All-encompassing
Ant. – Limited, Narrow
E.g. – Education remains the overarching objective of the policy.

56. Quell (verb)
Meaning – To suppress or put an end to something forcefully. (दबाना/शांत करना)
Syn. – Suppress, Subdue
Ant. – Encourage, Provoke
E.g. – The police tried to quell the disturbance peacefully.

57. Normalise (verb)
Meaning – To make something usual or accepted. (सामान्य बनाना)
Syn. – Regularise, Standardise
Ant. – Disrupt, Abnormalise
E.g. – Authorities attempted to normalise public services after the strike.

58. Hierarchy (noun)
Meaning – A system of ranking or order of authority. (पदानुक्रम)
Syn. – Ranking, Order
Ant. – Equality, Parity
E.g. – The hierarchy of command must be clearly defined.

59. Perpetrators (noun)
Meaning – People who commit a crime or wrongdoing. (अपराधी)
Syn. – Offenders, Culprits
Ant. – Victims, Innocents
E.g. – The perpetrators were brought to justice after years.

60. Rationalise (verb)
Meaning – To organise or simplify logically. (युक्तिसंगत बनाना)
Syn. – Streamline, Systematise
Ant. – Complicate, Disorganise
E.g. – The board decided to rationalise the workflow.

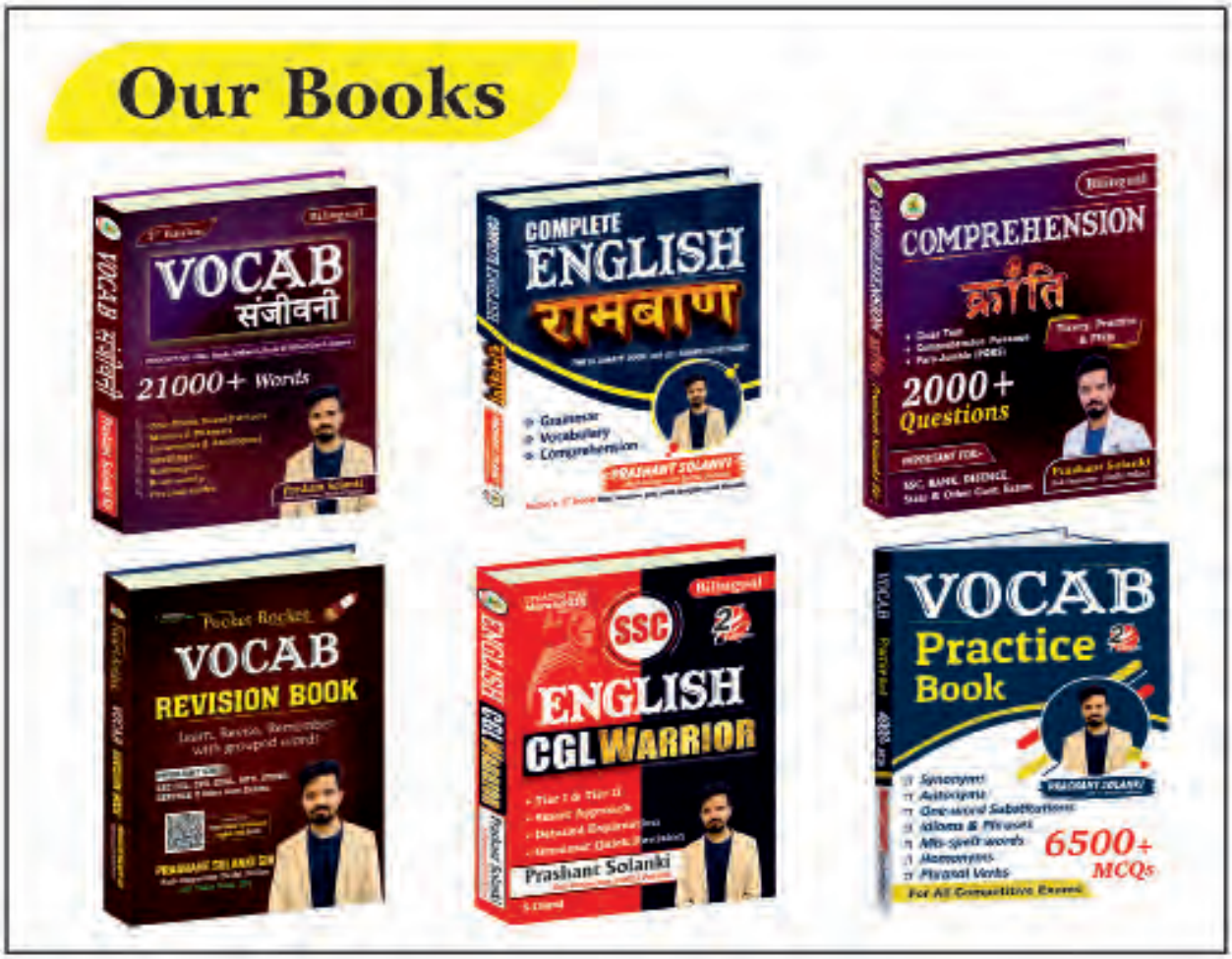
61. Removal (noun)
Meaning – The act of taking something or someone away. (हटाया जाना/अलग करना)
Syn. – Elimination, Taking away
Ant. – Retention, Keeping
E.g. – The removal of illegal posters was ordered by the authorities.

62. Unauthorised (adjective)
Meaning – Done without official permission. (अनधिकृत)
Syn. – Illegal, Unapproved
Ant. – Authorised, Permitted
E.g. – An unauthorised construction was demolished by the civic body.

63. Unilateral (adjective)
Meaning – Performed by one side alone. (एकतरफा)
Syn. – One-sided, Independent
Ant. – Bilateral, Multilateral
E.g. – The unilateral decision angered the trade partners.

64. Expansionism (noun)
Meaning – A policy of expanding territorial or political power. (विस्तारवादी नीति)
Syn. – Imperialism, Aggression
Ant. – Isolationism, Non-expansion
E.g. – Expansionism often results in international conflict.

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65. Extract (verb)
Meaning – To remove something with effort or force. (निकालना)
Syn. – Remove, Draw out
Ant. – Insert, Put in
E.g. – The doctor had to extract the bullet carefully.

66. Pleaded (verb)
Meaning – Made a formal statement in court. (अदालत में दलील दी)
Syn. – Declared, Asserted
Ant. – Withdrew, Retracted
E.g. – He pleaded guilty after strong evidence was presented.

67. Diverged (verb)
Meaning – To move away from a common course or opinion. (अलग होना/भिन्न होना)
Syn. – Deviated, Differed
Ant. – Converged, United
E.g. – Their career paths diverged after college.

68. Brazen (adjective)
Meaning – Bold and without shame. (निर्लज्ज)
Syn. – Shameless, Audacious
Ant. – Modest, Reserved
E.g. – It was a brazen lie told in front of everyone.

69. Interference (noun)
Meaning – Involvement in others' affairs without permission. (हस्तक्षेप)
Syn. – Intervention, Meddling
Ant. – Non-intervention, Autonomy
E.g. – Government interference in the market was criticised.

70. Embolden (verb)
Meaning – To give confidence or courage to act. (हौसला बढ़ाना)
Syn. – Encourage, Motivate
Ant. – Discourage, Deter
E.g. – Early success emboldened the team to aim higher.

71. Fomenting (verb)
Meaning – Stirring up trouble or unrest. (भड़काना)
Syn. – Inciting, Provoking
Ant. – Calming, Suppressing
E.g. – The speech was accused of fomenting violence.

72. Depredation (noun)
Meaning – An act of plundering or destruction. (लूट-पाट/विनाश)
Syn. – Plunder, Ravage
Ant. – Protection, Conservation
E.g. – The forest suffered depredation due to illegal mining.

73. Constitutional (adjective)
Meaning – Relating to the Constitution or fundamental principles of law. (संवैधानिक)
Syn. – Legal, Fundamental
Ant. – Illegal, Unlawful
E.g. – Freedom of expression is a constitutional right.

74. Enrolled (verb)
Meaning – Officially registered or admitted as a member. (पंजीकृत)
Syn. – Registered, Listed
Ant. – Excluded, Removed
E.g. – She enrolled in a competitive exam coaching institute.

75. Harassment (noun)
Meaning – Aggressive pressure or persistent disturbance. (उत्पीड़न)
Syn. – Persecution, Torment
Ant. – Protection, Relief
E.g. – Laws exist to prevent harassment at the workplace.

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76. Evident (adjective)

Meaning – Clearly seen or understood; obvious. (स्पष्ट)

Syn. – Apparent, Obvious

Ant. – Hidden, Unclear

E.g. – His excitement was evident from his voice.

77. Integrity (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. (ईमानदारी/नैतिकता)

Syn. – Honesty, Uprightness

Ant. – Corruption, Dishonesty

E.g. – Integrity is expected from all public servants.

78. Substantive (adjective)

Meaning – Having real importance or meaning; not superficial. (वास्तविक/ठोस)

Syn. – Significant, Meaningful

Ant. – Trivial, Superficial

E.g. – The discussion focused on substantive reforms.

79. Maxim (noun)

Meaning – A short statement expressing a general truth or rule of conduct (सूक्ति/सिद्धांत)

Syn. – Proverb, Saying

Ant. – Absurdity, Fallacy

E.g. – The maxim "Honesty is the best policy" is widely accepted.

80. Phantom (adjective/noun)

Meaning – Existing only in imagination; unreal. (काल्पनिक)

Syn. – Imaginary, Illusory

Ant. – Real, Actual

E.g. – Fear of a phantom danger can affect decision-making.

81. Facade (noun)

Meaning – A deceptive outward appearance hiding reality. (मुखौटा/दिखावा)

Syn. – Pretence, Front

Ant. – Reality, Truth

E.g. – His calm behaviour was merely a facade.

82. Partisan (adjective)

Meaning – Biased in support of a particular group or side. (पक्षपाती)

Syn. – Biased, Prejudiced

Ant. – Neutral, Impartial

E.g. – An election authority must not be partisan.

83. Undermined (verb)

Meaning – Gradually weakened or damaged. (कमजोर किया)

Syn. – Weakened, Eroded

Ant. – Strengthened, Reinforced

E.g. – Lack of preparation undermined his confidence.

84. Inconvenience (noun)

Meaning – Trouble or difficulty caused to someone. (असुविधा)

Syn. – Discomfort, Difficulty

Ant. – Comfort, Ease

E.g. – Construction work caused inconvenience to residents.

85. Crossfire (noun)

Meaning – A situation of conflict involving opposing sides. (दो विरोधी पक्षों में संघर्ष की स्थिति)

Syn. – Conflict, Clash

Ant. – Harmony, Peace

E.g. – Innocent civilians were caught in the crossfire between rival groups.

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86. Scourge (noun)
Meaning – A cause of widespread suffering or harm. (नुकसान पहुँचाने वाला कारण)
Syn. – Curse, Plague
Ant. – Blessing, Benefit
E.g. – Inflation has become a major scourge for the middle class.

87. Turbulence (noun)
Meaning – A state of disorder, instability, or confusion. (अस्थिरता या अव्यवस्था की स्थिति)
Syn. – Instability, Unrest
Ant. – Stability, Calm
E.g. – Political turbulence affected investor confidence.

88. Amplified (verb/adjective)
Meaning – Made louder, stronger, or exaggerated. (बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर प्रस्तुत किया गया)
Syn. – Intensified, Magnified
Ant. – Reduced, Minimized
E.g. – Fear was amplified by misleading news reports.

89. Ghastly (adjective)
Meaning – Shockingly unpleasant or horrifying. (अत्यंत भयावह या डरावना)
Syn. – Horrible, Dreadful
Ant. – Pleasant, Agreeable
E.g. – The accident left behind a ghastly scene.

90. Scrambling (noun)
Meaning – A state of disorder or confusion; hurried or disorganized activity. (अव्यवस्था/हड़बड़ी)
Syn. – Confusion, Disorder, Chaos
Ant. – Order, Arrangement, System
E.g. – There was complete scrambling among passengers after the sudden announcement.

91. Condemnation (noun)
Meaning – Strong expression of disapproval. (कड़ी निंदा)
Syn. – Denunciation, Criticism
Ant. – Praise, Approval
E.g. – The policy drew widespread condemnation from experts.

92. Reflexive (adjective)
Meaning – Done automatically or without careful thought. (स्वतः या बिना सोचे-समझे किया गया)
Syn. – Instinctive, Automatic
Ant. – Deliberate, Considered
E.g. – His reflexive reaction created further confusion.

93. Prematurely (adverb)
Meaning – Before the appropriate or expected time. (उचित समय से पहले)
Syn. – Hastily, Early
Ant. – Timely, Appropriately
E.g. – The building was prematurely declared unsafe.

94. Conundrum (noun)
Meaning – A confusing and difficult problem or question. (जटिल या उलझी हुई समस्या)
Syn. – Puzzle, Dilemma, Riddle
Ant. – Solution, Answer, Clarity
E.g. – Choosing the right career is a real conundrum for many students.

95. Missive (noun)
Meaning – A formal written letter or message. (औपचारिक लिखित संदेश या पत्र)
Syn. – Letter, Dispatch
Ant. – Silence, Oral reply
E.g. – The embassy issued a missive clarifying its position.

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96. Pragmatism (noun)
Meaning – A practical approach to problems and situations rather than an idealistic one. (व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण)
Syn. – Practicality, Realism, Utilitarianism
Ant. – Idealism, Impracticality, Theoretical approach
E.g. – His pragmatism helped him make decisions based on facts, not emotions.

97. Vendetta (noun)
Meaning – A prolonged and bitter desire for revenge. (व्यक्तिगत प्रतिशोध)
Syn. – Revenge, Grudge
Ant. – Forgiveness, Reconciliation
E.g. – The investigation appeared to be driven by vendetta rather than evidence.

98. Integrity (noun)
Meaning – The quality of being honest and morally upright. (ईमानदारी/नैतिकता)
Syn. – Honesty, Probity
Ant. – Corruption, Dishonesty
E.g. – Public officials are expected to maintain integrity in their duties.

99. Incumbents (noun)
Meaning – Persons currently holding official positions. (वर्तमान पदधारी)
Syn. – Office-holders, Sitting officials
Ant. – Challengers
E.g. – Incumbents often enjoy greater visibility during elections.

100. Feeble (adjective)
Meaning – Lacking strength or force; weak. (कमज़ोर)
Syn. – Weak, Frail
Ant. – Strong, Robust
E.g. – The committee rejected the feeble justification offered.

101. Partisan (adjective)
Meaning – Showing strong and biased support for a particular party. (पक्षपाती)
Syn. – Biased, Prejudiced
Ant. – Impartial, Neutral
E.g. – The report was criticised for being partisan in nature.

102. Obstructed (verb)
Meaning – Blocked or prevented from progressing. (बाधा डाली गई)
Syn. – Hindered, Blocked
Ant. – Facilitated, Assisted
E.g. – Protesters obstructed the road for several hours.

103. Tangentially (adverb)
Meaning – In an indirect or marginal way. (अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से)
Syn. – Indirectly, Slightly
Ant. – Directly
E.g. – The issue was tangentially connected to the main topic.

104. Hyperactive (adjective)
Meaning – Excessively or unusually active. (अत्यधिक सक्रिय)
Syn. – Overactive, Restless
Ant. – Lethargic, Inactive
E.g. – A hyperactive market often reacts sharply to rumours.

105. Assertion (noun)
Meaning – A confident statement or claim. (दावा/कथन)
Syn. – Claim, Declaration
Ant. – Denial, Retraction
E.g. – His assertion was questioned during the debate.

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106. Proceeds (of crime) (noun)

Meaning – Money obtained through illegal activities. (अपराध से अर्जित धन)

Syn. – Ill-gotten gains, Illegal proceeds

Ant. – Legitimate earnings, Lawful income

E.g. – Authorities seized the proceeds of crime during the raid.

107. Vigilance (noun)

Meaning – Careful and continuous watchfulness. (सतर्कता)

Syn. – Alertness, Watchfulness

Ant. – Negligence, Carelessness

E.g. – Constant vigilance is required to prevent fraud.

108. Confronted (verb)

Meaning – Faced or dealt with a difficult situation. (सामना किया)

Syn. – Faced, Encountered

Ant. – Avoided, Evaded

E.g. – The organisation confronted the crisis with confidence.

109. Urgency (noun)

Meaning – Immediate importance or necessity; (तात्कालिकता)

Syn. – Exigency, Immediacy, Pressing need, Criticality, Priority

Ant. – Delay, Laxity, Negligence

E.g. – The urgency of the medical situation required the doctors to act immediately.

110. Sanctions (noun)

Meaning – Official restrictions or penalties; (प्रतिबंध)

Syn. – Restrictions, Penalties, Embargoes, Prohibitions, Restraints

Ant. – Permissions, Approvals, Freedom

E.g. – The UN imposed sanctions on the country for violating international law.

111. Punitive (adjective)

Meaning–Intended as punishment; (दंडात्मक)

Syn. – Penal, Disciplinary, Corrective, Retributive, Punishing

Ant. – Lenient, Forgiving, Rewarding

E.g. – The government introduced punitive measures to curb tax evasion.

112. Hegemony (noun)

Meaning – Leadership or dominance of one country/group over others; (प्रभुत्व, वर्चस्व)

Syn. – Supremacy, Dominance, Authority, Control, Leadership

Ant. – Subordination, Inferiority, Weakness

E.g. – The British Empire maintained hegemony over India for nearly two centuries.

113. Circumvent (verb)

Meaning – To avoid or bypass by cleverness; (चतुराई से बचना)

Syn. – Evade, Bypass, Dodge, Elude, Outwit

Ant. – Confront, Face, Obey

E.g. – The students tried to circumvent the strict rules by taking a different route.

114. Substantial (adjective)

Meaning – Large in amount, size, or importance; (पर्याप्त, महत्वपूर्ण)

Syn. – Significant, Considerable, Major, Appreciable, Extensive

Ant. – Insignificant, Minimal, Trivial

E.g. – The company made a substantial investment in renewable energy projects.

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115. Dominance (noun)
Meaning – State of having control or influence; (प्रभुत्व, वर्चस्व)
Syn. – Supremacy, Control, Authority, Predominance, Rule
Ant. – Subordination, Weakness, Inferiority
E.g. – The team's dominance in the championship was evident from their flawless performance.

116. Spectre (noun)
Meaning – Threat, fear, or visible sign of something ominous; (भूत, भय)
Syn. – Ghost, Phantom, Threat, Menace, Apparition
Ant. – Reality, Fact, Assurance
E.g. – The spectre of unemployment haunted the country during the economic crisis.

117. Parallel (adjective)
Meaning – Existing at the same time or corresponding; (समानांतर)
Syn. – Concurrent, Simultaneous, Equivalent, Matching, Coexisting
Ant. – Opposite, Divergent, Contradictory
E.g. – The company ran a parallel training program for both new and senior employees.

118. Architecture (noun)
Meaning – Structure or framework of a system; (संरचना, ढांचा)
Syn. – Structure, Framework, Design, Organization, Layout
Ant. – Chaos, Disorganization, Collapse
E.g. – The new software architecture improved the system's efficiency significantly.

119. Transition (noun)
Meaning – Process of change from one state to another; (परिवर्तन, संक्रमण)
Syn. – Changeover, Shift, Transformation, Conversion, Progression
Ant. – Stagnation, Continuity, Stability
E.g. – The transition from traditional teaching to online classes was challenging for teachers.

120. Adversely (adverb)
Meaning – In a harmful or negative manner. (प्रतिकूल रूप से)
Syn. – Negatively, Unfavorably
Ant. – Favorably, Positively
E.g. – Poor weather conditions adversely affected the flight schedule.

121. Misplaced (adjective)
Meaning – Based on wrong judgment or understanding. (गलत धारणा पर आधारित)
Syn. – Unfounded, Ill-judged
Ant. – Justified, Appropriate
E.g. – His anger towards the staff was completely misplaced.

122. Provisions (noun)
Meaning – Conditions or clauses in a law or agreement. (प्रावधान)
Syn. – Clauses, Stipulations
Ant. – Omission, Neglect
E.g. – The contract includes provisions for early termination.

123. Adoption (noun)
Meaning – Formal acceptance or implementation. (औपचारिक रूप से अपनाना)
Syn. – Acceptance, Approval
Ant. – Rejection, Abandonment
E.g. – The company announced the adoption of a new safety policy.

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124. Ostensibly (adverb)

Meaning – Apparently or seemingly, but not necessarily true. (प्रतीत होता है कि)

Syn. – Apparently, Seemingly

Ant. – Actually, Genuinely

E.g. – He was ostensibly calm, but his hands were shaking.

125. Enrichment (noun)

Meaning – Improvement in quality or value. (समृद्धि/उन्नयन)

Syn. – Enhancement, Improvement

Ant. – Impoverishment, Degradation

E.g. – Reading literature contributes to the enrichment of one's mind.

126. Correspond (verb)

Meaning – To communicate through letters or emails. (पत्राचार करना)

Syn. – Communicate, Write

Ant. – Ignore, Disconnect

E.g. – She regularly corresponds with her mentor via email.

127. Exempt (adjective/verb)

Meaning – Free from an obligation or duty. (छूट प्राप्त)

Syn. – Immune, Free

Ant. – Liable, Obligated

E.g. – Senior citizens are exempt from paying this fee.

128. Languishing (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Remaining neglected or delayed for a long time. (लंबे समय तक लंबित रहना)

Syn. – Stagnating, Neglected

Ant. – Progressing, Flourishing

E.g. – The project has been languishing due to lack of funds.

129. Indefinitely (adverb)

Meaning – For an unlimited or unknown period. (अनिश्चित काल तक)

Syn. – Permanently, Endlessly

Ant. – Temporarily, Briefly

E.g. – The match was postponed indefinitely due to heavy rain.

130. Approximation (noun)

Meaning – Something close to but not exactly correct. (अनुमानित रूप)

Syn. – Estimate, Rough idea

Ant. – Accuracy, Exactness

E.g. – The cost given was only an approximation.

131. Dormant (adjective)

Meaning – Inactive but not ended. (निष्क्रिय)

Syn. – Inactive, Idle

Ant. – Active, Operational

E.g. – The volcano has remained dormant for centuries.

132. Instalment (noun)

Meaning – One of several parts paid or done at different times. (किस्त/चरण)

Syn. – Portion, Segment

Ant. – Whole, Lump sum

E.g. – He decided to pay the fees in easy instalments.

133. Weightages (noun)

Meaning – Relative importance assigned to different components. (भारांक)

Syn. – Importance, Emphasis

Ant. – Insignificance, Neglect

E.g. – Different subjects carry different weightages in the exam.

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134. Statistical (adjective)
Meaning – Related to numerical data or statistics. (सांख्यिकीय)
Syn. – Numerical, Quantitative
Ant. – Qualitative, Descriptive
E.g. – The decision was supported by statistical analysis.

135. Curiosity (noun)
Meaning – A strong desire to know or learn something. (जिज्ञासा)
Syn. – Inquisitiveness, Eagerness
Ant. – Indifference, Apathy
E.g. – Curiosity drove him to read more about space science.

136. Substantially (adverb)
Meaning – To a large or significant extent. (काफी हद तक)
Syn. – Considerably, Significantly
Ant. – Slightly, Minimally
E.g. – The road conditions have improved substantially.

137. Anecdotal (adjective)
Meaning – Based on personal experience rather than facts or research. (अनुभवजन्य/किस्सों पर आधारित)
Syn. – Personal, Informal
Ant. – Factual, Empirical
E.g. – Anecdotal evidence cannot replace scientific proof.

138. Outdated (adjective)
Meaning – No longer useful or relevant because of being old. (पुराना/अप्रचलित)
Syn. – Obsolete, Old-fashioned
Ant. – Modern, Updated
E.g. – The software became outdated within a few years.

139. Perceived (adjective)
Meaning – Understood or interpreted in a particular way. (माना गया/महसूस किया गया)
Syn. – Believed, Considered
Ant. – Actual, Objective
E.g. – The rule was perceived as unfair by the workers.

140. Accelerate (verb)
Meaning – To increase speed or rate. (तेज़ होना)
Syn. – Speed up, Hasten
Ant. – Slow down, Decelerate
E.g. – Economic reforms can accelerate development.

141. Capture (verb)
Meaning – To accurately represent or record something. (दर्शाना/पकड़ना)
Syn. – Record, Portray
Ant. – Miss, Overlook
E.g. – The photograph captures the emotion of the moment.

142. Aggregates (verb)
Meaning – Combines several elements into a whole. (एकत्र करता है)
Syn. – Collects, Combines
Ant. – Separates, Divides
E.g. – The app aggregates news from different websites.

143. Nuances (noun)
Meaning – Subtle or slight differences in meaning or expression. (सूक्ष्म अंतर)
Syn. – Subtleties, Variations
Ant. – Obviousness, Clarity
E.g. – Understanding social nuances is important in interviews.

144. Acquiring (verb)
Meaning – Getting or obtaining something, especially through effort. (प्राप्त करना)
Syn. – Obtaining, Gaining
Ant. – Losing, Relinquishing
E.g. – He is acquiring knowledge through regular reading.

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145. Maiden (adjective)
Meaning – First or earliest of its kind. (प्रथम/पहली बार)
Syn. – First, Initial
Ant. – Subsequent, Later
E.g. – The scientist announced her maiden discovery last year.

146. Quest (noun)
Meaning – A long or difficult search for something. (खोज/प्रयास)
Syn. – Pursuit, Search
Ant. – Abandonment, Neglect
E.g. – His quest for success demanded years of dedication.

147. Stiff (adjective)
Meaning – Difficult or severe. (कठिन)
Syn. – Tough, Hard
Ant. – Easy, Simple
E.g. – The interview panel gave the candidates stiff questions.

148. Defending (adjective)
Meaning – Attempting to retain a title, position, or status. (बचाव करते हुए/रक्षा करते हुए)
Syn. – Protecting, Safeguarding
Ant. – Attacking, Yielding
E.g. – The defending champion played cautiously in the final round.

149. Rewarding (adjective)
Meaning – Providing satisfaction or benefit. (संतोषजनक)
Syn. – Fulfilling, Satisfying
Ant. – Disappointing, Frustrating
E.g. – Social work can be emotionally rewarding.

150. Clinch (verb)
Meaning – To secure or settle decisively. (निश्चित करना/जीत लेना)
Syn. – Secure, Seal
Ant. – Lose, Forfeit
E.g. – She clinched the promotion with her performance.

151. Almighty (adjective)
Meaning – Very great or powerful in degree. (अत्यंत बड़ा/बहुत शक्तिशाली)
Syn. – Enormous, Tremendous
Ant. – Minor, Insignificant
E.g. – Completing the project alone was an almighty task.

152. Remarkable (adjective)
Meaning – Unusual or worthy of attention. (उल्लेखनीय)
Syn. – Noteworthy, Exceptional
Ant. – Ordinary, Common
E.g. – She made remarkable progress in a short time.

153. Consistency (noun)
Meaning – The quality of being steady or reliable in behavior or results. (निरंतरता)
Syn. – Regularity, Stability
Ant. – Inconsistency, Variability
E.g. – Consistency is essential for long-term success.

154. Uncompetitive (adjective)
Meaning – Not able to compete successfully. (प्रतिस्पर्धा में कमजोर)
Syn. – Ineffective, Inferior
Ant. – Competitive, Strong
E.g. – High costs made the product uncompetitive in the market.

155. Hegemony (noun)
Meaning – Leadership or dominance by one group or power over others. (प्रभुत्व)
Syn. – Dominance, Supremacy
Ant. – Equality, Subordination
E.g. – The empire maintained political hegemony for decades.

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156. Ambiguity (noun)
Meaning – The quality of being open to more than one interpretation; lack of clarity. (अस्पष्टता)
Syn. – Uncertainty, Vagueness
Ant. – Clarity, Certainty
E.g. – The ambiguity in the question confused many candidates.

157. Massification (noun)
Meaning – The process of expanding something to involve large numbers of people. (व्यापक विस्तार)
Syn. – Expansion, Widespread growth
Ant. – Restriction, Limitation
E.g. – Massification of digital banking has changed financial habits.

158. Commensurate (adjective)
Meaning – Matching in degree or proportion. (समानुपाती/अनुरूप)
Syn. – Proportionate, Corresponding
Ant. – Disproportionate, Unequal
E.g. – Rewards should be commensurate with hard work.

159. Distress (noun)
Meaning – Extreme anxiety, sorrow, or mental suffering. (मानसिक पीड़ा)
Syn. – Anguish, Suffering
Ant. – Comfort, Ease
E.g. – Financial distress forced him to sell his house.

160. Invoked (verb)
Meaning – To formally apply or call upon a rule, law, or authority. (लागू करना/आह्वान करना)
Syn. – Applied, Called upon
Ant. – Ignored, Rejected
E.g. – Emergency powers were invoked during the crisis.

161. Directives (noun)
Meaning – Official instructions or authoritative orders. (निर्देश)
Syn. – Orders, Instructions
Ant. – Requests, Suggestions
E.g. – The company issued strict directives regarding data security.

162. Evidently (adverb)
Meaning – Clearly; in a way that is obvious. (स्पष्ट रूप से)
Syn. – Clearly, Apparently
Ant. – Doubtfully, Uncertainly
E.g. – She was evidently unhappy with the decision.

163. Storied (adjective)
Meaning – Having a famous or respected history. (गौरवशाली/प्रसिद्ध)
Syn. – Renowned, Celebrated
Ant. – Obscure, Unknown
E.g. – The institution has a storied tradition of excellence.

164. Pronounced (adjective)
Meaning – Very noticeable or clearly marked. (स्पष्ट/तीव्र)
Syn. – Marked, Noticeable
Ant. – Slight, Indistinct
E.g. – There was a pronounced difference in their performance.

165. Leverage (verb)
Meaning – To use something to maximum advantage. (लाभ उठाना/प्रभावी उपयोग करना)
Syn. – Utilize, Exploit
Ant. – Waste, Squander
E.g. – He leveraged his experience to get a better job.

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166. Recalcitrant (adjective)
Meaning – Stubbornly resisting authority or control. (हठी/अड़ियल)
Syn. – Obstinate, Defiant
Ant. – Obedient, Compliant
E.g. – The recalcitrant employee refused to follow instructions.

167. Daunting (adjective)
Meaning – Seeming difficult or intimidating. (कठिन/डरावना)
Syn. – Intimidating, Challenging
Ant. – Easy, Encouraging
E.g. – Preparing for the exam felt daunting at first.

168. Flare-up (noun)
Meaning – A sudden outbreak or increase, especially of violence or anger. (अचानक भड़क उठना/उग्र हो जाना)
Syn. – Outburst, Eruption
Ant. – Calm, Subsiding
E.g. – A minor argument led to a sudden flare-up between the two groups.

169. Ceasefire (noun)
Meaning – An agreement between opposing sides to stop fighting temporarily or permanently. (युद्धविराम)
Syn. – Truce, Armistice
Ant. – War, Hostilities
E.g. – The ceasefire allowed civilians to return safely to their homes.

170. Geopolitical (adjective)
Meaning – Relating to politics, especially international relations, influenced by geography. (भू-राजनीतिक)
Syn. – Strategic, Political
Ant. – Local, Domestic
E.g. – Control of the sea route gives the country geopolitical importance.

171. Vulnerabilities (noun)
Meaning – Weaknesses that make someone or something open to harm or attack. (कमज़ोरियाँ/भेद्यता)
Syn. – Weaknesses, Exposures
Ant. – Strengths, Safeguards
E.g. – The audit revealed serious vulnerabilities in the security system.

172. Offensive (noun)
Meaning – A large-scale military attack or campaign. (आक्रमण/सैन्य हमला)
Syn. – Assault, Attack
Ant. – Defence, Protection
E.g. – The army began an offensive to regain lost territory.

173. Escalated (verb)
Meaning – Increased rapidly in seriousness, intensity, or scope. (तेज़ी से बढ़ जाना/गंभीर हो जाना)
Syn. – Intensified, Aggravated
Ant. – Reduced, De-escalated
E.g. – The disagreement escalated into a major legal dispute.

174. Recaptured (verb)
Meaning – Took control of something again after losing it. (दोबारा कब्ज़ा करना)
Syn. – Regained, Reclaimed
Ant. – Lost, Surrendered
E.g. – Firefighters recaptured control of the forest fire by evening.

175. Delegation (noun)
Meaning – A group of people chosen to represent others, especially in discussions or negotiations. (प्रतिनिधिमंडल)
Syn. – Mission, Deputation
Ant. – Individual, Isolation
E.g. – A trade delegation visited the country to discuss new agreements.

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176. Dissolution (noun)
Meaning – The official ending or breaking up of an organisation or institution. (विघटन)
Syn. – Disbandment, Termination
Ant. – Formation, Establishment
E.g. – The court ordered the dissolution of the illegal association.

177. Rebuke (noun)
Meaning – An expression of strong disapproval or criticism. (कड़ी फटकार/डाँट)
Syn. – Reprimand, Admonishment
Ant. – Praise, Approval
E.g. – The employee received a rebuke for violating office rules.

178. Entrenched (adjective)
Meaning – Firmly established and difficult to change or remove. (गहराई से स्थापित)
Syn. – Deep-rooted, Ingrained
Ant. – Flexible, Temporary
E.g. – Corruption has become entrenched in the system over decades.

179. Impoverished (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely poor; lacking basic resources. (अत्यंत निर्धन/गरीब)
Syn. – Destitute, Needy
Ant. – Wealthy, Prosperous
E.g. – The NGO focuses on educating children from impoverished families.

180. Prudent (adjective)
Meaning – Showing careful judgment or wisdom. (विवेकपूर्ण, समझदारी भरा)
Syn. – Wise, Sensible
Ant. – Rash, Careless
E.g. – It is prudent to verify facts before making public statements.

181. Dragnet (noun)
Meaning – A system or operation that affects a large number of people indiscriminately. (अंधाधुंध कार्रवाई या व्यापक जाल)
Syn. – Sweep, Clampdown
Ant. – Targeted action, Selective approach
E.g. – The new policy became a dragnet that affected even law-abiding citizens.

182. Genuine (adjective)
Meaning – Real or authentic; not false or fabricated. (वास्तविक, असली)
Syn. – Authentic, True
Ant. – Fake, Spurious
E.g. – The teacher appreciated the student's genuine effort.

183. Egregious (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely bad or shocking. (अत्यंत गंभीर, चौंकाने वाला)
Syn. – Shocking, Appalling
Ant. – Trivial, Minor
E.g. – The audit revealed egregious misuse of public funds.

184. Anomaly (noun)
Meaning – Something that deviates from what is normal or expected. (असामान्य स्थिति, विसंगति)
Syn. – Irregularity, Deviation
Ant. – Normality, Uniformity
E.g. – The sudden fall in marks was an anomaly in her academic record.

185. Aggressive (adjective)
Meaning – Forceful or excessively assertive in approach. (आक्रामक)
Syn. – Forceful, Assertive
Ant. – Passive, Moderate
E.g. – An aggressive strategy may backfire in negotiations.

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186. Deduplicating (verb)

Meaning – Removing repeated or duplicate entries. (दोहराव हटाने की प्रक्रिया)

Syn. – Eliminating duplicates, Streamlining

Ant. – Repeating, Duplicating

E.g. – The database team is deduplicating records to improve efficiency.

187. Illogical (adjective)

Meaning – Not based on reason or clear thinking. (तर्कहीन)

Syn. – Unreasonable, Absurd

Ant. – Logical, Rational

E.g. – His conclusion was illogical and unsupported by evidence.

188. Incomprehensible (adjective)

Meaning – Impossible or extremely difficult to understand. (समझ से परे)

Syn. – Unintelligible, Obscure

Ant. – Clear, Comprehensible

E.g. – The technical manual was incomprehensible to beginners.

189. Constitutionality (noun)

Meaning – Conformity with the Constitution or constitutional principles. (संवैधानिक वैधता)

Syn. – Legality, Validity

Ant. – Unconstitutionality, Illegality

E.g. – The court questioned the constitutionality of the ordinance.

190. Self-enumeration (noun)

Meaning – A process in which individuals provide or record their own information. (स्व-गणना)

Syn. – Self-reporting, Self-registration

Ant. – External enumeration, Official listing

E.g. – Self-enumeration can reduce costs but may affect accuracy.

191. Franchise (noun)

Meaning – The right to vote in elections. (मताधिकार)

Syn. – Suffrage, Voting right

Ant. – Disenfranchisement, Exclusion

E.g. – Universal adult franchise is a fundamental feature of democracy.

192 Encouraging (adjective)

Meaning – Giving support, confidence, or hope. (प्रोत्साहन देने वाला)

Syn. – Motivating, Inspiring

Ant. – Discouraging, Demoralizing

E.g. – The teacher's encouraging words helped the student perform better in exams.

193. Recommended (verb)

Meaning – Suggested as suitable or appropriate. (सिफारिश करना)

Syn. – Advised, Endorsed

Ant. – Discouraged, Opposed

E.g. – The doctor recommended regular exercise for better health.

194. Agenda (noun)

Meaning – A list of matters to be discussed in a meeting. (कार्यसूची)

Syn. – Schedule, Program

Ant. – Improvisation, Disorder

E.g. – Climate change was the main item on the meeting's agenda.

195. Progression (noun)

Meaning – Gradual development or movement forward. (क्रमिक विकास)

Syn. – Advancement, Development

Ant. – Regression, Decline

E.g. – The progression of technology has changed the way people communicate.

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196. Standardisation (noun)

Meaning – The process of making things uniform or consistent. (मानकीकरण)

Syn. – Uniformity, Regulation

Ant. – Variation, Irregularity

E.g. – Standardisation of procedures improved efficiency in the factory.

197. Conservative (adjective)

Meaning – Resistant to change; cautious in approach. (परिवर्तन से बचने)

Syn. – Traditional, Cautious

Ant. – Progressive, Radical

E.g. – The company adopted a conservative strategy during the financial crisis.

198. Volatility (noun)

Meaning – Rapid and unpredictable change, especially in prices or behavior. (अस्थिरता)

Syn. – Instability, Fluctuation

Ant. – Stability, Consistency

E.g. – Market volatility makes investors nervous during uncertain times.

199. Erosion (noun)

Meaning – Gradual weakening or loss. (क्षरण/ह्रास)

Syn. – Deterioration, Decay

Ant. – Strengthening, Preservation

E.g. – Soil erosion has reduced agricultural productivity in the region.

200. Sovereign (adjective)

Meaning – Having supreme authority or power. (संप्रभु)

Syn. – Supreme, Autonomous

Ant. – Subordinate, Dependent

E.g. – Every nation has the sovereign right to govern itself.

201. Infrastructure (noun)

Meaning – Basic physical and organizational structures needed for operation. (बुनियादी ढांचा)

Syn. – Framework, Foundation

Ant. – Superstructure, Surface

E.g. – Poor infrastructure can slow down economic development.

202. Immutable (adjective)

Meaning – Unable to be changed. (अपरिवर्तनीय)

Syn. – Unchangeable, Permanent

Ant. – Mutable, Flexible

E.g. – The rules of the game were considered immutable for decades.

203. Incremental (adjective)

Meaning – Increasing gradually in small steps. (क्रमिक)

Syn. – Gradual, Progressive

Ant. – Sudden, Abrupt

E.g. – The company planned incremental improvements rather than major reforms.

204. Brutalised (verb)

Meaning – Treated with extreme cruelty or violence. (निर्दयता से कुचला गया)

Syn. – Oppressed, Mistreated

Ant. – Protected, Treated kindly

E.g. – The villagers were brutalised during the violent crackdown.

205. Principled (adjective)

Meaning – Guided by moral values or beliefs. (सिद्धांतनिष्ठ)

Syn. – Ethical, Moral

Ant. – Corrupt, Unprincipled

E.g. – He took a principled stand against corruption.

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206. Humanitarian (adjective)
Meaning – Concerned with the welfare of people. (मानवीय)
Syn. – Compassionate, Philanthropic
Ant. – Inhumane, Cruel
E.g. – Humanitarian aid was sent to the earthquake-hit region.

207. Rupture (noun)
Meaning – A serious break or disruption. (दरार/टूटन)
Syn. – Breach, Break
Ant. – Unity, Continuity
E.g. – The disagreement led to a rupture in diplomatic relations.

208. Fragility (noun)
Meaning – The state of being weak or easily damaged. (नाजुकता)
Syn. – Weakness, Vulnerability
Ant. – Strength, Stability
E.g. – The fragility of the antique vase required careful handling.

209. Rebuff (verb)
Meaning – To reject firmly or bluntly. (कठोरता से ठुकराना)
Syn. – Reject, Spurn
Ant. – Accept, Approve
E.g. – The committee rebuffed the proposal without discussion.

210. Unilaterally (adverb)
Meaning – By one side alone, without consultation. (एकतरफा रूप से)
Syn. – Independently, Single-handedly
Ant. – Mutually, Collectively
E.g. – The decision was taken unilaterally by the management.

211. Mandate (noun)
Meaning – Official authority or instruction. (आधिकारिक आदेश/अधिकार)
Syn. – Authority, Directive
Ant. – Prohibition, Restriction
E.g. – The agency has a mandate to regulate the sector.

212. Supplant (verb)
Meaning – To replace something with another. (प्रतिस्थापित करना)
Syn. – Replace, Displace
Ant. – Retain, Preserve
E.g. – Online classes have partly supplanted traditional teaching.

213. Affront (noun)
Meaning – An act that causes insult or offence. (अपमान)
Syn. – Insult, Disrespect
Ant. – Honour, Praise
E.g. – His remarks were seen as a personal affront.

214. Cavil (verb)
Meaning – To raise petty or unnecessary objections. (तुच्छ आपत्ति करना)
Syn. – Quibble, Nit-pick
Ant. – Agree, Accept
E.g. – She cavilled over minor errors instead of addressing the main issue.

215. Diktats (noun)
Meaning – Orders imposed without consultation. (तानाशाही आदेश)
Syn. – Commands, Decrees
Ant. – Requests, Appeals
E.g. – Workers protested against the diktats issued by the authorities.

216. Multi-ethnic (adjective)
Meaning – Consisting of people from different ethnic groups. (बहु-जातीय)
Syn. – Diverse, Pluralistic
Ant. – Homogeneous, Monolithic
E.g. – India is a multi-ethnic nation with varied traditions and languages.

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217. Upended (verb)
Meaning – Completely disrupted or overturned. (पूरी तरह अस्त-व्यस्त कर देना)
Syn. – Disrupted, Overturned
Ant. – Stabilised, Settled
E.g. – The sudden lockdown upended normal business activities.

218. Hostility (noun)
Meaning – Strong unfriendliness or opposition. (शत्रुता)
Syn. – Enmity, Antagonism
Ant. – Friendship, Amity
E.g. – Diplomatic talks reduced the hostility between the two nations.

219. Unidentified (adjective)
Meaning – Not recognised or known. (अज्ञात)
Syn. – Unknown, Unrecognised
Ant. – Identified, Known
E.g. – An unidentified caller contacted the office late at night.

220. Demonstrations (noun)
Meaning – Public expressions of protest. (प्रदर्शन)
Syn. – Protests, Rallies
Ant. – Compliance, Submission
E.g. – Peaceful demonstrations were organised against corruption.

221. Circulated (verb)
Meaning – Spread widely among people. (प्रसारित किया गया)
Syn. – Distributed, Disseminated
Ant. – Withheld, Suppressed
E.g. – False news circulated rapidly on social media platforms.

222. Palpable (adjective)
Meaning – Easily felt or noticed. (स्पष्ट रूप से महसूस होने वाला)
Syn. – Obvious, Evident
Ant. – Imperceptible, Unnoticeable
E.g. – There was a palpable tension in the examination hall.

223. Faultlines (noun)
Meaning – Deep divisions or underlying tensions. (गहरी दरारें)
Syn. – Divisions, Rifts
Ant. – Unity, Cohesion
E.g. – Economic inequality has created faultlines in society.

224. Sharpened (verb)
Meaning – Made more intense or severe. (और अधिक तीव्र होना)
Syn. – Intensified, Heightened
Ant. – Weakened, Softened
E.g. – The competition sharpened as the final round approached.

225. Reprisal (noun)
Meaning – An act of retaliation. (प्रतिशोध)
Syn. – Retaliation, Revenge
Ant. – Forgiveness, Mercy
E.g. – The attack was seen as a reprisal for earlier actions.

226. Vociferously (adverb)
Meaning – In a loud and forceful manner. (ज़ोर-शोर से)
Syn. – Loudly, Vehemently
Ant. – Quietly, Mildly
E.g. – Employees vociferously opposed the unfair policy.

227. Marginalisation (noun)
Meaning – The process of pushing a group to the edge of society. (हाशिये पर डालना)
Syn. – Exclusion, Alienation
Ant. – Inclusion, Integration
E.g. – Education plays a key role in preventing marginalisation.

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228. Fractious (adjective)

Meaning – Inclined to cause trouble or disagreement. (कलहप्रिय, झगड़ालू)

Syn. – Quarrelsome, Contentious

Ant. – Peaceful, Cooperative

E.g. – The discussion became fractious after repeated interruptions.

229. Precision (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being exact and accurate. (सटीकता)

Syn. – Accuracy, Exactness

Ant. – Inaccuracy, Vagueness

E.g. – The machine works with remarkable precision.

230. Infrastructure (noun)

Meaning – The basic physical and organisational structures needed for operation. (आधारभूत ढाँचा)

Syn. – Framework, Facilities

Ant. – Superstructure

E.g. – Better infrastructure is essential for urban development.

231. Commended (verb)

Meaning – Praised officially or formally. (औपचारिक रूप से प्रशंसा की)

Syn. – Praised, Applauded

Ant. – Criticised, Condemned

E.g. – The officer was commended for his quick action.

232. Invoked (verb)

Meaning – Called upon or cited as authority or justification. (आह्वान किया/संदर्भ दिया)

Syn. – Cited, Referred to

Ant. – Ignored, Overlooked

E.g. – She invoked company rules to justify her decision.

233. Cataloguing (verb/noun)

Meaning – Arranging items in a systematic list. (सूचीबद्ध करना)

Syn. – Listing, Classifying

Ant. – Disorganising

E.g. – The librarian is cataloguing new arrivals today.

234. Paeans (noun)

Meaning – Songs or expressions of praise. (प्रशंसा या स्तुति)

Syn. – Eulogies, Tributes

Ant. – Criticism, Denunciation

E.g. – The author received paeans from literary critics.

235. Discharging (verb)

Meaning – Performing or carrying out a duty or responsibility. (कर्तव्य निभाना)

Syn. – Fulfilling, Executing

Ant. – Neglecting, Evading

E.g. – He is sincere in discharging his official duties.

236. Prowess (noun)

Meaning – Great skill or expertise in a particular activity. (विशेष कौशल या दक्षता)

Syn. – Skill, Expertise

Ant. – Incompetence, Weakness

E.g. – Her scientific prowess is widely recognised.

237. Persist (verb)

Meaning – To continue despite difficulty or opposition. (लगातार बने रहना)

Syn. – Continue, Endure

Ant. – Cease, Stop

E.g. – If the pain persists, seek medical advice.

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238. Ruse (noun)

Meaning – A trick used to deceive someone. (चाल, धोखा)

Syn. – Trick, Deception

Ant. – Honesty, Openness

E.g. – Pretending to be lost was a clever ruse.

239. Sectarian (adjective)

Meaning – Related to rigid divisions based on religion or group identity. (सांप्रदायिक)

Syn. – Bigoted, Partisan

Ant. – Secular, Tolerant

E.g. – Sectarian attitudes often harm social unity.

240. Daunting (adjective)

Meaning – Seeming difficult to deal with; intimidating. (कठिन/भय पैदा करने वाला)

Syn. – Intimidating, Formidable

Ant. – Easy, Manageable

E.g. – Learning a new language as an adult can be a daunting experience.

241. Buoyed (verb)

Meaning – Given support, confidence, or encouragement. (प्रोत्साहित किया गया)

Syn. – Encouraged, Uplifted

Ant. – Discouraged, Demoralised

E.g. – He was buoyed by the support of his family during tough times.

242. Predetermined (adjective)

Meaning – Decided or fixed in advance. (पहले से निर्धारित)

Syn. – Prearranged, Fixed

Ant. – Unplanned, Variable

E.g. – The selection process followed a predetermined schedule.

243. Bottleneck (noun)

Meaning – A point causing congestion or delay in progress. (अवरोध/रुकावट)

Syn. – Obstruction, Hindrance

Ant. – Clearance, Free flow

E.g. – Limited seating became a bottleneck during the event.

244. Disparity (noun)

Meaning – A noticeable difference or inequality. (असमानता/अंतर)

Syn. – Inequality, Imbalance

Ant. – Equality, Parity

E.g. – The disparity in income levels is widening rapidly.

245. De-risk (verb)

Meaning – To reduce or minimise risk. (जोखिम कम करना)

Syn. – Safeguard, Mitigate

Ant. – Endanger, Expose

E.g. – Insurance helps de-risk business operations.

246. Sluggish (adjective)

Meaning – Slow-moving or lacking progress. (सुस्त/धीमी गति वाला)

Syn. – Slow, Lethargic

Ant. – Active, Dynamic

E.g. – The economy showed a sluggish recovery after the crisis.

247. Stringent (adjective)

Meaning – Strict and precise. (कठोर/सख्त)

Syn. – Strict, Severe

Ant. – Lenient, Liberal

E.g. – Stringent security checks were enforced at the airport.

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248. Mandating (verb)

Meaning – Making something compulsory by authority. (अनिवार्य करना)

Syn. – Enforcing, Compelling

Ant. – Permitting, Allowing

E.g. – The government is mandating helmets for all riders.

249. Immense (adjective)

Meaning – Extremely large or great in scale. (अत्यधिक/विशाल)

Syn. – Enormous, Vast

Ant. – Small, Insignificant

E.g. – She felt immense relief after finishing the exam.

250. Misplaced (adjective)

Meaning – Based on incorrect judgment or assumption. (गलत आधार पर)

Syn. – Unfounded, Inappropriate

Ant. – Justified, Appropriate

E.g. – His trust in the stranger was misplaced.

251. Prioritise (verb)

Meaning – To give importance to something over others. (प्राथमिकता देना)

Syn. – Emphasise, Rank

Ant. – Neglect, Deprioritise

E.g. – Students should prioritise weak subjects first.

252. Counterparty (noun)

Meaning – The other person or group involved in a contract or negotiation. (प्रतिपक्ष/दूसरी पक्ष)

Syn. – Opposing party, Other side

Ant. – Self, Principal

E.g. – The company carefully evaluated the counterparty before finalising the agreement.

253. Intractable (adjective)

Meaning – Very difficult or impossible to solve. (असाध्य/अत्यंत कठिन)

Syn. – Insoluble, Unmanageable

Ant. – Solvable, Manageable

E.g. – Poverty remains an intractable problem in many regions.

254. Derail (verb)

Meaning – To cause a plan or process to fail or go off track. (पटरी से उतार देना)

Syn. – Disrupt, Obstruct

Ant. – Facilitate, Advance

E.g. – A small misunderstanding derailed the entire project.

255. Fervent (adjective)

Meaning – Showing strong passion or intensity. (प्रबल/उत्साही)

Syn. – Passionate, Ardent

Ant. – Indifferent, Apathetic

E.g. – He is a fervent supporter of social reform.

256. Burgeoning (adjective)

Meaning – Growing or developing rapidly. (तेज़ी से बढ़ता हुआ)

Syn. – Expanding, Flourishing

Ant. – Declining, Shrinking

E.g. – The town has a burgeoning tourism industry.

257. Pragmatic (adjective)

Meaning – Dealing with situations in a practical and realistic way. (व्यावहारिक)

Syn. – Practical, Realistic

Ant. – Idealistic, Theoretical

E.g. – She took a pragmatic decision to save time and money.

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258. Concessions (noun)

Meaning – Reductions or benefits given to reach an agreement. (रियायतें)

Syn. – Compromises, Allowances

Ant. – Demands, Refusals

E.g. – The union accepted wage concessions to prevent job losses.

259. Exclude (verb)

Meaning – To deliberately leave something out. (बाहर रखना/शामिल न करना)

Syn. – Omit, Eliminate

Ant. – Include, Admit

E.g. – The rule does not exclude senior citizens from benefits.

260. Strategic (adjective)

Meaning – Important for achieving long-term goals. (रणनीतिक)

Syn. – Tactical, Planned

Ant. – Random, Unplanned

E.g. – Education is a strategic priority for national development.

261. Implementation (noun)

Meaning – The act of putting a plan or decision into action. (कार्यान्वयन)

Syn. – Execution, Enforcement

Ant. – Cancellation, Abandonment

E.g. – Weak implementation often leads to policy failure.

262. Clearing (noun)

Meaning – Official approval by an authority. (मंजूरी/स्वीकृति)

Syn. – Approval, Sanction

Ant. – Rejection, Disapproval

E.g. – The project is awaiting environmental clearing.

263. Offset (verb)

Meaning – To balance or counteract an effect. (संतुलित करना)

Syn. – Compensate, Counterbalance

Ant. – Aggravate, Intensify

E.g. – Extra income helped offset rising expenses.

264. Scrap (verb)

Meaning – To officially cancel or put an end to something. (आधिकारिक रूप से समाप्त करना/रद्द करना)

Syn. – Abolish, Cancel

Ant. – Retain, Preserve

E.g. – The company decided to scrap its outdated policy.

265. Mandatory (adjective)

Meaning – Required by law or authority; compulsory. (अनिवार्य)

Syn. – Compulsory, Obligatory

Ant. – Optional, Voluntary

E.g. – Attendance is mandatory for all trainees.

266. Crippling (adjective)

Meaning – Causing serious damage or making something ineffective. (गंभीर रूप से नुकसान पहुँचाने वाला)

Syn. – Severe, Devastating

Ant. – Beneficial, Helpful

E.g. – Crippling expenses forced him to close the shop.

267. Regulatory (adjective)

Meaning – Related to rules, laws, or official control. (नियामकीय)

Syn. – Administrative, Governing

Ant. – Unregulated, Free

E.g. – Regulatory approval is required before starting operations.

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268. Aligns (verb)
Meaning – To agree with or support something. (मेल खाना/अनुरूप होना)
Syn. – Corresponds, Agrees
Ant. – Conflicts, Opposes
E.g. – His opinion aligns with the committee's decision.

269. Anticipates (verb)
Meaning – To expect or predict something in advance. (पूर्वानुमान करना)
Syn. – Expects, Foresees
Ant. – Doubts, Disregards
E.g. – The coach anticipates tough competition this season.

270. Abolishment (noun)
Meaning – The formal ending of a system, practice, or law. (किसी व्यवस्था का औपचारिक अंत)
Syn. – Elimination, Termination
Ant. – Continuation, Establishment
E.g. – The abolishment of outdated rules was widely welcomed.

271. Statutory (adjective)
Meaning – Fixed or required by law. (वैधानिक)
Syn. – Legal, Lawful
Ant. – Illegal, Unofficial
E.g. – Employees are entitled to statutory benefits.

272. Meticulously (adverb)
Meaning – In a very careful and detailed manner. (बहुत सावधानी और बारीकी से)
Syn. – Carefully, Precisely
Ant. – Carelessly, Hastily
E.g. – The accountant meticulously checked every entry.

273. Dismantling (noun/verb)
Meaning – The act of gradually removing or taking apart something. (धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करना/तोड़ना)
Syn. – Removal, Breakdown
Ant. – Construction, Assembly
E.g. – The dismantling of the old factory took months.

274. Circumvent (verb)
Meaning – To avoid a problem or rule in a clever way. (चालाकी से बच निकलना)
Syn. – Bypass, Evade
Ant. – Confront, Face
E.g. – He tried to circumvent the procedure to save time.

275. Oversight (noun)
Meaning – Careful supervision or monitoring. (निगरानी)
Syn. – Supervision, Monitoring
Ant. – Neglect, Inattention
E.g. – Proper oversight is essential for quality assurance.



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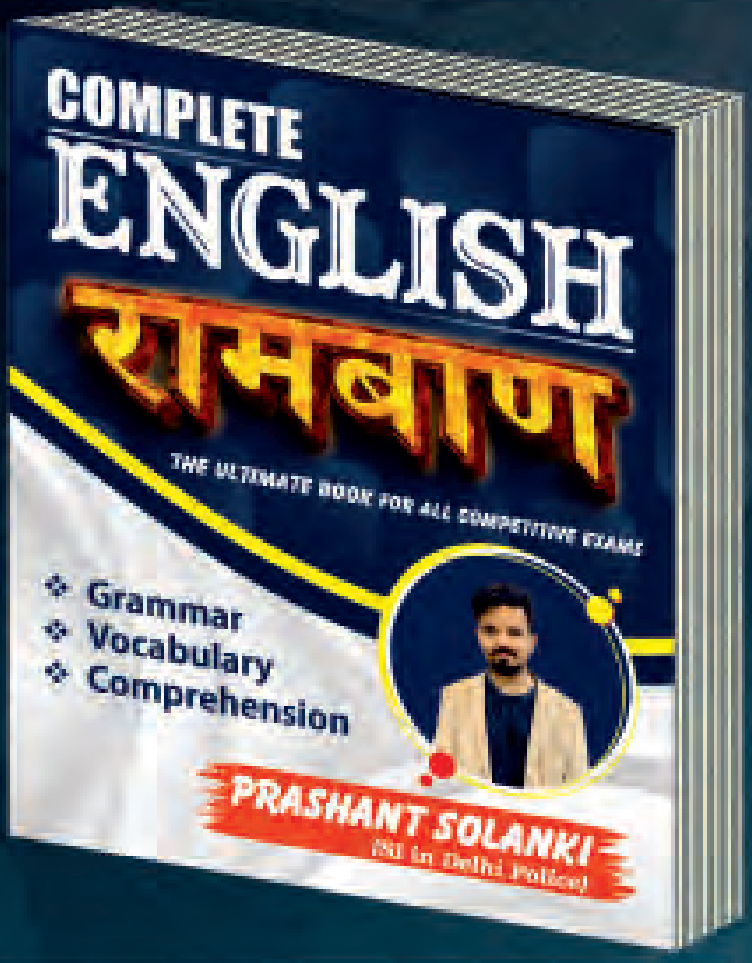
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Monthly Vocab

1. **Stayed (verb)**
Meaning – Temporarily stopped or suspended by authority. (अस्थायी रूप से रोक दिया गया)
Syn. – Halted, Suspended
Ant. – Allowed, Continued
E.g. – The court stayed the execution of the order.

2. **Sweeping (adjective)**
Meaning – Very wide or extensive in scope. (अत्यधिक व्यापक)
Syn. – Extensive, Broad
Ant. – Limited, Narrow
E.g. – The reform brought sweeping changes in governance.

3. **Mandated (verb)**
Meaning – Officially ordered or required by authority. (आधिकारिक रूप से आदेश दिया गया)
Syn. – Ordered, Directed
Ant. – Forbidden, Prohibited
E.g. – The agency mandated strict safety protocols.

4. **Framework (noun)**
Meaning – A basic structure or system. (मूल ढाँचा)
Syn. – Structure, Outline
Ant. – Chaos, Disorder
E.g. – The policy provides a framework for reforms.

5. **Persisting (adjective/verb)**
Meaning – Continuing to exist over a long period. (लगातार बने रहना)
Syn. – Continuing, Enduring
Ant. – Ceasing, Ending
E.g. – The persisting issue demands immediate attention.

6. **Litigation (noun)**
Meaning – The process of taking legal action. (कानूनी कार्यवाही)
Syn. – Lawsuit, Legal proceedings
Ant. – Settlement, Compromise
E.g. – The dispute ended without lengthy litigation.

7. **Dilution (noun)**
Meaning – Reduction in strength or effectiveness. (प्रभाव या शक्ति में कमी)
Syn. – Weakening, Reduction
Ant. – Strengthening, Intensification
E.g. – Excessive changes led to the dilution of the proposal.

8. **Oversight (noun)**
Meaning – Supervision or careful monitoring. (निगरानी)
Syn. – Supervision, Scrutiny
Ant. – Neglect, Inattention
E.g. – Financial oversight is essential in public projects.

9. **Non-compliance (noun)**
Meaning – Failure to follow rules or laws. (नियमों का पालन न करना)
Syn. – Violation, Disobedience
Ant. – Compliance, Obedience
E.g. – Non-compliance with regulations attracted penalties.

10. **Recourse (noun)**
Meaning – A source of help or legal remedy. (कानूनी या अन्य सहारा)
Syn. – Remedy, Option
Ant. – Helplessness, No remedy
E.g. – Citizens have legal recourse against injustice.

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11. Explicit (adjective)

Meaning – Clearly stated and leaving no room for doubt. (स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त)

Syn. – Clear, Definite

Ant. – Implicit, Vague

E.g. – The instructions were explicit and easy to follow.

12. Marginalised (adjective)

Meaning – Treated as unimportant or pushed to the edge of society. (हाशिए पर रखा गया)

Syn. – Excluded, Neglected

Ant. – Included, Empowered

E.g. – The scheme aims to uplift marginalised communities.

13. Dominated (verb)

Meaning – To have control or strong influence over something. (प्रभुत्व में रखना/नियंत्रण करना)

Syn. – Controlled, Ruled

Ant. – Yielded, Subdued

E.g. – A single brand dominated the market for nearly a decade.

14. Multipronged (adjective)

Meaning – Involving several different methods or approaches. (बहुआयामी/अनेक पहलुओं वाला)

Syn. – Multifaceted, Multidimensional

Ant. – One-dimensional, Limited

E.g. – A multipronged plan was required to solve the complex issue.

15. Propelling (verb)

Meaning – Driving or pushing sth forward. (आगे बढ़ाना/गति देना)

Syn. – Driving, Advancing

Ant. – Restraining, Impeding

E.g. – Technology is propelling rapid changes in communication.

16. Geoeconomic (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to the influence of economic factors on geopolitics. (भू-आर्थिक)

Syn. – Geo-strategic, Economic-strategic

Ant. – Domestic, Internal

E.g. – Energy supply chains are now a major geoeconomic concern.

17. Diffused (adjective)

Meaning – Spread over a wide area; not concentrated. (फैला हुआ/केंद्रित न होना)

Syn. – Dispersed, Scattered

Ant. – Concentrated, Condensed

E.g. – The smell of smoke slowly diffused through the room.

18. Disruption (noun)

Meaning – An interruption that causes disorder or disturbance. (व्यवधान)

Syn. – Disturbance, Interruption

Ant. – Stability, Continuity

E.g. – Power failure caused disruption in hospital services.

19. Provisions (noun)

Meaning – Conditions or arrangements made in advance. (प्रावधान)

Syn. – Arrangements, Stipulations

Ant. – Neglect, Exclusion

E.g. – The agreement contains provisions for employee safety.

20. Appropriate (adjective)

Meaning – Suitable or proper in the given circumstances. (उपयुक्त)

Syn. – Suitable, Proper

Ant. – Inappropriate, Improper

E.g. – Silence is the most appropriate response in such situations.

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21. Implemented (verb)

Meaning – To put a plan, decision, law, or agreement into effect; to carry out officially. (किसी योजना, निर्णय, कानून या नीति को लागू करना)

Syn. – Executed, Enforced, Carried out

Ant. – Abandoned, Revoked, Cancelled

E.g. – The policy was implemented after receiving approval from the Cabinet.

22. Offset (verb)

Meaning – To counterbalance or compensate for something. (संतुलन बनाना/भरपाई करना)

Syn. – Counteract, Compensate

Ant. – Intensify, Worsen

E.g. – The bonus helped offset rising living costs.

23. Sobriety (noun)

Meaning – Seriousness, calmness, and restraint in behavior or judgment. (संयम/गंभीरता)

Syn. – Restraint, Prudence

Ant. – Excess, Recklessness

E.g. – The situation demanded sobriety rather than celebration.

24. Credible (adjective)

Meaning – Capable of being believed; trustworthy. (विश्वसनीय)

Syn. – Reliable, Trustworthy

Ant. – Unreliable, Doubtful

E.g. – The report came from a credible source.

25. Perspicacious (adjective)

Meaning – Having a keen understanding or insight. (तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि वाला/दूरदर्शी)

Syn. – Insightful, Perceptive

Ant. – Dull, Unobservant

E.g. – The perspicacious manager immediately sensed the flaws in the proposal.

26. Encapsulating (verb)

Meaning – Including or expressing the essential features of something. (समाहित करना/सार रूप में प्रस्तुत करना)

Syn. – Summarising, Enclosing

Ant. – Expanding, Elaborating

E.g. – The introduction encapsulates the main ideas of the research paper.

27. Sterling (adjective)

Meaning – Of excellent or outstanding quality. (उत्कृष्ट/उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला)

Syn. – Exceptional, Impeccable

Ant. – Inferior, Mediocre

E.g. – He earned a reputation for his sterling honesty.

28. Autonomy (noun)

Meaning – The power or right of self-governance or independence. (स्वायत्तता)

Syn. – Independence, Self-rule

Ant. – Dependence, Subordination

E.g. – The university enjoys autonomy in academic matters.

29. Onus (noun)

Meaning – A duty or responsibility placed on someone. (दायित्व/जिम्मेदारी)

Syn. – Responsibility, Obligation

Ant. – Exemption, Immunity

E.g. – The onus of maintaining discipline lies with the administration.

30. Triptych (noun)

Meaning – A set or group of three closely related elements. (तीन संबंधित तत्वों का समूह)

Syn. – Trio, Triad

Ant. – Single, Individual

E.g. – The speech focused on a triptych of values: integrity, discipline, and service.

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31. Stereotyping (noun)

Meaning – The practice of forming oversimplified ideas about a group. (रूढ़िबद्ध धारणा बनाना)

Syn. – Generalisation, Labelling

Ant. – Individualisation, Fair assessment

E.g. – Stereotyping cultures often leads to misunderstanding.

32. Humiliation (noun)

Meaning – The feeling of shame caused by public embarrassment. (अपमान)

Syn. – Disgrace, Insult

Ant. – Honour, Respect

E.g. – Repeated humiliation can damage a person's self-esteem.

33. Hinders (verb)

Meaning – To create obstacles or slow down progress. (बाधा डालना/रोकना)

Syn. – Obstructs, Impedes

Ant. – Facilitates, Aids

E.g. – Poor communication hinders effective teamwork.

34. Adrift (adjective)

Meaning – Without direction, purpose, or support. (दिशाहीन/बेसहारा)

Syn. – Aimless, Unsettled

Ant. – Secure, Stable

E.g. – After retirement, he felt adrift for some time.

35. Fragmented (adjective)

Meaning – Broken into parts; lacking unity or coherence. (खंडित/बिखरा हुआ)

Syn. – Disjointed, Scattered

Ant. – Unified, Integrated

E.g. – The fragmented response confused the audience.

36. Derecognised (verb)

Meaning – To officially withdraw approval or recognition. (मान्यता रद्द)

Syn. – Deauthorised, Disapproved

Ant. – Recognised, Accredited

E.g. – The training centre was derecognised due to non-compliance with norms.

37. Salvo (noun)

Meaning – A sudden strong action, attack, or series of critical remarks. (अचानक किया गया तीव्र हमला या कड़ा कदम)

Syn. – Attack, Outburst

Ant. – Calm, Peace

E.g. – The journalist launched a sharp salvo against corruption.

38. Bizarre (adjective)

Meaning – Very strange or unusual, especially in a surprising way. (अत्यंत अजीब या विचित्र)

Syn. – Strange, Weird

Ant. – Normal, Ordinary

E.g. – He came up with a bizarre excuse for missing the exam.

39. Omission (noun)

Meaning – The act of leaving something out, whether intentionally or by mistake. (किसी बात को छोड़ देना या चूक जाना)

Syn. – Exclusion, Neglect

Ant. – Inclusion, Addition

E.g. – The omission of important details weakened the report.

40. Concession (noun)

Meaning – Something that is allowed or given up in order to end an argument or conflict. (रियायत या समझौते में दी गई छूट)

Syn. – Compromise, Allowance

Ant. – Refusal, Denial

E.g. – The government made a concession to calm the protesters.

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41. Posturing (noun)

Meaning – Behaviour intended to impress others rather than reflect true intentions. (दिखावटी या बनावटी व्यवहार)

Syn. – Pretence, Show

Ant. – Sincerity, Honesty

E.g. – His tough posturing failed to hide his nervousness.

42. Triggered (verb)

Meaning – Caused an event or situation to happen suddenly. (किसी घटना को शुरू कर देना)

Syn. – Initiated, Provoked

Ant. – Prevented, Stopped

E.g. – A single comment triggered a heated argument.

43. Nudged (verb)

Meaning – Gently encouraged or persuaded someone to act. (हल्के से प्रेरित करना)

Syn. – Prompted, Encouraged

Ant. – Discouraged, Deterred

E.g. – The teacher nudged him to participate in the competition.

44. Catastrophic (adjective)

Meaning – Causing sudden and extremely serious damage or failure. (अत्यंत विनाशकारी)

Syn. – Disastrous, Devastating

Ant. – Minor, Trivial

E.g. – The flood had a catastrophic impact on the village.

45. Inevitably (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that is certain to happen and cannot be avoided. (अनिवार्य रूप से)

Syn. – Unavoidably, Certainly

Ant. – Possibly, Uncertainly

E.g. – Carelessness will inevitably lead to mistakes.

46. Theatrical (adjective)

Meaning – Excessively dramatic, especially to attract attention. (बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर किया गया, नाटकीय)

Syn. – Dramatic, Exaggerated

Ant. – Natural, Restrained

E.g. – His theatrical gestures amused the audience.

47. Erstwhile (adjective)

Meaning – Former; belonging to an earlier period. (पूर्व/भूतपूर्व)

Syn. – Former, Previous

Ant. – Present, Current

E.g. – The erstwhile champion is now a coach.

48. Sobering (adjective)

Meaning – Making someone feel serious and thoughtful. (गंभीर सोच में डालने वाला)

Syn. – Serious, Thought-provoking

Ant. – Cheerful, Light-hearted

E.g. – The statistics offered a sobering view of unemployment.

49. Maiden (adjective)

Meaning – First or initial. (प्रथम/पहला)

Syn. – First, Initial

Ant. – Final, Subsequent

E.g. – The author launched his maiden novel last year.

50. Pinnacle (noun)

Meaning – The highest point or peak. (शिखर/सर्वोच्च स्तर)

Syn. – Apex, Summit

Ant. – Base, Bottom

E.g. – She reached the pinnacle of her profession through hard work.

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51. Legendary (adjective)

Meaning – Extremely famous and admired. (प्रसिद्ध/महान)

Syn. – Renowned, Famed

Ant. – Obscure, Unknown

E.g. – The legendary teacher inspired generations of students.

52. Triumph (noun)

Meaning – A great victory or success. (विजय/बड़ी सफलता)

Syn. – Victory, Achievement

Ant. – Defeat, Failure

E.g. – The successful mission was a major triumph for the team.

53. Tally (noun)

Meaning – A total count or number. (कुल संख्या/योग)

Syn. – Count, Total

Ant. – Deficit, Shortage

E.g. – The final tally of marks was announced today.

54. Rousing (adjective)

Meaning – Very exciting or inspiring. (जोशपूर्ण/उत्साहवर्धक)

Syn. – Stirring, Uplifting

Ant. – Dull, Boring

E.g. – The leader gave a rousing address to motivate the workers.

55. Resurgent (adjective)

Meaning – Rising again after a decline. (पुनः उभरता हुआ)

Syn. – Reviving, Reemerging

Ant. – Declining, Waning

E.g. – The resurgent industry created new job opportunities.

56. Humdinger (noun)

Meaning – A remarkable or outstanding thing. (असाधारण चीज़)

Syn. – Sensation, Marvel

Ant. – Ordinary thing, Dud

E.g. – The last puzzle in the test was a real humdinger.

57. Enduring (adjective)

Meaning – Long-lasting; continuing for a long time. (स्थायी/टिकाऊ)

Syn. – Lasting, Persistent

Ant. – Temporary, Fleeting

E.g. – Their enduring friendship survived many challenges.

58. Mastery (noun)

Meaning – Complete skill or control over something. (पूर्ण निपुणता)

Syn. – Expertise, Proficiency

Ant. – Incompetence, Ineptitude

E.g. – Mastery of grammar improves communication skills.

59. Incongruous (adjective)

Meaning – Not suitable or out of place. (असंगत/अनुपयुक्त)

Syn. – Inappropriate, Unfitting

Ant. – Appropriate, Suitable

E.g. – His jokes sounded incongruous in the serious meeting.

60. Lacuna (noun)

Meaning – A gap or deficiency. (कमी/अभाव)

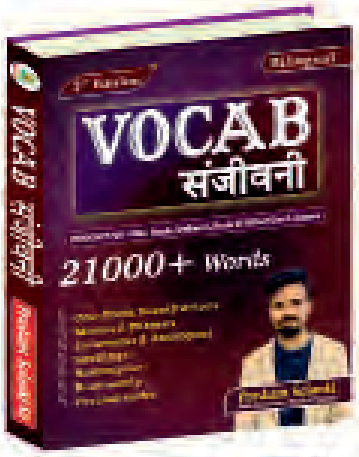
Syn. – Gap, Deficiency

Ant. – Completeness, Sufficiency

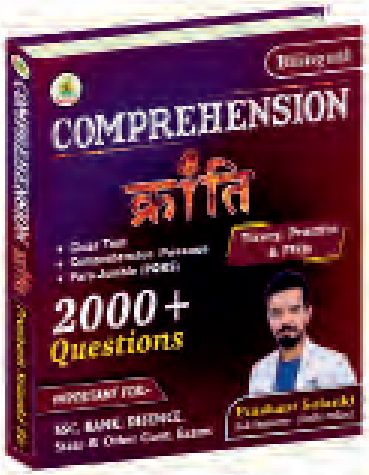
E.g. – There is a lacuna in the current recruitment policy.

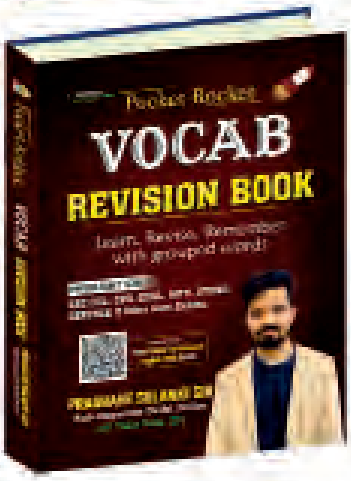
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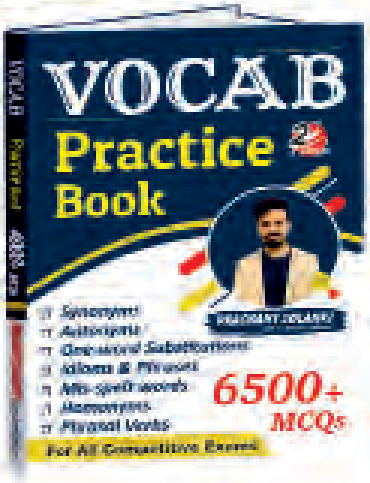












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61. Aggressive (adjective)

Meaning – Forceful or strongly assertive in approach. (आक्रामक/ज़ोरदार)

Syn. – Forceful, Assertive

Ant. – Passive, Mild

E.g. – The team took an aggressive approach to finish the project early.

62. Milestone (noun)

Meaning – An important stage or achievement. (महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव)

Syn. – Landmark, Turning point

Ant. – Triviality, Insignificance

E.g. – Clearing the exam was a milestone in his career.

63. Stodgy (adjective)

Meaning – Old-fashioned and unwilling to change. (रूढ़िवादी/जड़)

Syn. – Conservative, Rigid

Ant. – Progressive, Flexible

E.g. – The stodgy rules prevented the staff from trying new ideas.

64. Fronted (verb)

Meaning – Presented or led publicly. (सामने रखा/नेतृत्व किया)

Syn. – Led, Headed

Ant. – Hid, Withdrew

E.g. – The awareness drive was fronted by a famous doctor.

65. Lambasted (verb)

Meaning – Criticised severely. (कड़ी आलोचना करना)

Syn. – Denounced, Condemned

Ant. – Praised, Applauded

E.g. – The minister was lambasted for the slow response to the crisis.

66. Accredited (adjective)

Meaning – Officially recognised or approved. (मान्यता प्राप्त)

Syn. – Certified, Authorised

Ant. – Unrecognised, Unapproved

E.g. – Always choose an accredited institute for professional training.

67. Languishing (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Remaining neglected or weak for a long time. (उपेक्षित/जर्जर हालत में)

Syn. – Neglected, Deteriorating

Ant. – Thriving, Flourishing

E.g. – The old library is languishing due to lack of funds.

68. Modernise (verb)

Meaning – To update with new methods or technology. (आधुनिकीकरण करना)

Syn. – Upgrade, Revamp

Ant. – Outdate, Preserve

E.g. – The department plans to modernise its record-keeping system.

69. Appreciable (adjective)

Meaning – Noticeable and worthy of praise. (सराहनीय/उल्लेखनीय)

Syn. – Commendable, Noticeable

Ant. – Negligible, Insignificant

E.g. – There was appreciable progress in his speaking skills this month.

70. Affordable (adjective)

Meaning – Not too expensive; reasonably priced. (किफायती)

Syn. – Reasonably priced, Economical

Ant. – Expensive, Costly

E.g. – They are looking for an affordable house near the station.

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71. Exempted (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Freed from a tax, duty, or obligation. (छूट प्राप्त/मुक्त)

Syn. – Waived, Released

Ant. – Charged, Obligated

E.g. – Senior citizens were exempted from paying the service fee.

72. Patchy (adjective)

Meaning – Uneven or inconsistent in quality/results. (असमान/अनियमित)

Syn. – Irregular, Inconsistent

Ant. – Uniform, Consistent

E.g. – The mobile network is patchy in remote areas.

73. Grim (adjective)

Meaning – Very serious, worrying, or unpleasant. (गंभीर/भयावह)

Syn. – Dire, Severe

Ant. – Pleasant, Cheerful

E.g. – The report painted a grim picture of unemployment in the region.

74. Substitute (verb)

Meaning – To use something instead of another. (के स्थान पर प्रयोग करना)

Syn. – Replace, Exchange

Ant. – Retain, Keep

E.g. – Experience cannot be substituted by theoretical knowledge alone.

75. Distinct (adjective)

Meaning – Clearly different or separate. (स्पष्ट रूप से अलग)

Syn. – Unique, Separate

Ant. – Similar, Alike

E.g. – The two plans have distinct advantages.

76. Subvert (verb)

Meaning – To undermine or weaken secretly. (भीतर से कमजोर करना)

Syn. – Undermine, Destabilize

Ant. – Support, Strengthen

E.g. – Fake news can subvert public trust in institutions.

77. Launder (verb)

Meaning – To conceal the illegal origin of something. (अवैध को वैध रूप देना)

Syn. – Disguise, Conceal

Ant. – Expose, Reveal

E.g. – The gang tried to launder money through shell companies.

78. Intermediaries (noun)

Meaning – Persons who act as middlemen between parties. (बिचौलिये)

Syn. – Middlemen, Agents

Ant. – Principals, Direct parties

E.g. – Removing intermediaries helped farmers earn better profits.

79. Cessation (noun)

Meaning – A complete stopping of an activity. (पूर्ण समाप्ति)

Syn. – Termination, Stoppage

Ant. – Continuation, Persistence

E.g. – The ceasefire led to the cessation of violence.

80. Fragmented (adjective)

Meaning – Broken into several parts. (खंडित)

Syn. – Divided, Scattered

Ant. – Unified, Integrated

E.g. – A fragmented opposition failed to challenge the ruling party.

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81. Patronage (noun)
Meaning – Support or protection given by someone in power. (संरक्षण/सरपरस्ती)
Syn. – Sponsorship, Backing
Ant. – Neglect, Opposition
E.g. – Merit often suffers under political patronage.

82. Underreport (verb)
Meaning – To report something as less than the actual amount. (कम रिपोर्ट करना)
Syn. – Downplay, Minimize
Ant. – Exaggerate, Overstate
E.g. – Many crimes go unnoticed because victims underreport them.

83. Degraded (adjective)
Meaning – Reduced in quality or condition. (क्षतिग्रस्त/खराब)
Syn. – Deteriorated, Damaged
Ant. – Improved, Enhanced
E.g. – Years of neglect have degraded the public infrastructure.

84. Dismantle (verb)
Meaning – To take apart or destroy systematically. (क्रमबद्ध रूप से समाप्त करना)
Syn. – Demolish, Disband
Ant. – Build, Establish
E.g. – Authorities moved to dismantle the illegal syndicate.

85. Underscored (verb)
Meaning – To emphasize or highlight something. (ज़ोर देना)
Syn. – Emphasized, Highlighted
Ant. – Ignore, Downplay
E.g. – The teacher underscored the importance of regular revision before exams.

86. Ecosystem (noun)
Meaning – A complex network or system where different elements interact. (तंत्र/प्रणाली)
Syn. – System, Network
Ant. – Isolation, Disorder
E.g. – Startups thrive better in a healthy business ecosystem.

87. Litigation (noun)
Meaning – The process of taking a legal action in court. (कानूनी कार्यवाही)
Syn. – Lawsuit, Legal action
Ant. – Settlement, Agreement
E.g. – The company avoided litigation by resolving the issue amicably.

88. Abruptly (adverb)
Meaning – Suddenly and unexpectedly. (अचानक)
Syn. – Suddenly, Unexpectedly
Ant. – Gradually, Smoothly
E.g. – The train stopped abruptly due to a technical fault.

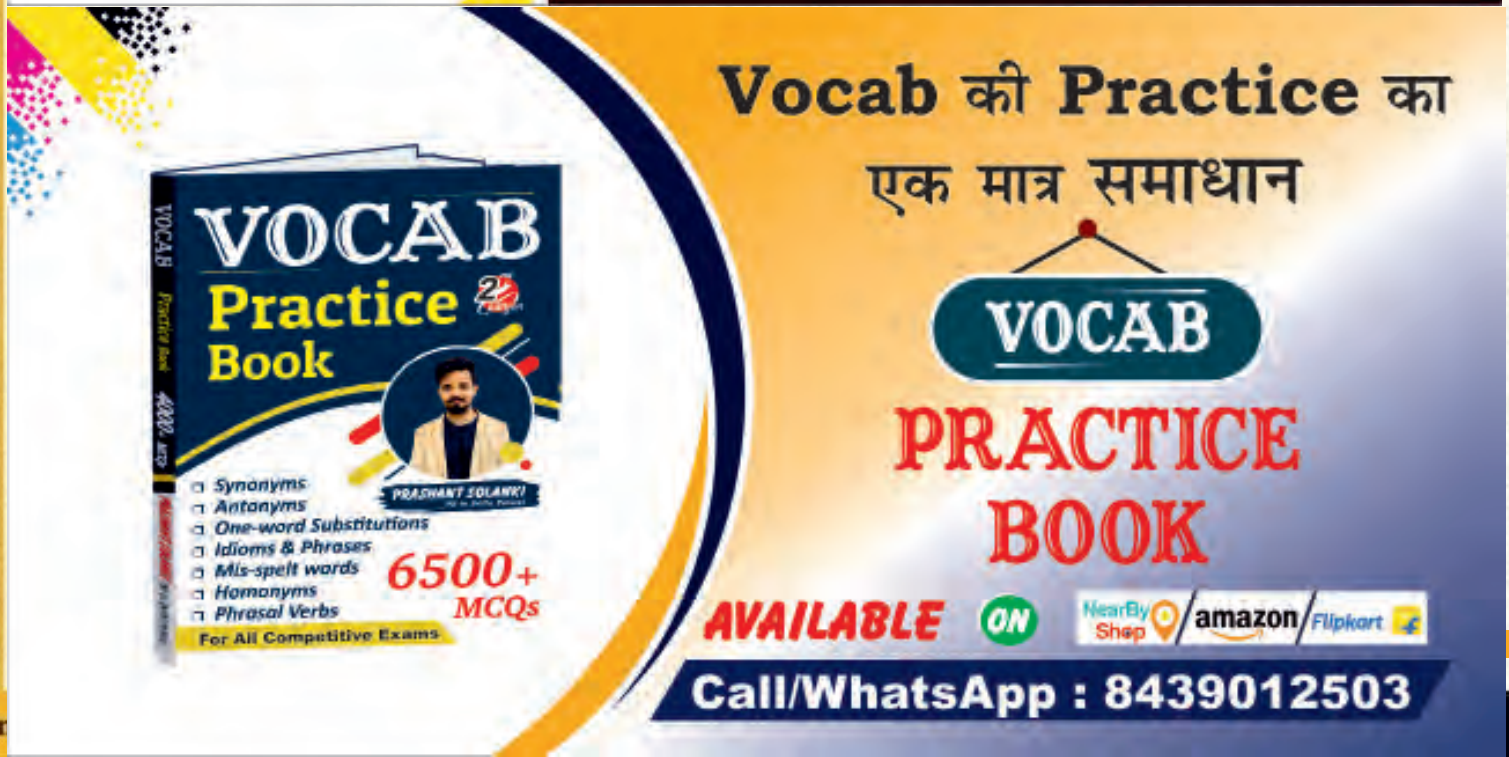
89. Ultimatum (noun)
Meaning – A final demand beyond which no negotiation is possible. (अंतिम चेतावनी)
Syn. – Final demand, Last warning
Ant. – Request, Proposal
E.g. – The management issued an ultimatum to clear dues within a week.

90. Transformative (adjective)
Meaning – Causing a complete or major change. (परिवर्तनकारी)
Syn. – Revolutionary, Life-changing
Ant. – Ineffective, Minor
E.g. – Digital education has been transformative for rural students.

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91. Prohibitively (adverb)

Meaning – So expensive that it prevents use or access. (अत्यधिक रूप से महँगा)

Syn. – Excessively, Unreasonably

Ant. – Affordable, Cheaply

E.g. – The rent in that area is prohibitively high for students.

92. Surveillance (noun)

Meaning – Close observation, especially for security purposes. (निगरानी)

Syn. – Monitoring, Observation

Ant. – Neglect, Freedom

E.g. – CCTV cameras are installed for round-the-clock surveillance.

93. Scrutiny (noun)

Meaning – Careful and detailed examination. (सूक्ष्म जाँच)

Syn. – Examination, Inspection

Ant. – Negligence, Overlooking

E.g. – The answer sheets were checked under strict scrutiny.

94. Ubiquitous (adjective)

Meaning – Present everywhere. (सर्वव्यापी)

Syn. – Omnipresent, Widespread

Ant. – Rare, Limited

E.g. – Smartphones have become ubiquitous in modern society.

95. Inappropriate (adjective)

Meaning – Not suitable or proper in a given situation. (अनुचित)

Syn. – Improper, Unsuitable

Ant. – Appropriate, Suitable

E.g. – His remarks were completely inappropriate for a formal meeting.

96. Foster (verb)

Meaning – To promote or encourage growth or development. (बढ़ावा देना)

Syn. – Encourage, Promote

Ant. – Discourage, Hinder

E.g. – Teachers should foster curiosity among students.

97. Amends (noun)

Meaning – Compensation or correction made for a mistake or wrongdoing. (क्षतिपूर्ति/सुधार)

Syn. – Compensation, Reparation

Ant. – Harm, Injury

E.g. – He tried to make amends for his mistake by helping the team.

98. Condemned (verb)

Meaning – Expressed strong disapproval of something. (कड़ी निंदा करना)

Syn. – Denounced, Censured

Ant. – Praised, Approved

E.g. – The organisation condemned the violent protest.

99. Perpetrators (noun)

Meaning – People who commit a crime or a harmful act. (अपराध करने वाले)

Syn. – Offenders, Culprits

Ant. – Victims, Innocents

E.g. – The perpetrators of the fraud were caught after a long investigation.

100. Strain (noun)

Meaning – Pressure or tension in a relationship or situation. (तनाव)

Syn. – Tension, Stress

Ant. – Ease, Harmony

E.g. – Long working hours put a strain on his health.

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101. Ruffled (verb)
Meaning – Caused annoyance or irritation. (नाराज़ करना)
Syn. – Annoyed, Irritated
Ant. – Calmed, Pacified
E.g. – His careless remark ruffled his colleagues.

102. Unequivocally (adverb)
Meaning – In a clear and definite way, leaving no doubt. (स्पष्ट रूप से/बिना किसी संदेह के)
Syn. – Clearly, Explicitly
Ant. – Ambiguously, Vaguely
E.g. – She unequivocally rejected the false accusation.

103. Contentious (adjective)
Meaning – Likely to cause disagreement or argument. (विवादास्पद)
Syn. – Controversial, Disputed
Ant. – Uncontroversial, Agreeable
E.g. – The proposal became a contentious issue among members.

104. Rankled (verb)
Meaning – Continued to cause resentment or irritation. (चुभन बने रहना)
Syn. – Festered, Irritated
Ant. – Appeased, Soothed
E.g. – The unfair criticism rankled in his mind for days.

105. Aspirations (noun)
Meaning – Strong hopes or ambitions to achieve something. (आकांक्षाएँ)
Syn. – Ambitions, Goals
Ant. – Apathy, Indifference
E.g. – Her aspirations motivated her to prepare seriously for exams.

106. Coordination (noun)
Meaning – The act of organising people or activities to work together effectively. (समन्वय)
Syn. – Cooperation, Integration
Ant. – Disorganisation, Discord
E.g. – Proper coordination between teams ensured success.

107. Commitment (noun)
Meaning – Dedication or firm obligation to a task or cause. (प्रतिबद्धता)
Syn. – Dedication, Devotion
Ant. – Neglect, Indifference
E.g. – His commitment to duty earned him respect.

108. Reviewing (verb)
Meaning – Examining or assessing something again. (समीक्षा करना)
Syn. – Evaluating, Reassessing
Ant. – Ignoring, Overlooking
E.g. – The committee is reviewing the report carefully.

109. Landslide (noun)
Meaning – An overwhelming or decisive victory. (प्रचंड जीत)
Syn. – Sweep, Overwhelming victory
Ant. – Defeat, Narrow loss
E.g. – The party secured a landslide in the state elections.

110. Reeling (verb/participle)
Meaning – Meaning - Feeling shocked, confused, or overwhelmed by a setback. (संघर्ष करना)
Syn. – Staggering, Shaken
Ant. – Stabilised, Composed
E.g. – The team was reeling after its unexpected defeat.

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111. Mandate (noun)

Meaning – Official authority given to a government by voters. (जनादेश)

Syn. – Authority, Sanction

Ant. – Prohibition, Rejection

E.g. – The new leader received a strong public mandate.

112. Intervene (verb)

Meaning – To become involved in a situation to change its outcome. (हस्तक्षेप करना)

Syn. – Interfere, Mediate

Ant. – Abstain, Refrain

E.g. – The court decided to intervene in the matter.

113. Provoking (adjective/participle)

Meaning – Causing anger or reaction intentionally. (उकसाने वाला)

Syn. – Inciting, Aggravating

Ant. – Appeasing, Pacifying

E.g. – His provoking comments led to an argument.

114. Paradox (noun)

Meaning – A seemingly contradictory statement or situation that may be true. (विरोधाभास)

Syn. – Contradiction, Inconsistency

Ant. – Consistency, Agreement

E.g. – It is a paradox that freedom can sometimes create anxiety.

115. Pacifist (noun)

Meaning – A person who opposes war and violence. (शांतिवादी)

Syn. – Peacemaker, Nonviolent person

Ant. – Militarist, Warmonger

E.g. – As a pacifist, he refused to join the army.

116. Militarised (adjective)

Meaning – Equipped or organised for military purposes. (सैन्यीकृत)

Syn. – Armed, Fortified

Ant. – Demilitarised, Civilian

E.g. – The region became heavily militarised after the border dispute.

117. Imperilling (verb/participle)

Meaning – Putting something in danger. (संकट में डालना)

Syn. – Endangering, Jeopardising

Ant. – Protecting, Safeguarding

E.g. – Reckless driving is imperilling public safety.

118. Ambiguity (noun)

Meaning – Lack of clarity or certainty in meaning. (अस्पष्टता)

Syn. – Vagueness, Obscurity

Ant. – Clarity, Precision

E.g. – The ambiguity in the statement caused confusion.

119. Revitalising (verb/participle)

Meaning – Giving new life, energy, or strength to something. (पुनर्जीवित करना)

Syn. – Rejuvenating, Renewing

Ant. – Draining, Weakening

E.g. – The new reforms are revitalising the economy.

120. Pragmatic (adjective)

Meaning – Dealing with things realistically and practically. (व्यावहारिक)

Syn. – Practical, Realistic

Ant. – Idealistic, Impractical

E.g. – She adopted a pragmatic approach to solve the crisis.

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121. Laggards (noun)
Meaning – People or groups that make slow progress and fall behind others. (पिछड़े हुए लोग)
Syn. – Stragglers, Slow movers
Ant. – Leaders, Front-runners
E.g. – Firms that ignore innovation often become laggards in the market.

122. Systemic (adjective)
Meaning – Relating to or affecting an entire system. (प्रणाली से संबंधित/प्रणालीगत)
Syn. – Structural, Institutional
Ant. – Localised, Individual
E.g. – The report highlighted systemic flaws in the education sector.

123. Lacunae (noun)
Meaning – Missing parts or gaps, especially in laws or systems. (कमियाँ/रिक्त स्थान)
Syn. – Gaps, Deficiencies
Ant. – Completeness, Sufficiency
E.g. – The committee pointed out lacunae in the existing policy.

124. Insidious (adjective)
Meaning – Proceeding gradually and causing harm in a subtle way. (धीरे-धीरे हानि पहुँचाने वाला)
Syn. – Subtle, Stealthy
Ant. – Obvious, Harmless
E.g. – Stress can have an insidious impact on mental health.

125. Demagogues (noun)
Meaning – Leaders who exploit emotions and prejudices to gain support. (भावनाओं को भड़काने वाला नेता)
Syn. – Rabble-rousers, Populists
Ant. – Statesmen, Moderates
E.g. – Demagogues often thrive in times of economic uncertainty.

126. Polarisation (noun)
Meaning – Division into sharply opposing groups or opinions. (ध्रुवीकरण)
Syn. – Division, Segmentation
Ant. – Unity, Consensus
E.g. – Political polarisation weakened public trust in institutions.

127. Incendiary (adjective)
Meaning – Likely to arouse anger, violence, or unrest. (भड़काऊ)
Syn. – Inflammatory, Provocative
Ant. – Pacifying, Calming
E.g. – Authorities warned against incendiary speeches during protests.

128. Stereotyping (noun/verb)
Meaning – Forming fixed and oversimplified ideas about a group. (रूढ़ धारणा बनाना)
Syn. – Generalisation, Labelling
Ant. – Individualisation, Fair assessment
E.g. – Stereotyping cultures prevents meaningful dialogue.

129. Persecution (noun)
Meaning – Hostile and unfair treatment of people, especially for beliefs. (उत्पीड़न)
Syn. – Oppression, Victimisation
Ant. – Protection, Tolerance
E.g. – Laws were enacted to prevent religious persecution.

130. Cynical (adjective)
Meaning – Believing that people are motivated only by self-interest. (निंदक/अविश्वासी)
Syn. – Skeptical, Distrustful
Ant. – Trusting, Idealistic
E.g. – She remained cynical about political promises.

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131. Bogeymen (noun)

Meaning – Imaginary threats created to frighten people. (काल्पनिक डर)

Syn. – Scarecrows, Phantoms

Ant. – Realities, Facts

E.g. – Fake enemies were used as bogeymen to distract voters.

132. Cumulative (adjective)

Meaning – Increasing by successive additions over time. (संचयी)

Syn. – Aggregate, Collective

Ant. – Separate, Isolated

E.g. – The cumulative effect of discipline led to success.

133. Prominently (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that is easily noticeable or important. (प्रमुख रूप से)

Syn. – Conspicuously, Noticeably

Ant. – Inconspicuously, Obscurely

E.g. – The national flag was prominently displayed on the building.

134. Prescribing (verb)

Meaning – To officially state or set a rule or requirement. (निर्धारित करना)

Syn. – Stipulating, Mandating

Ant. – Revoking, Abolishing

E.g. – The regulation prescribes strict safety standards.

135. Applicable (adjective)

Meaning – Relevant or appropriate to a situation. (लागू/प्रासंगिक)

Syn. – Relevant, Pertinent

Ant. – Irrelevant, Inapplicable

E.g. – These conditions are applicable to all participants.

136. Synthetically (adverb)

Meaning – In an artificial rather than natural way. (कृत्रिम रूप से)

Syn. – Artificially, Man-made

Ant. – Naturally, Organically

E.g. – The material was synthetically produced in a lab.

137. Restraint (noun)

Meaning – Self-control or moderation. (संयम)

Syn. – Self-control, Moderation

Ant. – Excess, Impulsiveness

E.g. – He showed restraint despite strong provocation.

138. Evolving (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Developing gradually over time. (क्रमशः विकसित होना)

Syn. – Developing, Progressing

Ant. – Stagnating, Regressing

E.g. – Society is evolving with technological change.

139. Proactive (adjective)

Meaning – Acting in advance to deal with expected problems. (पूर्वसक्रिय)

Syn. – Preventive, Anticipatory

Ant. – Reactive, Passive

E.g. – A proactive manager solves issues early.

140. Mechanisms (noun)

Meaning – Systems or processes by which something works. (तंत्र/प्रणाली)

Syn. – Systems, Processes

Ant. – Disorder, Disorganization

E.g. – The government created mechanisms to control inflation.

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141. Implicate (verb)

Meaning – To show someone is involved in wrongdoing. (दोषी ठहराना/फँसाना)

Syn. – Incriminate, Involve

Ant. – Exonerate, Acquit

E.g. – The report implicated officials in corruption.

142. Compliance (noun)

Meaning – The act of obeying rules or laws. (अनुपालन)

Syn. – Adherence, Obedience

Ant. – Defiance, Violation

E.g. – Compliance with regulations is mandatory.

143. Scrutiny (noun)

Meaning – Careful and critical examination. (गहन जाँच)

Syn. – Inspection, Examination

Ant. – Neglect, Inattention

E.g. – The proposal came under public scrutiny.

144. Ramifications (noun)

Meaning – Complex or far-reaching consequences. (दूरगामी परिणाम)

Syn. – Repercussions, Consequences

Ant. – Causes, Origins

E.g. – The policy decision had serious ramifications.

145. Landslide (noun)

Meaning – An overwhelming or decisive victory. (भारी बहुमत)

Syn. – Sweep, Rout

Ant. – Narrow victory, Defeat

E.g. – The candidate won the election by a landslide.

146. Barred (verb)

Meaning – Officially prohibited or prevented. (प्रतिबंधित)

Syn. – Banned, Forbidden

Ant. – Allowed, Permitted

E.g. – He was barred from entering the competition.

147. Exile (noun)

Meaning – Forced absence from one's native country. (निर्वासन)

Syn. – Banishment, Expulsion

Ant. – Return, Repatriation

E.g. – The prince lived in exile for many years.

148. Interim (adjective)

Meaning – Temporary; meant to last for a limited time. (अंतरिम)

Syn. – Temporary, Provisional

Ant. – Permanent, Final

E.g. – An interim arrangement was made until the contract was signed.

149. Reconciliation (noun)

Meaning – Restoration of friendly relations. (मेल-मिलाप)

Syn. – Harmony, Settlement

Ant. – Conflict, Estrangement

E.g. – Reconciliation between the rivals surprised everyone.

150. Outreach (noun)

Meaning – Effort to build relations or communicate with people. (संपर्क/पहुँच बनाना)

Syn. – Engagement, Approach

Ant. – Isolation, Withdrawal

E.g. – The campaign launched an outreach program for voters.

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151. Coalition (noun)
Meaning – Alliance for combined action. (गठबंधन)
Syn. – Alliance, Union
Ant. – Division, Disunion
E.g. – The parties formed a coalition to pass the reform bill.

152. Regressive (adjective)
Meaning – Opposed to progress or reform. (प्रतिगामी)
Syn. – Reactionary, Backward
Ant. – Progressive, Reformist
E.g. – Many experts called the proposal socially regressive.

153. Emphatically (adverb)
Meaning – In a forceful or assertive manner. (जोरदार ढंग से)
Syn. – Firmly, Strongly
Ant. – Hesitantly, Weakly
E.g. – She emphatically denied the accusation.

154. Ruptured (adjective/verb)
Meaning – Broken or disrupted suddenly. (टूट गया/फट गया)
Syn. – Broken, Burst
Ant. – Intact, Sealed
E.g. – The old pipeline ruptured during the storm.

155. Nadir (noun)
Meaning – The lowest point. (सबसे निचला स्तर)
Syn. – Bottom, Depth
Ant. – Peak, Zenith
E.g. – His confidence reached its nadir after repeated failures.

156. Frayed (adjective)
Meaning – Worn out or strained. (कमज़ोर/घिसा हुआ)
Syn. – Ragged, Tattered
Ant. – Intact, Strengthened
E.g. – Their patience grew frayed during the delay.

157. Deployed (verb)
Meaning – Used or positioned for a specific purpose. (तैनात किया गया)
Syn. – Utilized, Stationed
Ant. – Withdrawn, Recalled
E.g. – Security forces were deployed near the border.

158. Cynical (adjective)
Meaning – Distrusting human sincerity or motives. (निंदक)
Syn. – Skeptical, Distrustful
Ant. – Trustful, Idealistic
E.g. – Years of corruption made voters cynical about politics.

159. Envisages (verb)
Meaning – Foresees or visualizes as a possibility. (परिकल्पना करता है)
Syn. – Foresees, Anticipates
Ant. – Overlooks, Ignores
E.g. – The proposal envisages a nationwide reform plan.

160. Entitlement (noun)
Meaning – The legal or moral right to have something. (अधिकार)
Syn. – Right, Privilege
Ant. – Disqualification, Prohibition
E.g. – Pension is an entitlement for retired employees.

161. Apprehensions (noun)
Meaning – Anxiety or fear about future events. (आशंकाएँ)
Syn. – Anxiety, Misgivings
Ant. – Confidence, Assurance
E.g. – Investors showed apprehensions about market instability.

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162. Multiplier (noun)
Meaning – A factor that increases or intensifies something. (गुणक)
Syn. – Amplifier, Catalyst
Ant. – Reducer, Dampener
E.g. – Technology acts as a multiplier of productivity.

163. Precedent (noun)
Meaning – Earlier event used as an example for future decisions. (पूर्व उदाहरण)
Syn. – Example, Model
Ant. – Anomaly, Exception
E.g. – The court followed precedent while giving its ruling.

164. Adjudication (noun)
Meaning – Official decision made by an authority. (न्यायनिर्णय)
Syn. – Judgment, Arbitration
Ant. – Neglect, Nonjudgment
E.g. – The dispute went for legal adjudication.

165. Innocuous (adjective)
Meaning – Harmless and not likely to cause damage. (हानिरहित)
Syn. – Harmless, Benign
Ant. – Harmful, Dangerous
E.g. – The remark seemed innocuous but offended many.

166. Exchequer (noun)
Meaning – Government treasury or public funds. (राजकोष)
Syn. – Treasury, Revenue
Ant. – Debt, Liability
E.g. – The project put pressure on the national exchequer.

167. Unwarranted (adjective)
Meaning – Not justified or unnecessary. (अनुचित)
Syn. – Unjustified, Baseless
Ant. – Justified, Valid
E.g. – The accusation was completely unwarranted.

168. Leverage (verb)
Meaning – To use something to maximum advantage (लाभ उठाना)
Syn. – Exploit, Utilize
Ant. – Waste, Misuse
E.g. – He leveraged his contacts to grow his business.

169. Rendered (verb)
Meaning – Caused to become; made. (बना दिया)
Syn. – Made, Caused, Turned
Ant. – Prevented, Stopped
E.g. – The injury rendered him unable to walk.

170. Chronic (adjective)
Meaning – Persisting for a long time. (दीर्घकालिक)
Syn. – Persistent, Long-term
Ant. – Temporary, Brief
E.g. – The region faces chronic unemployment.

172. Underutilisation (noun)
Meaning – Failure to use something fully. (अल्प उपयोग)
Syn. – Inefficiency, Waste
Ant. – Optimal use, Full utilisation
E.g. – Underutilisation of equipment increases costs.

173. Devolved (verb)
Meaning – Transferred power or responsibility to a lower authority. (अधिकार सौंपना)
Syn. – Delegated, Transferred
Ant. – Centralised, Retained
E.g. – Administrative powers were devolved to local councils.

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174. Credibly (adverb)
Meaning – In a convincing or believable manner. (विश्वसनीय रूप से)
Syn. – Convincingly, Believably
Ant. – Doubtfully, Implausibly
E.g. – She credibly explained the mistake.

175. Casualties (noun)
Meaning – People injured, killed, or affected. (पीड़ित)
Syn. – Victims, Losses
Ant. – Survivors, Rescued persons
E.g. – The explosion caused several casualties.

176. Incorporate (verb)
Meaning – To include as part of a whole. (शामिल करना)
Syn. – Include, Integrate
Ant. – Exclude, Omit
E.g. – The report incorporates recent research findings.

177. Sidelining (verb/gerund)
Meaning – Ignoring or pushing someone aside. (किनारे करना)
Syn. – Ignore, Marginalize
Ant. – Promote, Emphasize
E.g. – Experienced workers are often sidelined in corporate decisions.

178. Treasuries (noun)
Meaning – Government departments managing public revenue. (कोषागार)
Syn. – Exchequers, Funds departments
Ant. – Debts, Liabilities
E.g. – The treasuries released funds for reconstruction

179. Conditions (verb)
Meaning – To impose terms or requirements. (शर्त लगाना)
Syn. – Restrict, Stipulate
Ant. – Allow, Permit
E.g. – The agreement conditions payment on timely delivery.

180. Insubordinate (adjective)
Meaning – Disobedient to authority. (आज्ञा न मानने वाला)
Syn. – Defiant, Rebellious
Ant. – Obedient, Compliant
E.g. – His insubordinate behavior angered his supervisor.

181. Mishmash (noun)
Meaning – A confused mixture of different things. (गड़बड़ मिश्रण)
Syn. – Hodgepodge, Medley
Ant. – Order, System
E.g. – The essay was a mishmash of unrelated ideas.

182. Instalment (noun)
Meaning – One of several parts of a payment or series. (किस्त/चरण)
Syn. – Portion, Segment
Ant. – Lump sum, Whole
E.g. – She cleared the loan in three instalments.

183. Stake out (phrasal verb)
Meaning – To state or defend a position firmly. (दृढ़ता से दावा करना)
Syn. – Assert, Claim
Ant. – Retract, Withdraw
E.g. – The scientist staked out his theory despite criticism.

184. Mandatory (adjective)
Meaning – Required by law or rule. (अनिवार्य)
Syn. – Compulsory, Obligatory
Ant. – Optional, Voluntary
E.g. – Attendance is mandatory for all trainees.

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185. Associate (verb)

Meaning – To connect or link in thought. (संबंध जोड़ना)

Syn. – Relate, Link

Ant. – Disassociate, Separate

E.g. – People often associate summer with vacations.

186. Stemming (verb)

Meaning – Stopping or controlling the growth or spread of something. (रोकना)

Syn. – Curb, Halt

Ant. – Encourage, Fuel

E.g. – Strict measures helped in stemming corruption.

187. Amendment (noun)

Meaning – A change made to correct or improve something. (संशोधन)

Syn. – Revision, Alteration

Ant. – Preservation, Maintenance

E.g. – Parliament passed an amendment to the law.

188. Compliance (noun)

Meaning – The act of obeying a rule or request. (पालन)

Syn. – Adherence, Obedience

Ant. – Defiance, Noncompliance

E.g. – Compliance with regulations is necessary for safety.

189. Contention (noun)

Meaning – A strong disagreement or dispute. (विवाद)

Syn. – Dispute, Conflict

Ant. – Agreement, Accord

E.g. – The policy became a major point of contention.

190. Indigenous (adjective)

Meaning – Native or originating in a particular place. (स्वदेशी)

Syn. – Native, Local

Ant. – Foreign, Alien

E.g. – The museum preserves indigenous traditions.

191. Concomitant (adjective)

Meaning – Occurring naturally together with something else. (सहगामी)

Syn. – Accompanying, Concurrent

Ant. – Unrelated, Independent

E.g. – Rapid growth often brings concomitant challenges.

192. Continuum (noun)

Meaning – A continuous sequence without clear divisions. (निरंतर क्रम)

Syn. – Spectrum, Continuity

Ant. – Gap, Discontinuity

E.g. – Skill development exists on a continuum.

193. Intervention (noun)

Meaning – The act of becoming involved to influence a result. (हस्तक्षेप)

Syn. – Mediation, Interference

Ant. – Nonintervention, Withdrawal

E.g. – Diplomatic intervention prevented conflict.

194. Proponents (noun)

Meaning – People who support or advocate something. (समर्थक)

Syn. – Advocates, Supporters

Ant. – Opponents, Critics

E.g. – The proponents of the reform demanded immediate implementation.

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195. Gargantuan (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely large in size or scale. (विशाल)
Syn. – Colossal, Massive
Ant. – Tiny, Minuscule
E.g. – Building the dam was a gargantuan engineering challenge.

196. Dominant (adjective)
Meaning – Most powerful or influential. (प्रमुख/प्रभावशाली)
Syn. – Predominant, Prevailing
Ant. – Subordinate, Inferior
E.g. – One company remained dominant in the market for dec

197. Pristine (adjective)
Meaning – Pure and untouched; unspoiled. (अछूता/निर्मल)
Syn. – Unspoiled, Spotless
Ant. – Polluted, Contaminated
E.g. – The island's pristine beaches attract tourists worldwide.

198. Envisages (verb)
Meaning – Imagines or anticipates something in the future. (कल्पना करना/पूर्वानुमान करना)
Syn. – Foresees, Visualizes
Ant. – Disregards, Overlooks
E.g. – The plan envisages a rapid expansion of public transport.

199. Devastated (verb/adj.)
Meaning – Completely destroyed or ruined. (पूरी तरह नष्ट)
Syn. – Ruined, Wrecked
Ant. – Restored, Rebuilt
E.g. – The earthquake devastated the entire region.

200. Desolate (adjective)
Meaning – Empty, barren, and lifeless. (उजाड़/वीरान)
Syn. – Bleak, Forsaken
Ant. – Inhabited, Lively
E.g. – The abandoned village looked desolate at dusk.

201. Precedents (noun)
Meaning – Earlier examples used as a guide for later actions. (पूर्व उदाहरण)
Syn. – Models, Instances
Ant. – Anomalies, Exceptions
E.g. – Courts rely on precedents to ensure consistent judgments.

202. Irreparable (adjective)
Meaning – Impossible to repair or undo. (अपूरणीय)
Syn. – Irreversible, Permanent
Ant. – Repairable, Reversible
E.g. – The scandal caused irreparable damage to his reputation.

203. Conscientious (adjective)
Meaning – Careful, responsible, and diligent. (कर्तव्यनिष्ठ)
Syn. – Meticulous, Dutiful
Ant. – Negligent, Careless
E.g. – A conscientious student always checks his answers twice.

204. Rehabilitation (noun)
Meaning – Restoration to a normal or healthy condition. (पुनर्वास)
Syn. – Restoration, Recovery
Ant. – Deterioration, Decline
E.g. – The government launched a program for the rehabilitation of flood victims.

205. Coerced (verb)
Meaning – Forced someone to act against their will. (जबरदस्ती करना)
Syn. – Compelled, Pressured
Ant. – Persuaded, Convinced
E.g. – He claimed he was coerced into making the confession.

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206. Diluting (verb)

Meaning – To make something weaker / reduce strength. (कमज़ोर करना)

Syn. – Weaken, Water down

Ant. – Strengthen, Concentrate

E.g. – Repeating the same point again and again is diluting your message.

207. Unwarranted (adjective)

Meaning – Without a good reason; not justified. (अनुचित/बिना कारण)

Syn. – Unjustified, Baseless

Ant. – Justified, Reasonable

E.g. – His unwarranted criticism hurt the team's morale.

208. Integral (adjective)

Meaning–Necessary and important as part of a whole. (अभिन्न/अनिवार्य)

Syn. – Essential, Indispensable

Ant. – Optional, Unnecessary

E.g. – Practice is an integral part of improvement.

209. Override (verb)

Meaning – To use authority to refuse/overrule a previous decision. (निरस्त करना/पलट देना)

Syn. – Overrule, Overturn

Ant. – Uphold, Confirm

E.g. – The supervisor can override the automated decision if needed.

210. Prohibits (verb)

Meaning – To officially forbid something. (प्रतिबंधित करना)

Syn. – Forbid, Ban

Ant. – Allow, Permit

E.g. – The new rule prohibits students from using phones during exams.

211. Paradox (noun)

Meaning – A statement/situation that seems impossible because it contains opposite facts, yet may be true. (विरोधाभास)

Syn. – Contradiction, Anomaly

Ant. – Consistency, Agreement

E.g. – It is a paradox that social media connects people but can also create loneliness.

212. Chilling (adjective)

Meaning – Very frightening or disturbing. (भय उत्पन्न करने वाला)

Syn. – Frightening, Terrifying

Ant. – Reassuring, Comforting

E.g. – The documentary gave a chilling account of the incident.

213. Accountability (noun)

Meaning – Being responsible for what you do and able to explain it. (जवाबदेही)

Syn.–Responsibility, Answerability

Ant. – Irresponsibility, Impunity

E.g. – Transparency increases accountability in public institutions.

214. Procurement (noun)

Meaning – The process by which an organization buys the products/services it needs. (खरीद प्रक्रिया)

Syn. – Acquisition, Purchasing

Ant. – Disposal, Sale

E.g. – The firm improved procurement to reduce unnecessary spending.

215. Asymmetry (noun)

Meaning – Lack of equality/balance; two sides not the same. (असमानता/असंतुलन)

Syn. – Imbalance, Disparity

Ant. - Symmetry, Balance

E.g. - There is asymmetry in opportunities between rural and urban areas.

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216. Fiduciaries (noun)
Meaning – Persons/organizations trusted to manage someone else's money/property. (न्यासी/विश्वस्त)
Syn. – Trustees, Custodians
Ant. – Betrayers, Exploiters
E.g. – Auditors must act as fiduciaries for the stakeholders' interests.

217. Invasion (noun)
Meaning – An unwanted and unpleasant intrusion/entry (अनचाहा हस्तक्षेप/अतिक्रमण)
Syn. – Intrusion, Encroachment
Ant. – Withdrawal, Retreat
E.g. – Constant phone calls felt like an invasion of my personal space.

218. Bruised (adjective)
Meaning – Physically or emotionally hurt. (आहत/घायल)
Syn. – Injured, Wounded
Ant. – Unhurt, Healed
E.g. – He felt bruised after receiving harsh criticism.

219. Stint (noun)
Meaning – A fixed or limited period of work or service. (कार्यकाल)
Syn. – Term, Spell
Ant. – Permanence, Continuity
E.g. – She completed a short stint as a journalist.

220. Complexity (noun)
Meaning – The state of being complicated or intricate. (जटिलता)
Syn. – Intricacy, Complication
Ant. – Simplicity, Clarity
E.g. – The complexity of the puzzle puzzled everyone.

221. Empathy (noun)
Meaning – Ability to understand another's feelings. (सहानुभूति)
Syn. – Compassion, Sensitivity
Ant. – Apathy, Indifference
E.g. – Teachers should show empathy toward slow learners.

222. Acute (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely serious or intense. (तीव्र)
Syn. – Severe, Intense
Ant. – Mild, Slight
E.g. – The city is facing an acute water shortage.

223. Displaced (adjective/verb)
Meaning – Forced to leave one's home or position. (विस्थापित)
Syn. – Uprooted, Evicted
Ant. – Settled, Established
E.g. – Flood victims were displaced overnight.

224. Skirmishes (noun)
Meaning – Small or brief fights. (झड़पें)
Syn. – Clashes, Scuffles
Ant. – Peace, Truce
E.g. – Minor skirmishes occurred near the border.

225. Insurgencies (noun)
Meaning – Organized rebellions against authority. (विद्रोह)
Syn. – Revolts, Uprisings
Ant. – Compliance, Obedience
E.g. – The region struggled with insurgencies for years.

226. Coexistence (noun)
Meaning – Living together peacefully despite differences. (सह अस्तित्व)
Syn. – Harmony, Compatibility
Ant. – Conflict, Discord
E.g. – Cultural coexistence strengthens democracy.

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227. Rhetoric (noun)

Meaning – Persuasive or impressive speech, often exaggerated. (भाषणबाज़ी)

Syn. – Oratory, Eloquence

Ant. – Plainness, Directness

E.g. – The speech was full of rhetoric but lacked substance.

228. Erupted (verb)

Meaning – Broke out suddenly or violently. (अचानक भड़क उठा)

Syn. – Exploded, Burst forth

Ant. – Subsided, Ceased

E.g. – Violence erupted after the announcement.

229. Stationed (verb)

Meaning – Posted or assigned to a place for duty. (तैनात)

Syn. – Deployed, Posted

Ant. – Withdrawn, Removed

E.g. – Guards were stationed outside the building.

230. Manoeuvre (noun)

Meaning – A carefully planned strategic move, especially to gain an advantage. (रणनीतिक चाल)

Syn. – Strategy, Tactic

Ant. – Blunder, Misstep

E.g. – The company's pricing manoeuvre helped it dominate the market.

231. Coalition (noun)

Meaning – A group formed by different parties working together for a common purpose. (गठबंधन)

Syn. – Alliance, Bloc

Ant. – Split, Disunion

E.g. – The coalition government passed the reform bill.

232. Complementing (verb)

Meaning – To add something that improves or completes another thing. (पूरक बनाना)

Syn. – Supplement, Enhance

Ant. – Undermine, Weaken

E.g. – The new policy complements existing economic reforms.

233. Infrastructure (noun)

Meaning – The basic systems and facilities necessary for operation of a country or organization. (आधारभूत संरचना)

Syn. – Framework, Base

Ant. – Breakdown, Collapse

E.g. – Strong infrastructure attracts foreign investors.

234. Implication (noun)

Meaning – A possible effect or result of an action or decision. (निहित परिणाम)

Syn. – Consequence, Outcome

Ant. – Cause, Source

E.g. – The decision has serious implications for trade.

235. Diversify (verb)

Meaning – To develop variety so as to reduce risk or dependence. (विविध बनाना)

Syn. – Broaden, Expand

Ant. – Concentrate, Limit

E.g. – Farmers diversify crops to avoid losses.

236. Geopolitical (adjective)

Meaning – Related to political relations influenced by geography and global power dynamics. (भू-राजनीतिक)

Syn. – Strategic, International

Ant. – Domestic, Internal

E.g. – The canal holds great geopolitical importance.

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237. Viable (adjective)
Meaning – Capable of working successfully or being practical. (व्यवहार्य)
Syn. – Feasible, Workable
Ant. – Impractical, Unworkable
E.g. – Scientists proposed a viable plan to reduce pollution.

238. Retaliation (noun)
Meaning – The act of responding to an attack or action with a similar counteraction. (प्रतिशोधात्मक प्रतिक्रिया)
Syn. – Reprisal, Revenge
Ant. – Forgiveness, Reconciliation
E.g. – The country warned of retaliation after the border incident.

239. Rigid (adjective)
Meaning – Strict and not flexible in rules or attitude. (कठोर)
Syn. – Inflexible, Strict
Ant. – Flexible, Lenient
E.g. – The institution follows rigid admission criteria.

240. Guardrail (noun)
Meaning – A protective restriction or control that prevents harmful actions. (सुरक्षा-सीमा/नियंत्रण)
Syn. – Safeguard, Restraint
Ant. – Freedom, Exposure
E.g. – Ethical rules act as guardrails for researchers.

241. Disruption (noun)
Meaning – A disturbance that interrupts normal functioning. (व्यवधान)
Syn. – Interruption, Disturbance
Ant. – Continuity, Stability
E.g. – Technical disruption delayed the exam.

242. Solidarity (noun)
Meaning – Unity of feeling or action among people. (एकजुटता)
Syn. – Unity, Cohesion
Ant. – Division, Discord
E.g. – The employees showed solidarity during the protest.

243. Governance (noun)
Meaning – The system or process of governing. (शासन व्यवस्था)
Syn. – Administration, Rule
Ant. – Anarchy, Misrule
E.g. – Effective governance ensures public welfare.

244. Diversify (verb)
Meaning – To make or become varied or different. (विविधता लाना)
Syn. – Broaden, Vary
Ant. – Limit, Specialize
E.g. – The company diversified its investments to reduce risk.

245. Accorded (verb)
Meaning – Officially given or granted. (प्रदान किया गया)
Syn. – Granted, Conferred
Ant. – Denied, Withheld
E.g. – He was accorded great respect for his achievements.

246. Coincides (verb)
Meaning – Happens at the same time or agrees exactly. (एक साथ होना)
Syn. – Concur, Correspond
Ant. – Differ, Conflict
E.g. – The meeting coincides with my examination.

247. Turmoil (noun)
Meaning – A state of great disturbance or confusion. (उथल-पुथल)
Syn. – Chaos, Upheaval
Ant. – Calm, Stability
E.g. – Political turmoil affected the country's economy.

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248. Rationale (noun)
Meaning – The logical reason or basis for something. (तर्कसंगत आधार)
Syn. – Reasoning, Justification
Ant. – Irrationality, Illogic
E.g. – The manager explained the rationale behind the decision.

249. Reciprocal (adjective)
Meaning – Given, felt, or done in return; mutual. (पारस्परिक)
Syn. – Mutual, Corresponding
Ant. – Unilateral, One-sided
E.g. – They signed a reciprocal agreement for cooperation.

250. Multilateralism (noun)
Meaning – Cooperation among multiple countries. (बहुपक्षवाद)
Syn. – Cooperation, Collective diplomacy
Ant. – Unilateralism, Isolationism
E.g. – Global problems require multilateralism to solve.

251. Sovereignty (noun)
Meaning – Supreme power or authority of a state. (संप्रभुता)
Syn. – Independence, Autonomy
Ant. – Subjugation, Dependence
E.g. – The nation defended its sovereignty fiercely.

252. Unleashed (verb)
Meaning – Released suddenly or allowed to act freely. (मुक्त कर दिया)
Syn. – Released, Let loose
Ant. – Restrained, Contained
E.g. – The decision unleashed widespread protests.

253. Disadvantage (noun)
Meaning – An unfavorable condition that reduces success. (हानि/प्रतिकूल स्थिति)
Syn. – Drawback, Handicap
Ant. – Advantage, Benefit
E.g. – Lack of training is a disadvantage in competitive exams.

254. Envisaged (verb)
Meaning – To imagine or plan something beforehand. (परिकल्पित करना)
Syn. – Conceived, Visualized
Ant. – Ignored, Disregarded
E.g. – The architect envisaged a modern design for the stadium.

255. Structural (adjective)
Meaning – Related to the framework or arrangement of parts. (संरचनात्मक)
Syn. – Constitutional, Framework-related
Ant. – Random, Unsystematic
E.g. – The engineers identified structural faults in the building.

256. Excisions (noun)
Meaning – Removals or deletions. (निष्कासन)
Syn. – Deletions, Eliminations
Ant. – Insertions, Additions
E.g. – The editor ordered several excisions before printing the article.

257. Prolonged (adjective)
Meaning – Continuing for a long time. (दीर्घकालिक)
Syn. – Extended, Lengthy
Ant. – Brief, Short-lived
E.g. – Prolonged negotiations finally led to an agreement.

258. Projected (adjective/verb)
Meaning – Estimated or predicted. (अनुमानित)
Syn. – Forecast, Estimated
Ant. – Actual, Real
E.g. – The projected population growth worried planners.

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259. Lacunae (noun – plural)
Meaning – Gaps or missing parts. (कमियाँ)
Syn. – Deficiencies, Gaps
Ant. – Completeness, Fulfilment
E.g. – The investigation exposed lacunae in the security system.

260. Anomalies (noun – plural)
Meaning – Irregularities or deviations from the normal. (विसंगतियाँ)
Syn. – Irregularities, Deviations
Ant. – Normalities, Regularities
E.g. – The scientist noticed anomalies in the test data.

261. Compelled (verb)
Meaning – Forced or obliged to do something. (बाध्य किया गया)
Syn. – Forced, Coerced
Ant. – Freed, Released
E.g. – She was compelled to apologize after the incident.

262. Enumeration (noun)
Meaning – The act of counting or listing systematically. (गणना)
Syn. – Counting, Listing
Ant. – Omission, Exclusion
E.g. – The enumeration of survey results took several days.

263. Frailties (noun – plural)
Meaning – Weaknesses or faults. (कमज़ोरियाँ)
Syn. – Weaknesses, Flaws
Ant. – Strengths, Virtues
E.g. – Great leaders often admit their frailties.

264. Disincentivising (verb)
Meaning – Discouraging or reducing motivation. (हतोत्साहित करना)
Syn. – Deterring, Discouraging
Ant. – Encouraging, Motivating
E.g. – High taxes are disincentivising investment.

265. Quinquennial (adjective)
Meaning – Occurring every five years. (पंचवार्षिक)
Syn. – Five-yearly, Periodic
Ant. – Annual, Yearly
E.g. – The organization conducts a quinquennial performance review.

266. Strident (adjective)
Meaning – Loud, harsh, and forceful in sound or expression. (कर्कश/तीखा)
Syn. – Harsh, Shrill, Grating
Ant. – Gentle, Soft, Mild
E.g. – The strident noise of the siren woke everyone.

267. Perilously (adverb)
Meaning – In a way that involves great danger or risk. (खतरनाक रूप से)
Syn. – Dangerously, Hazardously, Riskily
Ant. – Safely, Securely, Carefully
E.g. – The boat drifted perilously close to the rocks.

268. Epidemic (noun)
Meaning – A widespread occurrence of a disease in a community at a particular time. (महामारी)
Syn. – Outbreak, Plague, Pandemic
Ant. – Containment, Decline, Eradication
E.g. – The region faced a severe dengue epidemic last year.

269. Designated (adjective)
Meaning – Officially assigned or appointed for a particular purpose. (निर्धारित)
Syn. – Assigned, Appointed, Specified
Ant. – Unassigned, Undefined, Unspecified
E.g. – Visitors must park in the designated area.

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270. Adverse (adjective)

Meaning – Preventing success or development; harmful or unfavourable. (प्रतिकूल)

Syn. – Detrimental, Unfavourable, Harmful

Ant. – Favorable, Beneficial, Advantageous

E.g. – The project failed due to adverse weather conditions.

271. Regimen (noun)

Meaning – A prescribed course of medical treatment or routine. (नियमित उपचार-पद्धति)

Syn. – Treatment plan, Routine, Therapy

Ant. – Neglect, Disorder, Irregularity

E.g. – The doctor suggested a strict diet regimen.

272. Persistent (adjective)

Meaning – Continuing firmly despite difficulty or opposition. (लगातार/दृढ़)

Syn. – Tenacious, Relentless, Steady

Ant. – Temporary, Intermittent, Faint

E.g. – His persistent questioning annoyed the teacher.

273. Substantial (adjective)

Meaning – Large in amount, value, or importance. (पर्याप्त/महत्वपूर्ण)

Syn. – Considerable, Significant, Ample

Ant. – Insignificant, Slight, Trivial

E.g. – She received a substantial salary increase.

274. Incidence (noun)

Meaning – The rate or frequency at which something occurs. (घटना-दर)

Syn. – Frequency, Occurrence, Prevalence

Ant. – Rarity, Scarcity, Infrequency

E.g. – The incidence of crime dropped after new laws.

275. Alarmingly (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that causes worry or fear. (चिंताजनक रूप से)

Syn. – Disturbingly, Shockingly, Frighteningly

Ant. – Reassuringly, Comfortingly, Calmly

E.g. – Water levels are rising alarmingly fast.

276. Averred (verb)

Meaning – Stated or asserted something strongly. (दृढ़तापूर्वक कहा)

Syn. – Asserted, Declared, Affirmed

Ant. – Denied, Refuted, Disputed

E.g. – The lawyer averred that his client was innocent.

277. Meticulous (adjective)

Meaning – Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. (अत्यंत सावधानीपूर्वक)

Syn. – Thorough, Precise, Scrupulous

Ant. – Careless, Negligent, Sloppy

E.g. – He kept meticulous notes during the lecture.

278. Bilateral (adjective)

Meaning – Involving two sides or countries. (द्विपक्षीय)

Syn. – Mutual, Two-sided

Ant. – Unilateral, One-sided

E.g. – The two nations signed a bilateral defense pact.

279. Outreach (noun)

Meaning – Effort to connect with people or provide services. (संपर्क अभियान)

Syn. – Engagement, Contact

Ant. – Isolation, Withdrawal

E.g. – The university increased its outreach to remote communities.

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280. Consequences (noun)
Meaning – Results or effects of an action. (परिणाम)
Syn. – Outcome, Repercussion
Ant. – Cause, Origin
E.g. – Careless driving can lead to severe consequences.

281. Accrues (verb)
Meaning – Comes as a result; accumulates over time. (उत्पन्न होना/संचित होना)
Syn. – Arises, Accumulates
Ant. – Dissipates, Decreases
E.g. – Interest accrues on unpaid loans every month.

282. Isolation (noun)
Meaning – State of being separated from others. (अलगाव)
Syn. – Seclusion, Separation
Ant. – Integration, Inclusion
E.g. – Social isolation can harm emotional well-being.

283. Condemned (verb)
Meaning – Strongly criticized or expressed disapproval. (निंदा की)
Syn. – Denounced, Censured
Ant. – Praised, Approved
E.g. – Leaders condemned the act of violence.

284. Referendum (noun)
Meaning – Direct public vote on a political question. (जनमत-संग्रह)
Syn. – Plebiscite, Public vote
Ant. – Decree, Dictate
E.g. – The constitution was approved through a referendum.

285. Accountability (noun)
Meaning – Responsibility for actions and decisions. (जवाबदेही)
Syn. – Responsibility, Liability
Ant. – Impunity, Irresponsibility
E.g. – Transparency ensures accountability in governance.

286. Obliquely (adverb)
Meaning – Indirectly; not in a straightforward manner. (परोक्ष रूप से)
Syn. – Indirectly, Implicitly
Ant. – Directly, Explicitly
E.g. – He obliquely referred to the problem without naming it.

287. Sovereignty (noun)
Meaning – Supreme authority or independence of a state. (संप्रभुता)
Syn. – Independence, Autonomy
Ant. – Subjugation, Dependence
E.g. – The country fought hard to defend its sovereignty.

288. Viable (adjective)
Meaning – Capable of working successfully. (व्यवहार्य)
Syn. – Feasible, Practical
Ant. – Unworkable, Impractical
E.g. – Engineers proposed a viable design for the bridge.

289. Steadfast (adjective)
Meaning – Firm and determined; not changing. (अडिग)
Syn. – Resolute, Unwavering
Ant. – Wavering, Fickle
E.g. – She remained steadfast despite criticism.

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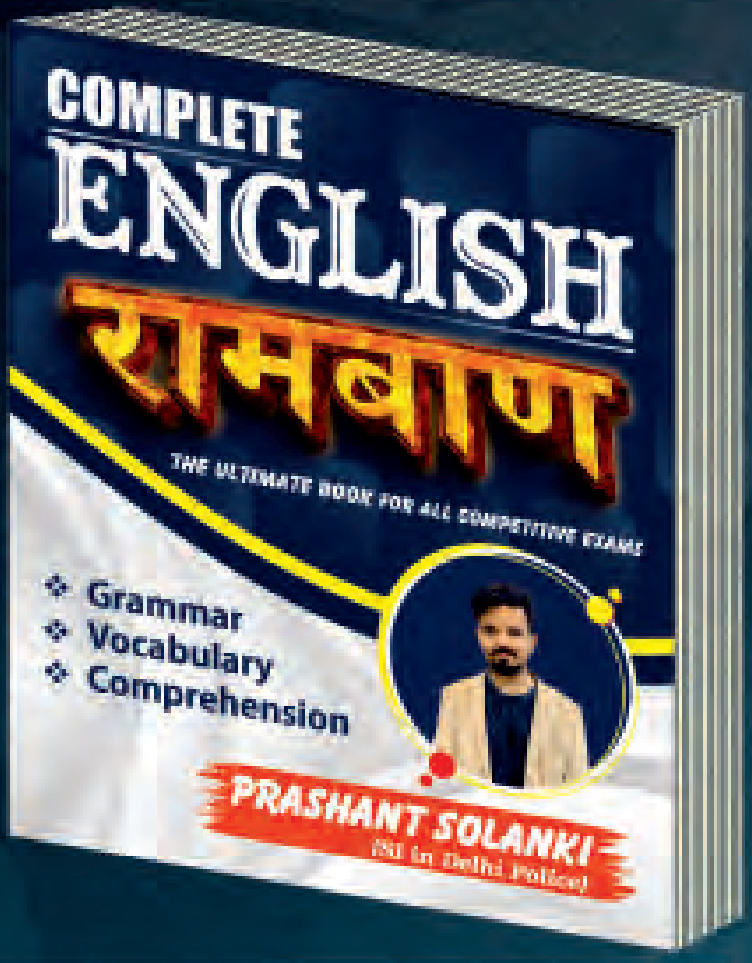
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Monthly Vocab

1. Ostensibly (adverb)

Meaning – Apparently or seemingly true, but possibly not actually so. (ऊपरी तौर पर)

Syn. – Apparently, Seemingly

Ant. – Genuinely, Actually

E.g. – He was ostensibly calm, though he was nervous inside.

2. Inculcate (verb)

Meaning – To fix beliefs or ideas in someone's mind by repeated instruction. (मन में बैठाना)

Syn. – Instill, Imbue

Ant. – Erase, Remove

E.g. – Parents should inculcate moral values in children.

3. Phenomenon (noun)

Meaning – A fact or event that can be observed and studied. (घटना/परिघटना)

Syn. – Occurrence, Event

Ant. – Nonentity, Nothingness

E.g. – Lightning is a natural phenomenon.

4. Unedifying (adjective)

Meaning – Not morally or intellectually improving; unpleasant. (अप्रिय/निराशाजनक)

Syn. – Disheartening, Distasteful

Ant. – Inspiring, Edifying

E.g. – The rude exchange between leaders was unedifying.

5. Exhibitionism (noun)

Meaning – Behaviour intended to attract attention or display oneself. (दिखावा प्रवृत्ति)

Syn. – Ostentation, Showiness

Ant. – Modesty, Reserve

E.g. – His constant bragging reflected pure exhibitionism.

6. Evident (adjective)

Meaning – Clearly seen or understood; obvious. (स्पष्ट)

Syn. – Obvious, Apparent

Ant. – Hidden, Obscure

E.g. – Her disappointment was evident from her expression.

7. Politicisation (noun)

Meaning – The action of making something political in character. (राजनीतिकरण)

Syn. – Partisanship, Political manipulation

Ant. – Neutrality, Nonpartisanship

E.g. – The politicisation of science can harm public trust.

8. Inappropriate (adjective)

Meaning – Not suitable or proper in the circumstances. (अनुचित)

Syn. – Improper, Unsuitable

Ant. – Appropriate, Proper

E.g. – His joke was inappropriate for a formal event.

9. Flurry (noun)

Meaning – A sudden short period of activity or excitement. (अचानक हलचल)

Syn. – Rush, Burst

Ant. – Lull, Calm

E.g. – There was a flurry of messages after the results were announced.

10. Draconian (adjective)

Meaning – Extremely harsh or severe. (अत्यंत कठोर)

Syn. – Harsh, Severe

Ant. – Lenient, Mild

E.g. – The school imposed draconian rules on latecomers.

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11. Desist (verb)

Meaning – To stop doing something. (रुक जाना/विरत होना)

Syn. – Cease, Refrain

Ant. – Continue, Persist

E.g. – He was warned to desist from spreading rumours.

12. Dissent (noun/verb)

Meaning – To disagree with a widely held opinion or decision. (असहमति)

Syn. – Disagree, Protest

Ant. – Agree, Consent

E.g. – Some members openly dissented from the proposal.

13. Adjunct (noun)

Meaning – Something added to something else as a supplementary rather than essential part. (सहायक/पूरक भाग)

Syn. – Supplement, Accessory

Ant. – Essential, Core

E.g. – Online quizzes are an adjunct to classroom teaching.

14. Oversight (noun)

Meaning – Supervision; the act of monitoring or directing. (निगरानी)

Syn. – Supervision, Monitoring

Ant. – Neglect, Inattention

E.g. – The committee functions under the oversight of the chairman.

15. Transparency (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being open, honest, and easily understood. (पारदर्शिता)

Syn. – Openness, Clarity

Ant. – Secrecy, Opacity

E.g. – Transparency in public spending builds trust among citizens.

16. Prioritise (verb)

Meaning – To arrange or deal with in order of importance. (प्राथमिकता देना)

Syn. – Rank, Prefer

Ant. – Disregard, Deprioritise

E.g. – She prioritised her health over social commitments.

17. Scrutiny (noun)

Meaning – Critical observation or detailed examination. (सूक्ष्म जांच)

Syn. – Inspection, Examination

Ant. – Neglect, Oversight (in the sense of omission)

E.g. – His proposal came under close scrutiny during the meeting.

18. Pivotal (adjective)

Meaning – Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else. (निर्णायक/अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण)

Syn. – Crucial, Decisive

Ant. – Minor, Insignificant

E.g. – Education plays a pivotal role in social reform.

19. Systemic (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to or affecting an entire system rather than a single part. (प्रणालीगत)

Syn. – Structural, Comprehensive

Ant. – Isolated, Localised

E.g. – The investigation revealed systemic corruption in the department.

20. Contributory (adjective)

Meaning – Tending to cause or contribute to something. (योगदान करने वाला)

Syn. – Causal, Instrumental

Ant. – Irrelevant, Unrelated

E.g. – Poor planning was a contributory factor in the delay.

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21. Recurrent (adjective)
Meaning – Occurring often or repeatedly. (बार-बार होने वाला)
Syn. – Recurring, Repeated
Ant. – Occasional, Sporadic
E.g. – The patient is undergoing treatment for recurrent infections.

22. Scant (adjective)
Meaning – Barely sufficient or inadequate. (अल्प/अपर्याप्त)
Syn. – Meagre, Sparse
Ant. – Ample, Abundant
E.g. – The evidence provided was scant and unconvincing.

23. Dearth (noun)
Meaning – A scarcity or lack of something. (कमी/अभाव)
Syn. – Shortage, Scarcity
Ant. – Surplus, Abundance
E.g. – There is a dearth of skilled workers in rural areas.

24. Mandate (noun)
Meaning – An official order or commission to do something. (आदेश/आधिकारिक निर्देश)
Syn. – Directive, Command
Ant. – Prohibition, Veto
E.g. – The agency acted under a government mandate.

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Meaning – Something added to something else as a supplementary rather than essential part. (सहायक/पूरक भाग)
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Syn. – Directive, Command

Ant. – Prohibition, Veto

E.g. – The agency acted under a government mandate.

37. Unceremoniously (adverb)

Meaning – In a sudden, informal, or rude manner without proper respect or ceremony. (बिना औपचारिकता या सम्मान के)

Syn. – Abruptly, Rudely

Ant. – Politely, Respectfully

E.g. – The protesters were unceremoniously removed from the hall by security guards.

38. Designated (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Officially chosen, appointed, or assigned for a particular purpose. (आधिकारिक रूप से नामित/निर्धारित)

Syn. – Appointed, Assigned

Ant. – Dismissed, Removed

E.g. – The government designated the building as a national heritage site.

39. Compromised (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Weakened or exposed to risk because of outside influence or disclosure. (कमज़ोर या जोखिम में डाल दिया गया)

Syn. – Undermined, Jeopardized

Ant. – Protected, Secured

E.g. – The confidential information was compromised after the data leak.

40. Relent (verb)

Meaning – To become less strict or to give in after resisting. (झुक जाना/नरम पड़ना)

Syn. – Yield, Give in

Ant. – Resist, Persist

E.g. – The teacher finally relented and allowed the students extra time to finish the test.

41. Autonomous (adjective)

Meaning – Acting independently or self-governing without external control. (स्वायत्त/स्वतंत्र रूप से संचालित)

Syn. – Independent, Self-governing

Ant. – Dependent, Subordinate

E.g. – The region functions as an autonomous administrative unit.

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42. Escalation (noun)

Meaning – A rapid increase in intensity, seriousness, or magnitude. (तीव्र वृद्धि/बढ़ाव)

Syn. – Intensification, Increase

Ant. – Decrease, Reduction

E.g. – The escalation of tensions between the two countries worried the international community.

43. Imperative (adjective/noun)

Meaning – Extremely important or necessary; something that must be done. (अत्यावश्यक/अनिवार्य)

Syn. – Essential, Crucial

Ant. – Optional, Nonessential

E.g. – It is imperative to verify all documents before submitting the application.

44. Mitigated (verb)

Meaning – Made less severe, serious, or painful. (कम करना/घटाना)

Syn. – Alleviated, Reduced

Ant. – Aggravated, Intensified

E.g. – Immediate action by the firefighters mitigated the damage caused by the fire.

45. Disavows (verb)

Meaning – To deny responsibility for or refuse to be associated with something. (अस्वीकार करना/संबंध से इंकार करना)

Syn. – Deny, Repudiate

Ant. – Admit, Acknowledge

E.g. – The company quickly disavowed the controversial advertisement.

46. Outrageous (adjective)

Meaning – Extremely shocking, unacceptable, or offensive. (अत्यंत चौंकाने वाला या अनुचित)

Syn. – Shocking, Scandalous

Ant. – Acceptable, Reasonable

E.g. – The judge condemned the outrageous act of violence.

47. Solidarity (noun)

Meaning – Unity and mutual support among people sharing a common interest. (एकजुटता/पारस्परिक समर्थन)

Syn. – Unity, Cooperation

Ant. – Division, Discord

E.g. – The workers demonstrated solidarity during the nationwide strike.

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Meaning – A person who is unwelcome or unacceptable in a particular place or situation. (अवांछित या अस्वीकार्य व्यक्ति)

Syn. – Unwelcome person, Outcast

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E.g. – After the diplomatic dispute, the envoy was declared persona non grata by the host country.

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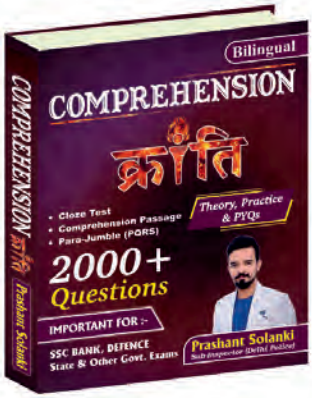
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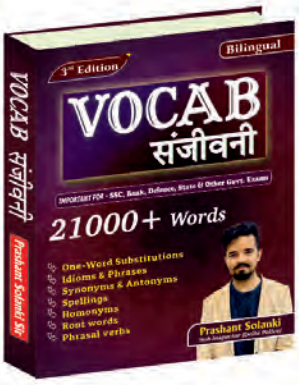
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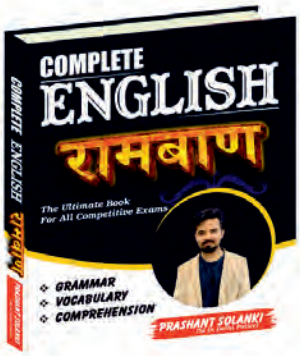
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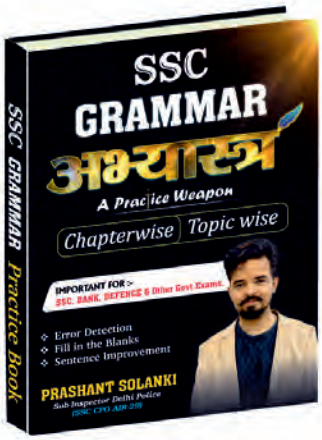
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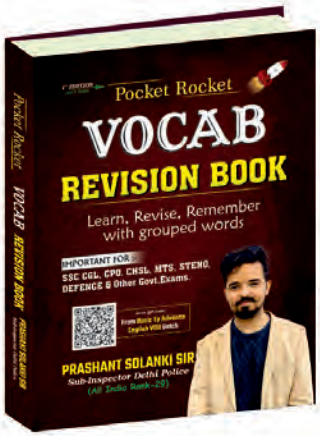


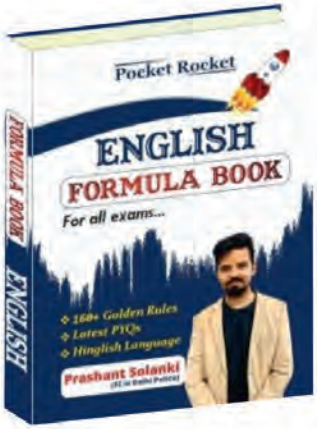


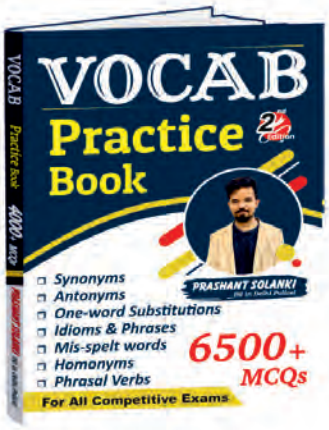


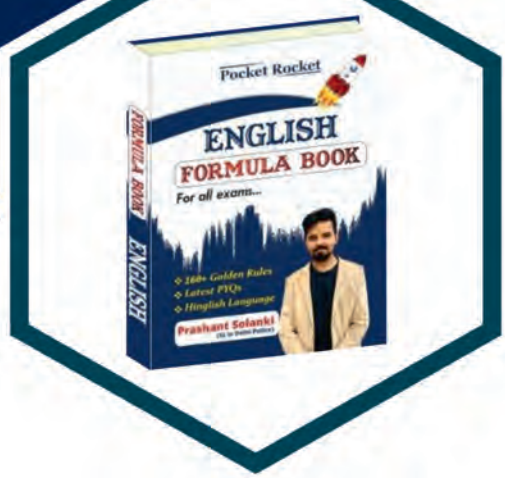












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Syn. – Unwelcome person, Outcast

Ant. – Welcome guest, Accepted person

E.g. – After the diplomatic dispute, the envoy was declared persona non grata by the host country.

61. Unprovoked (adjective)

Meaning – Done without any cause or justification. (बिना उकसावे के)

Syn. – Unwarranted, Unjustified

Ant. – Provoked, Justified

E.g. – The referee penalised the player for an unprovoked foul during the match.

62. Illegal (adjective)

Meaning – Contrary to or forbidden by law. (अवैध)

Syn. – Unlawful, Illicit

Ant. – Legal, Lawful

E.g. – The police shut down several illegal factories operating in the city.

63. Retaliated (verb)

Meaning – Responded to an attack or injury with a counterattack. (जवाबी हमला किया)

Syn. – Counterattacked, Avenged

Ant. – Forgave, Submitted

E.g. – The army retaliated after its patrol unit was ambushed near the border.

64. Analyses (noun)

Meaning – Detailed examinations of elements or structure of something. (विश्लेषण)

Syn. – Examinations, Evaluations

Ant. – Guesswork, Assumption

E.g. – The researchers conducted several analyses before publishing their findings.

65. Militant (noun/adjective)

Meaning – A person engaged in aggressive or violent activities for a cause. (उग्रवादी)

Syn. – Extremist, Insurgent

Ant. – Moderate, Pacifist

E.g. – Security forces captured a militant involved in attacks on government offices.

66. Assets (noun)

Meaning – Valuable resources or property owned by a person or organization. (संपत्ति/संसाधन)

Syn. – Resources, Holdings

Ant. – Liabilities, Debts

E.g. – Skilled employees are considered valuable assets to any organization.

67. Expanded (verb)

Meaning – Increased in size, scope, or extent. (विस्तारित किया)

Syn. – Extended, Enlarged

Ant. – Reduced, Contracted

E.g. – The company expanded its operations into several international markets.

68. Theatre (noun)

Meaning – A region or place where important actions occur, especially military operations. (युद्ध क्षेत्र)

Syn. – Arena, Battlefield

Ant. – Peace zone, Neutral area

E.g. – The mountainous region became the main theatre of operations during the conflict.

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69. Collapse (noun/verb)

Meaning – A sudden failure or breakdown of a structure, system, or organization. (पतन/ढहना)

Syn. – Breakdown, Fall

Ant. – Stability, Strength

E.g. – The sudden collapse of the old building forced authorities to evacuate nearby houses.

70. Bombardment (noun)

Meaning – A continuous attack with bombs, artillery, or missiles. (भारी बमबारी)

Syn. – Shelling, Barrage

Ant. – Protection, Defence

E.g. – The city endured hours of bombardment during the intense fighting.

71. Resistance (noun)

Meaning – The act of opposing or struggling against something. (प्रतिरोध/विरोध)

Syn. – Opposition, Defiance

Ant. – Compliance, Acceptance

E.g. – The new tax policy faced strong resistance from small business owners.

72. De-escalate (verb)

Meaning – To reduce the intensity or seriousness of a conflict or situation. (तनाव कम करना)

Syn. – Ease, Reduce

Ant. – Escalate, Intensify

E.g. – Diplomats met to de-escalate tensions between the neighbouring countries.

73. Relinquishing (verb)

Meaning – To voluntarily give up or surrender a position, right, or possession. (त्यागना/छोड़ देना)

Syn. – Surrender, Abandon

Ant. – Retain, Maintain

E.g. – The chairman is relinquishing his responsibilities after completing his tenure.

74. Abrupt (adjective)

Meaning – Sudden and unexpected, often without preparation or warning. (अचानक)

Syn. – Sudden, Hasty

Ant. – Gradual, Smooth

E.g. – The conversation ended abruptly when the phone connection was lost.

75. Oscillated (verb)

Meaning – To move repeatedly between two positions, states, or opinions. (इधर-उधर बदलते रहना)

Syn. – Fluctuated, Wavered

Ant. – Stabilized, Settled

E.g. – His interest in studying oscillated between enthusiasm and boredom.

76. Considerable (adjective)

Meaning – Large in amount, size, or importance. (काफी/पर्याप्त)

Syn. – Substantial, Significant

Ant. – Insignificant, Negligible

E.g. – The company made considerable progress within a short period.

77. Impaired (adjective / verb)

Meaning – Damaged or weakened so that normal function is reduced. (कमज़ोर/प्रभावित)

Syn. – Damaged, Weakened

Ant. – Strengthened, Enhanced

E.g. – Excessive noise impaired his ability to focus on the lecture.

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78. Indispensability (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being absolutely necessary or essential. (अनिवार्यता)

Syn. – Necessity, Essentiality

Ant. – Unimportance, Nonessentiality

E.g. – The indispensability of discipline is evident in every successful organization.

79. Navigating (verb)

Meaning – Managing or dealing successfully with a complex or difficult situation. (सावधानी से संभालना)

Syn. – Managing, Steering

Ant. – Mismanaging, Mishandling

E.g. – The manager is navigating the company through a difficult financial period.

80. Primacy (noun)

Meaning – The state of being first in importance, rank, or authority. (प्रधानता/सर्वोच्चता)

Syn. – Supremacy, Preeminence

Ant. – Subordination, Inferiority

E.g. – The constitution establishes the primacy of the rule of law.

81. Transition (noun)

Meaning – The process or period of changing from one state or condition to another. (परिवर्तन/संक्रमण)

Syn. – Change, Transformation

Ant. – Stability, Continuity

E.g. – The country is going through a transition from traditional farming to modern agriculture.

82. Foothold (noun)

Meaning – A secure position from which further progress can be made. (मजबूत आधार)

Syn. – Base, Stronghold

Ant. – Instability, Weakness

E.g. – The company gained a foothold in the global market after launching a new product.

83. Resistance (noun)

Meaning – The act of opposing or refusing to accept something. (विरोध/प्रतिरोध)

Syn. – Opposition, Defiance

Ant. - Acceptance, Compliance

E.g. - The proposal met strong resistance from several members of the committee.

84. Inevitable (adjective)

Meaning – Certain to happen and impossible to avoid. (अनिवार्य)

Syn. – Unavoidable, Inescapable

Ant. – Avoidable, Preventable

E.g. – With rising temperatures, stricter environmental policies seem inevitable.

85. Inglorious (adjective)

Meaning – Shameful or not deserving honour or respect. (अपमानजनक/बदनाम)

Syn. – Disgraceful, Shameful

Ant. – Glorious, Honourable

E.g. – The team suffered an inglorious defeat in the final match.

86. Unedifying (adjective)

Meaning – Not morally or intellectually improving; unpleasant or embarrassing to witness. (अप्रेरक/शिक्षा न देने वाला)

Syn. – Uninspiring, Demoralizing

Ant. – Edifying, Inspiring

E.g. – The public argument between the officials was an unedifying spectacle.

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87. Inexplicable (adjective)

Meaning – Impossible to explain or understand. (असमझनीय/जिसका स्पष्टीकरण न हो सके)

Syn. – Unexplainable, Mysterious

Ant. – Explainable, Understandable

E.g. – His sudden refusal to attend the meeting was inexplicable.

88. Incumbent (noun)

Meaning – A person who currently holds a particular office or position. (वर्तमान पदधारी)

Syn. – Office-holder, Current holder

Ant. – Successor, Challenger

E.g. – The incumbent governor announced new development plans for the state.

89. Gubernatorial (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to a governor or the office of governor. (राज्यपाल से संबंधित)

Syn. – Administrative, Executive

Ant. – Subordinate, Non-executive

E.g. – The gubernatorial election drew significant public interest.

90. Dispensation (noun)

Meaning – A system of government, administration, or ruling authority. (शासन व्यवस्था/प्रशासन)

Syn. – Administration, Regime

Ant. – Anarchy, Disorder

E.g. – The new dispensation promised transparency in governance.

91. Mandate (noun)

Meaning – An official order or authority to carry out a task. (आधिकारिक आदेश/अधिकार)

Syn. – Directive, Command

Ant. – Prohibition, Ban

E.g. – The committee received a mandate to review the policy.

92. Paralysis (noun)

Meaning – Loss of the ability to move or a complete stoppage of activity or functioning. (लकवा/ठहराव)

Syn. – Immobility, Stagnation

Ant. – Movement, Activity

E.g. – The nationwide strike caused paralysis in transportation services.

93. Assent (noun)

Meaning – Agreement or official approval. (स्वीकृति/सहमति)

Syn. – Consent, Approval

Ant. – Refusal, Dissent

E.g. – The chairman gave his assent to the proposal.

94. Nullified (verb)

Meaning – Made legally invalid or ineffective. (निरस्त कर दिया)

Syn. – Invalidated, Cancelled

Ant. – Validate, Approve

E.g. – The court nullified the illegal agreement.

95. Misadventures (noun)

Meaning – Unfortunate or badly planned actions that result in problems. (दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाएँ/गलत प्रयास)

Syn. – Mishaps, Blunders

Ant. – Success, Achievement

E.g. – His business misadventures resulted in heavy financial losses.

96. Sectarian (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to narrow group interests, especially religious or political divisions. (संकीर्ण/सांप्रदायिक)

Syn. – Partisan, Narrow-minded

Ant. – Broad-minded, Liberal

E.g. – Leaders warned that sectarian violence could harm social harmony.

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97. Billing (noun)

Meaning – The reputation or status given to someone or something, especially in publicity or expectation. (प्रतिष्ठा/प्रसिद्धि)

Syn. – Reputation, Standing

Ant. – Obscurity, Insignificance

E.g. – The young athlete lived up to his billing as a future star.

98. Emphatic (adjective)

Meaning – Expressed clearly and strongly so that it leaves no doubt. (जोरदार/स्पष्ट रूप से बल देकर)

Syn. – Forceful, Decisive

Ant. – Weak, Uncertain

E.g. – The principal made an emphatic announcement about maintaining discipline.

99. Triumph (noun)

Meaning – A great victory or achievement after effort or struggle. (शानदार सफलता)

Syn. – Victory, Success

Ant. – Defeat, Failure

E.g. – Winning the national science competition was a triumph for the small school.

100. Consistent (adjective)

Meaning – Acting or done in the same way over time, especially in a reliable manner. (लगातार/स्थिर और विश्वसनीय)

Syn. – Steady, Reliable

Ant. – Inconsistent, Erratic

E.g. – His consistent practice helped him improve his English skills.

101. Evolved (verb)

Meaning – Developed gradually from a simple form to a more advanced or complex form. (क्रमशः विकसित होना)

Syn. – Developed, Progressed

Ant. – Regressed, Deteriorated

E.g. – Modern communication systems have evolved rapidly over the years.

102. Propagating (verb)

Meaning – Spreading or promoting an idea, belief, or piece of information widely. (प्रचार करना/फैलाना)

Syn. – Disseminating, Promoting

Ant. – Suppressing, Restricting

E.g. – The organization is propagating awareness about environmental conservation.

103. Vulnerability (noun)

Meaning – The state of being weak or exposed to harm or attack. (कमजोरी/असुरक्षा की स्थिति)

Syn. – Weakness, Susceptibility

Ant. – Strength, Protection

E.g. – Poor planning exposed the vulnerability of the company during the crisis.

104. Counter (verb)

Meaning – To oppose or react to something with an opposing action or argument. (मुकाबला करना/विरोध करना)

Syn. – Oppose, Resist

Ant. – Support, Encourage

E.g. – The government introduced strict measures to counter rising inflation.

105. Persisted (verb)

Meaning – Continued firmly with something despite difficulty or opposition. (डटे रहना/लगातार प्रयास करना)

Syn. – Continued, Persevered

Ant. – Abandoned, Quit

E.g. – She persisted with her studies despite several setbacks.

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106. Revelation (noun)

Meaning – A surprising fact or information that becomes known. (चौंकाने वाली खोज/खुलासा)

Syn. – Discovery, Disclosure

Ant. – Concealment, Secrecy

E.g. – The investigation was a revelation about the hidden problems in the system.

107. Incisive (adjective)

Meaning – Clear, direct, and effective in thought or expression. (तीक्ष्ण/प्रभावी और स्पष्ट)

Syn. – Sharp, Penetrating

Ant. – Vague, Blunt

E.g. – The professor made an incisive analysis of the economic policy.

108. Resilient (adjective)

Meaning – Able to recover quickly from difficulties or setbacks. (कठिनाइयों से जल्दी उबरने वाला/लचीला)

Syn. – Tough, Hardy

Ant. – Fragile, Weak

E.g. – The resilient team continued to perform well despite several challenges.

109. Assassination (noun)

Meaning – The deliberate killing of an important or famous person, especially for political reasons. (किसी महत्वपूर्ण या प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति की योजनाबद्ध हत्या)

Syn. – Murder, Slaying

Ant. – Protection, Safeguarding

E.g. – The assassination of the political leader shocked the entire country.

110. Defiance (noun)

Meaning – Open resistance or refusal to obey authority, rules, or laws. (अधिकार या नियमों का खुला विरोध)

Syn. – Resistance, Disobedience

Ant. – Obedience, Compliance

E.g. – The villagers continued their protest in defiance of the government order.

111. Continuity (noun)

Meaning – The state of continuing for a period of time without interruption. (निंतरता)

Syn. – Consistency, Persistence

Ant. – Interruption, Disruption

E.g. – The company maintained continuity of services during the crisis.

112. Unconditional (adjective)

Meaning – Not subject to any conditions or limitations; absolute. (बिना किसी शर्त के)

Syn. – Absolute, Complete

Ant. – Conditional, Restricted

E.g. – The organization offered unconditional support to the disaster victims.

113. Clerical (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to clergy or religious officials. (धार्मिक पादरियों या अधिकारियों से संबंधित)

Syn. – Ecclesiastical, Religious

Ant. – Secular, Lay

E.g. – The clerical authorities held a meeting to discuss the reforms.

114. Establishment (noun)

Meaning – The group of people who hold power and influence in an organization or society. (प्रभावशाली संस्था)

Syn. – Authority, Institution

Ant. – Opposition, Dissolution

E.g. – The reformer openly criticized the political establishment.

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115. Elevating (verb)

Meaning – Raising someone or something to a higher position or rank. (किसी को उच्च पद या स्तर पर उठाना)

Syn. – Promote, Raise

Ant. – Demote, Lower

E.g. – The company is elevating several managers to senior positions.

116. Decapitation (noun)

Meaning – The act of cutting off the head; figuratively, the removal of leadership. (सिर काटना; नेतृत्व को समाप्त करना)

Syn. – Beheading, Removal

Ant. – Appointment, Installation

E.g. – The sudden decapitation of the leadership caused instability in the organization.

117. Soaring (adjective / present participle)

Meaning – Rising or increasing very rapidly to a high level. (तेजी से बहुत अधिक बढ़ना)

Syn. – Surging, Rising

Ant. – Falling, Declining

E.g. – Soaring fuel prices have increased transportation costs.

118. Mediated (verb)

Meaning – Intervened between two parties in order to help them reach an agreement. (दो पक्षों के बीच समझौता कराने के लिए मध्यस्थता करना)

Syn. – Arbitrate, Negotiate

Ant. – Provoke, Aggravate

E.g. – A senior diplomat mediated the conflict between the two countries.

119. Enveloped (verb)

Meaning – Covered or surrounded something completely. (पूरी तरह से ढक लेना या घेर लेना)

Syn. – Surround, Enclose

Ant. – Expose, Reveal

E.g. – Thick fog enveloped the entire city early in the morning.

120. Miscalculation (noun)

Meaning – A wrong judgment or incorrect estimate of a situation. (गलत आकलन या गलत निर्णय)

Syn. – Error, Misjudgment

Ant. – Accuracy, Precision

E.g. – The mission failed because of a serious miscalculation of risks.

121. Unfolding (adjective)

Meaning – Gradually developing or becoming known. (धीरे-धीरे सामने आना या विकसित होना)

Syn. – Emerging, Developing

Ant. – Concluding, Ending

E.g. – The unfolding investigation exposed several financial irregularities in the company.

122. Preparedness (noun)

Meaning – The state of being ready to deal with a situation or emergency. (तैयारी की अवस्था)

Syn. – Readiness, Alertness

Ant. – Unpreparedness, Negligence

E.g. – Disaster preparedness can significantly reduce damage during natural calamities.

123. Disruption (noun)

Meaning – An interruption that prevents something from continuing normally. (व्यवधान/बाधा)

Syn. – Disturbance, Interruption

Ant. – Continuity, Stability

E.g. – A technical failure caused major disruption in the railway network.

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124. Vital (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely important or essential for something to succeed. (अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण)
Syn. – Crucial, Essential
Ant. – Trivial, Unimportant
E.g. – Regular exercise is vital for maintaining good health.

125. Gradually (adverb)
Meaning – Happening slowly over a period of time. (धीरे-धीरे)
Syn. – Slowly, Progressively
Ant. – Suddenly, Abruptly
E.g. – The fog gradually cleared as the sun rose.

126. Dependence (noun)
Meaning – The state of relying on someone or sth for support. (निर्भरता)
Syn. – Reliance, Trust
Ant. – Independence, Self-reliance
E.g. – Excessive dependence on fossil fuels can harm the environment.

127. Marginal (adjective)
Meaning – Very small or of little importance. (मामूली/सीमित)
Syn. – Slight, Insignificant
Ant. – Significant, Substantial
E.g. – The company reported only marginal growth in profits this year.

128. Robust (adjective)
Meaning – Strong and able to withstand difficulties or pressure. (मजबूत/सुदृढ़)
Syn. – Strong, Resilient
Ant. – Weak, Fragile
E.g. – The government introduced a robust policy to strengthen cybersecurity.

129. Deliberating (verb – present participle of deliberate)
Meaning – Carefully thinking or discussing sth before making a decision. (गंभीरता से विचार-विमर्श करना)
Syn. – Considering, Contemplating
Ant. – Ignoring, Overlooking
E.g. – The jury is still deliberating before announcing the final verdict.

130. Squandered (verb – past tense of squander)
Meaning – Wasted something valuable carelessly. (व्यर्थ खर्च करना/बर्बाद करना)
Syn. – Wasted, Misused
Ant. – Saved, Preserved
E.g. – He squandered his savings on unnecessary luxuries.

131. Commensurate (adjective)
Meaning – Corresponding in size, amount, or degree. (अनुपातिक/समानुपाती)
Syn. – Proportional, Equivalent
Ant. - Disproportionate, Unequal
E.g. - Employees expect salaries commensurate with their experience.

132. Accountable (adjective)
Meaning – Responsible and answerable for one's actions. (जवाबदेह)
Syn. – Responsible, Answerable
Ant.–Irresponsible, Unaccountable
E.g. – Public officials must remain accountable to the people.

133. Miscarriage (noun)
Meaning – A failure of justice, especially when an innocent person is wrongly convicted. (न्याय की विफलता/न्यायिक त्रुटि)
Syn. – Injustice, Wrongful conviction
Ant. – Justice, Fairness
E.g. – The discovery of new evidence revealed that the case had been a miscarriage of justice.

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134. Reasonable (adjective)

Meaning – Based on good sense, fairness, or sound judgment. (उचित/तर्कसंगत)

Syn. – Rational, Sensible

Ant. – Unreasonable, Irrational

E.g. – The judge made a reasonable decision after considering all the facts.

135. Associated (verb/adjective form)

Meaning – Connected with or related to something or someone. (संबद्ध/जुड़ा हुआ)

Syn. – Linked, Related

Ant. – Unrelated, Independent

E.g. – High levels of stress are often associated with long working hours.

137. Sweeping (adjective)

Meaning – Very broad in scope and affecting many people or things. (व्यापक/बहुत विस्तृत)

Syn. – Extensive, Comprehensive

Ant. – Limited, Narrow

E.g. – The government announced sweeping changes to the education policy.

138. Misrepresentation (noun)

Meaning – The act of giving false or misleading information about something. (तथ्यों की गलत प्रस्तुति)

Syn. – Distortion, Falsification

Ant. – Accuracy, Truth

E.g. – The advertisement was criticised for misrepresentation of the product's benefits.

139. Bigotry (noun)

Meaning – Intolerance towards people who hold different opinions, beliefs, or religions. (कट्टरता/संकीर्णता)

Syn. – Prejudice, Intolerance

Ant. – Tolerance, Open-mindedness

E.g. – Education can help reduce bigotry and promote mutual respect.

140. Critiqued (verb)

Meaning – Examined and evaluated carefully, often pointing out strengths and weaknesses. (आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करना)

Syn. – Evaluated, Analyzed

Ant. – Praised, Commended

E.g. – The expert critiqued the design of the new policy during the seminar.

141. Sacred (adjective)

Meaning – Considered holy or worthy of religious respect. (पवित्र)

Syn. – Holy, Divine

Ant. – Profane, Unholy

E.g. – The ancient tree is regarded as sacred by the villagers.

142. Despotic (adjective)

Meaning – Exercising absolute power in a cruel or oppressive way. (निरंकुश/तानाशाही)

Syn. – Tyrannical, Autocratic

Ant. – Democratic, Liberal

E.g. – The citizens protested against the despotic rule of the dictator.

143. Repressive (adjective)

Meaning – Controlling people by force and restricting freedom. (दमनकारी)

Syn. – Oppressive, Suppressive

Ant. – Liberal, Permissive

E.g. – The government was criticised for introducing repressive laws.

144. Objectivity (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being unbiased and not influenced by personal feelings or opinions. (निष्पक्षता/वस्तुनिष्ठता)

Syn. – Neutrality, Impartiality

Ant. – Bias, Subjectivity

E.g. – A scientist must maintain objectivity while conducting experiments.

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145. Undermine (verb)

Meaning – To weaken or damage something gradually. (कमज़ोर करना/हानि पहुँचाना)

Syn. – Weaken, Erode

Ant. – Strengthen, Reinforce

E.g. – Continuous misinformation can undermine public trust in institutions.

146. Immunisation (noun)

Meaning – The process by which a person becomes protected against a disease through vaccination. (टीकाकरण)

Syn. – Vaccination, Inoculation

Ant. – Infection, Susceptibility

E.g. – The government launched an immunisation campaign to protect children from polio.

147. Arising (verb / participle)

Meaning – Coming into existence; occurring as a result of something. (उत्पन्न होना/पैदा होना)

Syn. – Emerging, Originating

Ant. – Ending, Ceasing

E.g. – Several disputes arose from misunderstandings between the two companies.

148. Complication (noun)

Meaning – A difficulty or medical problem that develops and makes a situation more complex. (जटिलता/दुष्प्रभाव)

Syn. – Difficulty, Problem

Ant. – Simplicity, Solution

E.g. – A minor infection led to further complications after the surgery.

149. Mechanism (noun)

Meaning – A system or method designed to achieve a particular purpose. (तंत्र/व्यवस्था)

Syn. – System, Procedure

Ant. – Disorder, Chaos

E.g. – The company introduced a new mechanism to resolve customer complaints.

150. Aggrieved (adjective)

Meaning – Feeling unfairly treated or wronged. (पीड़ित/अन्याय से प्रभावित)

Syn. – Wronged, Oppressed

Ant. – Satisfied, Content

E.g. – The aggrieved workers approached the labour court for justice.

151. Emphasised (verb)

Meaning – Gave special importance or stress to something. (जोर देना/महत्व बताना)

Syn. – Highlighted, Stressed

Ant. – Ignored, Downplayed

E.g. – The coach emphasised discipline as the key to success.

152. Instances (noun)

Meaning – Particular examples or cases of something occurring. (उदाहरण/घटनाएँ)

Syn. – Examples, Occurrences

Ant. – Absence, Rarity

E.g. – There have been several instances of fraud reported in the banking sector.

153. Undermined (verb)

Meaning – Gradually weakened the strength, confidence, or effectiveness of something. (कमज़ोर करना/आधार कमज़ोर करना)

Syn. – Weakened, Sabotaged

Ant. – Strengthened, Reinforced

E.g. – Continuous criticism undermined his confidence before the competition.

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154. Plausible (adjective)

Meaning – Appearing reasonable or likely to be true. (संभावित/तर्कसंगत)

Syn. – Credible, Reasonable

Ant. – Implausible, Unbelievable

E.g. – The detective offered a plausible explanation for the missing documents.

155. Adjudicating (verb)

Meaning – Making a formal judgment or decision in a dispute or legal matter. (निर्णय करना)

Syn. – Judging, Deciding

Ant. – Ignoring, Overlooking

E.g. – The tribunal is responsible for adjudicating disputes between companies.

156. Endorsing (verb)

Meaning – Publicly supporting or approving something. (समर्थन करना/अनुमोदन करना)

Syn. – Approving, Supporting

Ant. – Opposing, Rejecting

E.g. – Many experts are endorsing renewable energy as a sustainable solution.

157. Interventions (noun)

Meaning – Actions taken to improve a situation, especially medical or policy measures. (हस्तक्षेप/उपाय)

Syn. – Measures, Actions

Ant. – Neglect, Inaction

E.g. – Early medical interventions can significantly reduce the risk of serious illness.

158. Inadvertently (adverb)

Meaning – In an unintentional manner; without deliberate intention. (अनजाने में)

Syn. – Unintentionally, Accidentally

Ant. – Deliberately, Intentionally

E.g. – He inadvertently left his phone on the train while rushing to catch another connection.

159. Entertain (verb)

Meaning – To consider or examine an idea, suggestion, or request seriously. (विचार करना)

Syn. – Consider, Contemplate

Ant. – Reject, Dismiss

E.g. – The board refused to entertain the proposal because it lacked proper documentation.

160. Mandatory (adjective)

Meaning – Required by law, rule, or authority; compulsory. (अनिवार्य)

Syn. – Compulsory, Obligatory

Ant. – Optional, Voluntary

E.g. – Attendance is mandatory for all students during the final examination.

161. Hinder (verb)

Meaning – To create obstacles that slow down or prevent progress. (बाधा डालना)

Syn. – Obstruct, Impede

Ant. – Facilitate, Assist

E.g. – Lack of proper planning can hinder the success of a major project.

162. Initiatives (noun)

Meaning – New plans or actions introduced to deal with a problem or improve a situation. (पहल)

Syn. – Measures, Endeavours

Ant. – Inaction, Passivity

E.g. – Several initiatives were introduced to promote renewable energy in rural areas.

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163. Entitles (verb)

Meaning – To give someone the legal right or claim to receive something. (अधिकार देना)

Syn. – Authorises, Grants

Ant. – Disqualifies, Deprives

E.g. – The certificate entitles the holder to apply for government benefits.

164. Disincentivised (verb)

Meaning – Discouraged from doing something because incentives or motivation are reduced. (हतोत्साहित करना)

Syn. – Discouraged, Deterred

Ant. – Encouraged, Motivated

E.g. – Excessive taxation may disincentivise companies from investing in new industries.

165. Safeguards (noun)

Meaning – Measures taken to protect something from harm, misuse, or danger. (सुरक्षा उपाय)

Syn. – Protections, Precautions

Ant. – Risks, Vulnerabilities

E.g. – Strict safeguards were implemented to ensure the safety of the nuclear facility.

166. Debilitating (adjective)

Meaning – Causing serious weakness or loss of strength. (अत्यंत कमजोर करने वाला)

Syn. – Incapacitating, Exhausting

Ant. – Strengthening, Revitalising

E.g. – The patient suffered from a debilitating illness that affected his daily life.

167. Systemic (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to or affecting an entire system rather than a single part. (तंत्रगत/व्यवस्था से जुड़ा)

Syn. – Structural, Institutional

Ant. – Isolated, Individual

E.g. – The investigation exposed systemic flaws in the financial system.

168. Determinism (noun)

Meaning – The philosophical idea that events are determined by prior causes. (निर्धारणवाद)

Syn. – Predestination, Inevitability

Ant. – Free will, Choice

E.g. – The debate between determinism and free will has occupied philosophers for centuries.

169. Counterproductive (adjective)

Meaning – Producing results opposite to what was intended. (प्रतिकूल परिणाम देने वाला)

Syn. – Detrimental, Harmful

Ant. – Beneficial, Productive

E.g. – Constant criticism can be counterproductive to a student's confidence.

170. Vituperative (adjective)

Meaning – Using harsh and abusive language. (कटु/अपमानजनक)

Syn. – Abusive, Scathing

Ant. – Polite, Complimentary

E.g. – The politician faced criticism for his vituperative remarks during the debate.

171. Stoking (verb)

Meaning – To encourage or intensify a feeling, reaction, or situation. (भड़काना/उकसाना)

Syn. – Inciting, Fueling

Ant. – Suppressing, Calming

E.g. – The irresponsible rumours were stoking fear among the villagers.

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172. Rhetoric (noun)

Meaning – Language intended to persuade or impress people, often without strong logic. (प्रभावित करने वाली भाषा/भाषण शैली)

Syn. – Oratory, Persuasion

Ant. – Plain speaking, Silence

E.g. – The leader's speech was full of rhetoric but lacked clear plans.

173. Pertinent (adjective)

Meaning – Directly related to the matter being discussed; relevant. (प्रासंगिक)

Syn. – Relevant, Appropriate

Ant. – Irrelevant, Inappropriate

E.g. – The judge asked several pertinent questions to clarify the issue.

174. Anomalies (noun)

Meaning – Things that deviate from what is standard, normal, or expected. (विसंगतियाँ)

Syn. – Irregularities, Deviations

Ant. – Normalities, Regularities

E.g. – Researchers noticed anomalies in the experimental data.

175. Abnormally (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that is not usual or normal. (असामान्य रूप से)

Syn. – Unusually, Excessively

Ant. – Normally, Typically

E.g. – The temperature dropped abnormally during the night.

176. Deletions (noun)

Meaning – The act of removing something from a document, list, or record. (विलोपन/हटाना)

Syn. – Removal, Omission

Ant. – Addition, Inclusion

E.g. – Several deletions were made before publishing the final report.

177. Discrepancies (noun)

Meaning – Differences or inconsistencies between facts or records. (असंगतियाँ/विरोधाभास)

Syn. – Inconsistencies, Contradictions

Ant. – Agreement, Consistency

E.g. – The audit revealed discrepancies in the company's accounts.

178. Resurgent (adjective)

Meaning – Rising again after a period of decline or inactivity. (पुनः उभरता हुआ)

Syn. – Reviving, Rebounding

Ant. – Declining, Fading

E.g. – The team made a resurgent comeback in the second half of the match.

179. Referendum (noun)

Meaning – A direct vote by the people on a specific political issue. (जनमत-संग्रह)

Syn. – Plebiscite, Public vote

Ant. – Appointment, Nomination

E.g. – The government decided to hold a referendum on the new law.

180. Bipolar (adjective)

Meaning – Having two opposing or contrasting sides. (दोध्रुवीय)

Syn. – Dual, Two-sided

Ant. – Unipolar, Single-sided

E.g. – The country's political system has become largely bipolar.

181. Contestation (noun)

Meaning – A situation in which something is disputed or challenged. (विवाद/प्रतिस्पर्धा)

Syn. – Dispute, Challenge

Ant. – Agreement, Harmony

E.g. – The policy decision led to widespread contestation among experts.

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182. Provocateur (noun)
Meaning – A person who deliberately provokes or incites trouble. (भड़काने वाला)
Syn. – Instigator, Agitator
Ant. - Peacemaker, Mediator
E.g. – The provocateur tried to incite violence during the peaceful demonstration.

183. Catalyst (noun)
Meaning – Something that causes or accelerates a change. (उत्प्रेरक)
Syn. – Trigger, Stimulus
Ant. – Hindrance, Deterrent
E.g. – The reform acted as a catalyst for rapid social change.

184. Mobilisation (noun)
Meaning – The act of organizing people or resources for action. (लामबंदी)
Syn. – Deployment, Organization
Ant. – Dispersal, Disorganization
E.g. – The mobilisation of medical teams helped control the epidemic.

185. Instigation (noun)
Meaning – The act of urging or provoking someone to do something wrong. (उकसावा)
Syn. – Provocation, Incitement
Ant. – Deterrence, Discouragement
E.g. – The instigation by a few individuals led to unnecessary conflict.

186. Undermined (verb)
Meaning – Weakened or damaged something gradually. (कमजोर किया)
Syn. – Weakened, Eroded
Ant. – Strengthened, Reinforced
E.g. – Corruption undermined public confidence in the system.

187. Incitement (noun)
Meaning – The act of encouraging unlawful or violent behavior. (भड़काना)
Syn. – Provocation, Agitation
Ant. – Restraint, Prevention
E.g. – The speech was considered incitement to violence.

188. Aspersions (noun)
Meaning – False or damaging accusations about someone. (आरोप)
Syn. – Allegations, Slander
Ant. – Praise, Commendation
E.g. – He strongly denied the aspersions cast on his character.

189. Dubious (adjective)
Meaning – Doubtful or of uncertain quality. (संदिग्ध)
Syn. – Questionable, Suspicious
Ant. – Certain, Reliable
E.g. – The evidence presented by the witness seemed dubious.

190. Arbitrary (adjective)
Meaning – Based on random choice rather than reason or fairness. (मनमाना)
Syn. – Random, Capricious
Ant. – Reasoned, Justified
E.g. – The decision appeared arbitrary and lacked proper justification.

191. Inconclusive (adjective)
Meaning – Not leading to a definite result or conclusion. (निष्कर्षहीन)
Syn. – Indefinite, Uncertain
Ant. – Conclusive, Decisive
E.g. – The report was inconclusive due to insufficient data.

192. Reiterating (verb)
Meaning – Saying something again for emphasis or clarity. (दोहराना)
Syn. – Repeating, Restating
Ant. – Withdrawing, Retracting
E.g. – The manager kept reiterating the need for punctuality.

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193. Negotiations (noun)

Meaning – Formal discussions aimed at reaching an agreement. (बातचीत)

Syn. – Talks, Deliberations

Ant. – Dispute, Conflict

E.g. – The negotiations between the two parties lasted several months.

194. Rages (verb)

Meaning – Continues with great force, intensity, or violence (उग्र रूप से जारी रहना)

Syn. – Continues, Escalates

Ant. – Subsides, Ceases

E.g. – The argument rages on despite repeated attempts to settle it.

195. Intensified (verb)

Meaning – Became stronger or more severe (अधिक तीव्र हो जाना)

Syn. – Heightened, Strengthened

Ant. – Weakened, Diminished

E.g. – The pain intensified after the injury worsened.

196. Harbouring (verb)

Meaning – Giving shelter or protection, especially to someone unwanted (शरण देना)

Syn. – Sheltering, Concealing

Ant. – Expelling, Revealing

E.g. – He was arrested for harbouring fugitives in his house.

197. Impunity (noun)

Meaning – Freedom from punishment or consequences (दंड से छूट)

Syn. – Immunity, Exemption

Ant. – Accountability, Liability

E.g. – The criminals acted with impunity due to weak law enforcement.

198. Enlist (verb)

Meaning – To secure or obtain help, support, or participation (सहायता प्राप्त करना)

Syn. – Recruit, Engage

Ant. – Dismiss, Disengage

E.g. – She enlisted the support of her colleagues to complete the task.

199. Rehabilitation (noun)

Meaning – The process of restoring someone to health or normal life (पुनर्वास)

Syn. – Recovery, Restoration

Ant. – Deterioration, Decline

E.g. – The patient is undergoing rehabilitation after surgery.

200. Installations (noun)

Meaning – Large or important places, especially military or industrial facilities (स्थापना/ठिकाने)

Syn. – Facilities, Establishments

Ant. – Removal, Demolition

E.g. – Security was tightened around key military installations.

201. Simmering (adj./verb)

Meaning – Continuing at a low level of intensity but likely to increase (धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता हुआ)

Syn. – Brewing, Smouldering

Ant. – Settled, Resolved

E.g. – There has been simmering tension between the two communities.

202. Struck (verb)

Meaning – Hit or attacked suddenly and forcefully (अचानक प्रहार किया)

Syn. – Hit, Attacked

Ant. – Defended, Protected

E.g. – The earthquake struck the region early in the morning.

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203. Volatility (noun)
Meaning – Tendency to change rapidly and unpredictably (अस्थिरता)
Syn. – Instability, Fluctuation
Ant. – Stability, Consistency
E.g. – Investors are worried about the volatility of the stock market.

204. Imbued (verb)
Meaning – Filled or permeated with a particular feeling, quality, or idea (भर देना/प्रभावित करना)
Syn. – Infused, Instilled
Ant. – Deprived, Drained
E.g. – The speech was imbued with a strong sense of patriotism.

205. Accusations (noun)
Meaning – Statements that someone has done something wrong (आरोप)
Syn. – Allegations, Charges
Ant. – Praise, Exoneration
E.g. – The accusations against her were investigated thoroughly.

206. Constellation (noun)
Meaning – A group of related things; especially a group of satellites. (उपग्रहों का समूह)
Syn. – Cluster, Group
Ant. – Single entity, Isolation
E.g. – A constellation of communication satellites was launched to improve connectivity.

207. Operational (adjective)
Meaning – In working condition; ready for use. (कार्यशील/संचालन में)
Syn. – Functional, Active
Ant. – Inactive, Defunct
E.g. – The new airport became fully operational last year.

208. Capable (adjective)
Meaning – Having the ability or skill to do something. (सक्षम)
Syn. – Competent, Efficient
Ant. – Incapable, Incompetent
E.g. – He is capable of solving difficult mathematical problems.

209. Abortive (adjective)
Meaning – Failing to produce the intended result. (असफल/निष्फल)
Syn. – Futile, Unsuccessful
Ant. – Successful, Fruitful
E.g. – Their abortive attempt to fix the system caused further delays.

210. Decommissioned (verb/adjective)
Meaning – Officially taken out of service. (सेवा से हटाया गया)
Syn. – Retired, Withdrawn
Ant. – Commissioned, Activated
E.g. – The old power plant was decommissioned after decades of use.

211. Transitioned (verb)
Meaning – Changed from one state or condition to another. (परिवर्तित हुआ)
Syn. – Shifted, Converted
Ant. – Remained, Continued
E.g. – The organization transitioned to digital operations.

212. Indigenous (adjective)
Meaning – Originating or produced within a particular country. (स्वदेशी)
Syn. – Native, Domestic
Ant. – Foreign, Imported
E.g. – The government encourages indigenous manufacturing.

213. Genesis (noun)
Meaning – The origin or beginning of something. (उत्पत्ति)
Syn. – Origin, Inception
Ant. – End, Termination
E.g. – This event marked the genesis of a new policy.

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214. Vouchsafed (verb)

Meaning – Granted or given in a formal or special way. (प्रदान किया गया)

Syn. – Granted, Bestowed

Ant. – Denied, Refused

E.g. – She was vouchsafed an opportunity to present her ideas.

215. Procurement (noun)

Meaning – The act of obtaining or acquiring something. (प्राप्ति/खरीद)

Syn. – Acquisition, Purchase

Ant. – Disposal, Loss

E.g. – The procurement of raw materials is essential for production.

216. Interoperability (noun)

Meaning – The ability of systems to work together effectively. (पारस्परिक कार्यक्षमता)

Syn. – Compatibility, Coordination

Ant. – Incompatibility, Conflict

E.g. – Interoperability between software systems improves efficiency.

217. Replenished (verb)

Meaning – Filled or supplied again. (पुनः भरना)

Syn. – Refilled, Restored

Ant. – Depleted, Exhausted

E.g. – The food supplies were replenished after the storm.

218. Activism (noun)

Meaning – The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change. (सक्रियतावाद)

Syn. – Advocacy, militancy

Ant. – Passivity, apathy

E.g. – Her activism for environmental protection inspired many young people to join the movement.

219. Expansively (adverb)

Meaning – In a wide, broad, or far-reaching manner. (व्यापक रूप से)

Syn. – Broadly, extensively

Ant. – Narrowly, restrictedly, limitedly

E.g. – The professor spoke expansively on the subject of ancient civilizations.

220. Encompasses (verb)

Meaning – Includes or contains as a part of a whole. (सम्मिलित करना)

Syn. – Comprises, embraces

Ant. – Excludes, omits

E.g. – The new curriculum encompasses both theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

221. Perspective (noun)

Meaning – A particular attitude or way of viewing something. (दृष्टिकोण)

Syn. – Viewpoint, outlook

Ant. – Disinterest, impartiality

E.g. – Living in a different country gave her a fresh perspective on her own culture.

222. Provision (noun)

Meaning – A condition or clause in a legal document or law. (प्रावधान)

Syn. – Clause, stipulation

Ant. – Omission, exclusion

E.g. – The contract includes a provision for early termination with a penalty.

223. Autonomy (noun)

Meaning – The right or condition of self-government; independence. (स्वायत्तता)

Syn. – Independence, sovereignty

Ant. – Dependence, subjugation

E.g. – The regional government was granted full autonomy over its internal affairs.

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224. Sustained (adjective)

Meaning – Maintained or continued over a period of time. (निरंतर)

Syn. – Continuous, prolonged

Ant. – Intermittent, sporadic

E.g. – The company's success was the result of sustained effort over many years.

225. Patriarchal (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to a social system in which men hold primary power. (पितृसत्तात्मक)

Syn. – Patrilineal, authoritarian

Ant. – Matriarchal, egalitarian

E.g. – The novel critiques the patriarchal structures that limit women's opportunities.

226. Feminised (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Made to be characteristic of or associated with women, often implying undervaluation. (स्त्री-प्रधान बनाया गया)

Syn. – Gendered female, woman-dominated

Ant.–Masculinised, gender-neutral

E.g. – The profession became feminised in the early 20th century, leading to a decline in its social status.

227. Inadequately (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that is not sufficient or satisfactory. (अपर्याप्त रूप से)

Syn. – Insufficiently, poorly

Ant. – Adequately, sufficiently

E.g. – The report inadequately addressed the concerns raised by the local community.

228. Compensated (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Given payment or reward for work or loss. (मुआवजा दिया गया)

Syn. – Remunerated, reimbursed

Ant. – Unpaid, uncompensated

E.g. – The workers were fairly compensated for their overtime hours.

229. Implementation (noun)

Meaning – The process of putting a decision, plan, or law into effect. (कार्यान्वयन)

Syn. – Execution, enforcement

Ant. – Neglect, disregard

E.g. – The implementation of the new policy required extensive training for all staff.

230. Crescendoed (verb)

Meaning – Increased gradually to a peak (चरम पर पहुँचना)

Syn. – Intensified, Escalated

Ant. – Subsided, Declined

E.g. – The excitement crescendoed as the results were announced.

231. Slew (noun)

Meaning – A large number (बहुत बड़ी संख्या)

Syn. – Multitude, Myriad

Ant. – Few, Handful

E.g. – The policy attracted a slew of criticisms from experts.

232. Ballooned (verb)

Meaning – Increased rapidly (तेजी से बढ़ना)

Syn. – Soared, Expanded

Ant. – Contracted, Reduced

E.g. – The budget deficit ballooned over the years.

233. Unfavourable (adjective)

Meaning – Not favourable; adverse (प्रतिकूल)

Syn. – Adverse, Detrimental

Ant. – Favourable, Beneficial

E.g. – The decision came at an unfavourable time.

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234. Censorship (noun)
Meaning – Suppression of speech or content (अभिव्यक्ति पर नियंत्रण)
Syn. – Suppression, Curtailment
Ant. – Freedom, Liberty
E.g. – Strict censorship limited artistic expression.

235. Outcry (noun)
Meaning – A strong expression of public protest (जोरदार विरोध)
Syn. – Uproar, Protest
Ant. – Approval, Silence
E.g. – The announcement triggered a nationwide outcry.

236. Emboldening (verb/gerund)
Meaning – Giving confidence or courage (साहस देना)
Syn. – Encouraging, Inspiring
Ant. – Discouraging, Deterring
E.g. – Early success is emboldening new entrepreneurs.

237. Diluting (verb/gerund)
Meaning – Making something weaker or less effective (कमजोर करना)
Syn. – Weakening, Attenuating
Ant. – Strengthening, Intensifying
E.g. – Repeated compromises are diluting the policy's impact.

239. Confidential (adjective)
Meaning – Intended to be kept secret (गोपनीय)
Syn. – Secret, Classified
Ant. – Public, Open
E.g. – The report contains confidential information.

240. Undermines (verb)
Meaning – Gradually weakens or damages (कमजोर करना)
Syn. – Erodes, Impairs
Ant. – Strengthens, Reinforces
E.g. – Corruption undermines public trust in institutions.

241. Proportionality (noun)
Meaning – The principle that action should be balanced with its effect (अनुपातिकता)
Syn. – Balance, Equilibrium
Ant. – Disproportion, Imbalance
E.g. – Laws must follow the principle of proportionality.

242. Authoritarian (adjective)
Meaning – Favoring strict control and limiting personal freedom (सत्तावादी)
Syn. – Autocratic, Dictatorial
Ant. – Democratic, Liberal
E.g. – The regime adopted an authoritarian approach to governance.

243. Discomfiting (adjective)
Meaning – Causing unease or embarrassment. (असहज करने वाला)
Syn. – Unsettling, Disturbing
Ant. – Comforting, Reassuring
E.g. – The unexpected question left him in a discomfiting situation.

244. Consecutive (adjective)
Meaning – Following one after another without interruption. (लगातार)
Syn. – Successive, Continuous
Ant. – Intermittent, Sporadic
E.g. – He scored centuries in three consecutive matches.

245. Contracting (verb)
Meaning – Becoming smaller or decreasing in size or extent. (सिकुड़ना/घट जाना)
Syn. – Shrinking, Declining
Ant. – Expanding, Increasing
E.g. – The market is contracting due to reduced demand.

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246. Escalation (noun)

Meaning – A rapid increase in intensity or seriousness. (तनाव/स्थिति का बढ़ना)

Syn. – Intensification, Aggravation

Ant. – De-escalation, Reduction

E.g. – The escalation of violence created panic among citizens.

247. Dependent (adjective)

Meaning – Relying on someone or something for support. (निर्भर)

Syn. – Reliant, Contingent

Ant. – Independent, Self-reliant

E.g. – The child is dependent on his parents for care.

248. Prudent (adjective)

Meaning – Acting with care, wisdom, and good judgment. (समझदारी भरा)

Syn. – Wise, Judicious

Ant. – Reckless, Imprudent

E.g. – It is prudent to check all details before signing a contract.

249. Alleviated (verb)

Meaning – Made less severe or relieved. (कम करना/राहत देना)

Syn. – Relieved, Mitigated

Ant. – Aggravated, Worsened

E.g. – The treatment alleviated his pain significantly.

250. Belatedly (adverb)

Meaning – Later than expected or after the proper time. (देर से)

Syn. – Late, Tardily

Ant. – Promptly, Timely

E.g. – She belatedly apologized for her mistake.

251. Foresight (noun)

Meaning – The ability to predict or prepare for the future. (दूरदर्शिता)

Syn. – Vision, Farsightedness

Ant. – Shortsightedness, Myopia

E.g. – His foresight helped him avoid financial trouble.

252. Subdued (adjective)

Meaning – Quiet, restrained, or less intense. (शांत/कमज़ोर)

Syn. – Muted, Restrained

Ant. – Intense, Exuberant

E.g. – The audience gave a subdued response to the speech.

253. Curtailed (verb)

Meaning – Reduced or cut short. (सीमित करना/कम करना)

Syn. – Restricted, Limited

Ant. – Extended, Expanded

E.g. – The company curtailed its expenses during the crisis.

254. Downgrading (verb)

Meaning – Reducing in rank, value, or status. (घटाना/कम आंकना)

Syn. – Lowering, Devaluing

Ant. – Upgrading, Elevating

E.g. – The agency is downgrading the country's credit rating.

255. Postpone (verb)

Meaning – To delay an event or action to a later time. (स्थगित करना)

Syn. – Defer, Delay

Ant. – Advance, Expedite

E.g. – The exam was postponed due to unforeseen circumstances.

256. Ultimatum (noun)

Meaning – A final demand or statement of terms, the rejection of which will result in retaliation. (अंतिम चेतावनी)

Syn. – Final demand, Warning

Ant. – Appeal, Request

E.g. – The union gave the management an ultimatum to improve working conditions.

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257. Extricate (verb)

Meaning – To free or remove someone from a difficult or entangled situation. (मुश्किल से बाहर निकालना)

Syn. – Disentangle, Release

Ant. – Entangle, Involve

E.g. – He tried to extricate himself from the complicated situation.

258. Escalation (noun)

Meaning – A rapid increase or intensification of something. (तीव्र वृद्धि)

Syn. – Intensification, Increase

Ant. – De-escalation, Reduction

E.g. – There was a sudden escalation in the cost of living.

259. Unhinged (adjective)

Meaning – Mentally disturbed or unstable. (मानसिक रूप से अस्थिर)

Syn. – Deranged, Unstable

Ant. – Sane, Stable

E.g. – His unhinged remarks shocked the audience.

260. Dismantle (verb)

Meaning – To take apart or destroy a structure or system. (ध्वस्त करना/अलग करना)

Syn. – Demolish, Disassemble

Ant. – Assemble, Construct

E.g. – The workers dismantled the old bridge.

261. Ambitious (adjective)

Meaning – Having a strong desire for success or achievement. (महत्वाकांक्षी)

Syn. – Aspiring, Driven

Ant. – Unambitious, Aimless

E.g. – He is ambitious and wants to start his own business.

262. Authorise (verb)

Meaning – To give official permission or approval. (अधिकृत करना/अनुमति देना)

Syn. – Permit, Approve

Ant. – Forbid, Prohibit

E.g. – The officer authorised the release of confidential documents.

263. Despatch (verb)

Meaning – To send off something to a destination promptly. (भेजना)

Syn. – Send, Forward

Ant. – Receive, Retain

E.g. – The company despatched the parcel within two days.

264. Weigh (verb)

Meaning – To consider something carefully before making a decision. (सोच-विचार करना)

Syn. – Consider, Evaluate

Ant. – Ignore, Overlook

E.g. – She weighed the pros and cons before accepting the offer.

265. Reparations (noun)

Meaning – Compensation for damage or injury caused. (क्षतिपूर्ति)

Syn. – Compensation, Restitution

Ant. – Penalty, Loss

E.g. – The victims demanded reparations for the damages.

266. Reciprocate (verb)

Meaning – To respond to an action or gesture by making a corresponding one. (विनिमय करना)

Syn. – Return, Respond

Ant. – Ignore, Withhold

E.g. – He reciprocated her kindness with a thoughtful gift.

267. Heinous (adjective)

Meaning – Extremely wicked or evil. (जघन्य/अत्यंत घृणित)

Syn. – Atrocious, Monstrous

Ant. – Noble, Virtuous

E.g. – The judge awarded strict punishment for the heinous crime.

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268. Imperial (adjective)
Meaning – Relating to an empire or having supreme authority. (साम्राज्य से संबंधित/प्रभुत्वशाली)
Syn. – Sovereign, Authoritative
Ant. – Democratic, Subordinate
E.g. – The empire followed an imperial strategy to expand its rule.

269. Blockaded (verb)
Meaning – To surround and prevent entry or exit of goods or people. (नाकाबंदी करना)
Syn. – Besieged, Obstructed
Ant. – Opened, Freed
E.g. – The port was blockaded during the conflict.

270. Interdicting (verb)
Meaning – To officially prohibit or stop something. (प्रतिबंध लगाना/रोकना)
Syn. – Prohibiting, Forbidding
Ant. – Permitting, Authorizing
E.g. – Authorities are interdicting the illegal trade of wildlife.

271. Punitive (adjective)
Meaning – Intended to punish. (दंडात्मक)
Syn. – Penal, Disciplinary
Ant. – Lenient, Merciful
E.g. – The court imposed punitive damages on the company.

272. Deterring (verb)
Meaning – To discourage or prevent someone from doing something. (हतोत्साहित करना/रोकना)
Syn. – Discouraging, Preventing
Ant. – Encouraging, Promoting
E.g. – Heavy fines are deterring people from breaking traffic rules.

273. Strangled (verb)
Meaning – To suppress or stifle something completely. (दबा देना/रोक देना)
Syn. – Suppressed, Stifled
Ant. – Encouraged, Stimulated
E.g. – Excessive regulations strangled innovation in the sector.

274. Devastating (adjective)
Meaning – Causing great destruction or damage. (विनाशकारी)
Syn. – Destructive, Catastrophic
Ant. – Beneficial, Constructive
E.g. – The earthquake had a devastating impact on the region.

275. Conscripted (verb)
Meaning – To compulsorily enlist for service, especially military. (जबरदस्ती भर्ती करना)
Syn. – Drafted, Enlisted
Ant. – Volunteered, Discharged
E.g. – Many citizens were conscripted into the army during the war.

276. Coercive (adjective)
Meaning – Using force or threats to make someone do something. (बलपूर्वक/दबाव डालने)
Syn. – Forceful, Compelling
Ant. – Voluntary, Persuasive
E.g. – The organization used coercive methods to collect money.

277. Asphyxiate (verb)
Meaning – To suffocate or deprive of oxygen. (दम घोंटना)
Syn. – Suffocate, Choke
Ant. – Revive, Resuscitate
E.g. – The smoke began to asphyxiate the workers inside the factory.

278. Impunity (noun)
Meaning – Exemption from punishment or consequences. (दंड से मुक्ति)
Syn. – Immunity, Exemption
Ant. – Punishment, Accountability
E.g. – The corrupt officials acted with impunity for years.

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279. Reiterated (verb)
Meaning – Said something again for emphasis. (पुनः दोहराना)
Syn. – Repeated, Restated
Ant. – Retracted, Revoked
E.g. – The manager reiterated the instructions during the meeting.

280. Contested (adjective)
Meaning – Open to dispute or disagreement. (विवादित)
Syn. – Disputed, Challenged
Ant. – Undisputed, Accepted
E.g. – The ownership of the land is still contested.

281. Jurisprudence (noun)
Meaning – The study or theory of law. (विधिशास्त्र)
Syn. – Legal theory, Law
Ant. – Lawlessness, Illegality
E.g. – She chose jurisprudence as her area of research.

282. Provisions (noun)
Meaning – Conditions or requirements in a law or agreement. (प्रावधान)
Syn. – Clauses, Regulations
Ant. – Omission, Absence
E.g. – The contract includes provisions for compensation.

283. Ceases (verb)
Meaning – Comes to an end; stops. (समाप्त हो जाना)
Syn. – Stops, Terminates
Ant. – Continues, Persists
E.g. – The machine ceases operation after overheating.

284. Manifested (verb)
Meaning – Became clear or obvious. (प्रकट हुआ)
Syn. – Revealed, Displayed
Ant. – Concealed, Hidden
E.g. – His nervousness manifested in his voice.

285. Assertion (noun)
Meaning – A confident and forceful statement. (दावा/कथन)
Syn. – Claim, Declaration
Ant. – Denial, Refutation
E.g. – His assertion lacked sufficient evidence.

286. Autonomy (noun)
Meaning – The right or condition of self-government. (स्वायत्तता)
Syn. – Independence, Self-rule
Ant. – Dependence, Subordination
E.g. – The institution operates with full autonomy.

287. Theological (adjective)
Meaning – Related to the study of religion or God. (धर्मशास्त्रीय)
Syn. – Religious, Doctrinal
Ant. – Secular, Non-religious
E.g. – The discussion raised several theological questions.

288. Stratification (noun)
Meaning – Division into different layers or classes, especially in society. (स्तरीकरण)
Syn. – Segregation, Classification
Ant. – Integration, Equality
E.g. – Economic stratification affects social mobility.

289. Legitimacy (noun)
Meaning – The state of being lawful or valid. (वैधता)
Syn. – Validity, Lawfulness
Ant. – Illegitimacy, Invalidity
E.g. – The court questioned the legitimacy of the claim.

290. Empirically (adverb)
Meaning – Based on observation or experience rather than theory. (अनुभव/प्रमाण के आधार पर)
Syn. – Experimentally, Observationally
Ant. – Theoretically, Speculatively
E.g. – The results were empirically verified through tests.

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291. Commencing (verb)
Meaning – Beginning or starting something. (आरंभ होना)
Syn. – Initiating, Beginning
Ant. – Ending, Concluding
E.g. – The training programme is commencing next week.

292. Traverse (verb)
Meaning – To travel across or pass through something. (पार करना)
Syn. – Cross, Pass through
Ant. – Avoid, Bypass
E.g. – The explorers traversed the desert for days.

293. Stature (noun)
Meaning – High level of respect or importance. (प्रतिष्ठा)
Syn. – Status, Prestige
Ant. – Insignificance, Inferiority
E.g. – He has gained international stature as a scientist.

294. Inaugural (adjective)
Meaning – Marking the beginning of something. (प्रारंभिक)
Syn. – Initial, First
Ant. – Final, Closing
E.g. – The inaugural speech was delivered by the chief guest.

295. Astronomical (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely large in amount or size. (अत्यधिक)
Syn. – Enormous, Immense
Ant. – Small, Negligible
E.g. – The company faced astronomical losses last year.

296. Reflection (noun)
Meaning – A sign or indication of something. (प्रतिबिंब/संकेत)
Syn. – Indication, Representation
Ant. – Contradiction, Opposition
E.g. – His achievements are a reflection of his dedication.

297. Counter (verb/noun)
Meaning – To oppose or act against something. (विरोध करना)
Syn. – Oppose, Resist
Ant. – Support, Endorse
E.g. – The government introduced new policies to counter inflation.

298. Stampede (noun)
Meaning – A sudden uncontrolled rush of people or animals. (भगदड़)
Syn. – Rush, Surge
Ant. – Order, Calm
E.g. – Panic led to a stampede at the crowded venue.

299. Predicament (noun)
Meaning – A difficult or unpleasant situation. (दुविधा/कठिन स्थिति)
Syn. – Dilemma, Plight
Ant. – Advantage, Ease
E.g. – She was in a predicament and needed immediate help.

300. Intrinsic (adjective)
Meaning – Belonging naturally; essential. (आंतरिक/स्वाभाविक)
Syn. – Inherent, Essential
Ant. – Extrinsic, External
E.g. – Honesty is intrinsic to a good character.

301. Constitute (verb)
Meaning – To form or make up something (गठन करना)
Syn. – Form, Compose
Ant. – Destroy, Disband
E.g. – These factors constitute the basis of the theory.

302. Ushering (verb)
Meaning – To introduce or bring in something new. (प्रवेश कराना)
Syn. – Introduce, Initiate
Ant. – Remove, Eliminate
E.g. – Technology is ushering a new phase of innovation.

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303. Bilateral (adjective)

Meaning – Involving two parties, especially two countries. (द्विपक्षीय)

Syn. – Mutual, Two-sided

Ant. – Unilateral, One-sided

E.g. – The countries held bilateral talks to resolve trade issues.

304. Intertwined (adjective/verb)

Meaning – Closely connected so as to be difficult to separate. (आपस में घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़े हुए)

Syn. – Interconnected, Interwoven

Ant. – Separate, Disconnected

E.g. – Economic and political issues are often intertwined.

305. Landlocked (adjective)

Meaning – Completely surrounded by land with no access to the sea. (स्थल-रुद्ध)

Syn. – Inland, Enclosed

Ant. – Coastal, Maritime

E.g. – The landlocked country depends on neighboring ports for trade.

306. Transit (noun)

Meaning – The act or process of passing through a place. (पारगमन)

Syn. – Passage, Transfer

Ant. – Stay, Halt

E.g. – The goods are currently in transit and will arrive soon.

307. Ascension (noun)

Meaning – The act of rising to an important position or power. (उन्नति/सत्ता में आरोहण)

Syn. – Rise, Elevation

Ant. – Decline, Fall

E.g. – Her ascension to the top position was unexpected.

308. Dominance (noun)

Meaning – The exercise of control or influence over others. (प्रभुत्व)

Syn. – Supremacy, Control

Ant. – Subordination, Inferiority

E.g. – The team showed complete dominance in the match.

309. Priorities (noun)

Meaning – Things that are regarded as more important than others. (प्राथमिकताएँ)

Syn. – Preferences, Precedence

Ant. – Trivialities, Neglect

E.g. – He rearranged his priorities to focus on his career.

310. Inherited (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Received from ancestors or predecessors. (विरासत में प्राप्त)

Syn. – Acquired, Received

Ant. – Earned, Self-made

E.g. – She inherited valuable property from her family.

311. Overarching (adjective)

Meaning – Comprehensive; including or affecting everything. (समग्र/व्यापक)

Syn. – Comprehensive, All-inclusive

Ant. – Limited, Narrow

E.g. – The overarching aim is to improve education quality.

312. Formalised (verb)

Meaning – Made official or established in a definite form. (औपचारिक रूप दिया गया)

Syn. – Regularised, Established

Ant. – Informalised, Unsystematic

E.g. – The agreement was formalised after several meetings.

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313. Hegemony (noun)

Meaning – Leadership or dominance, especially by one state over others. (वर्चस्व)

Syn. – Supremacy, Dominance

Ant. – Equality, Subordination

E.g. – The country aimed to maintain its hegemony in the region.

314. Remittances (noun)

Meaning – Money sent by a person to another, especially by workers to their home country. (प्रेषण/भेजा हुआ धन)

Syn. – Transfers, Payments

Ant. – Expenditure, Withdrawal

E.g. – Many households depend on remittances from abroad.





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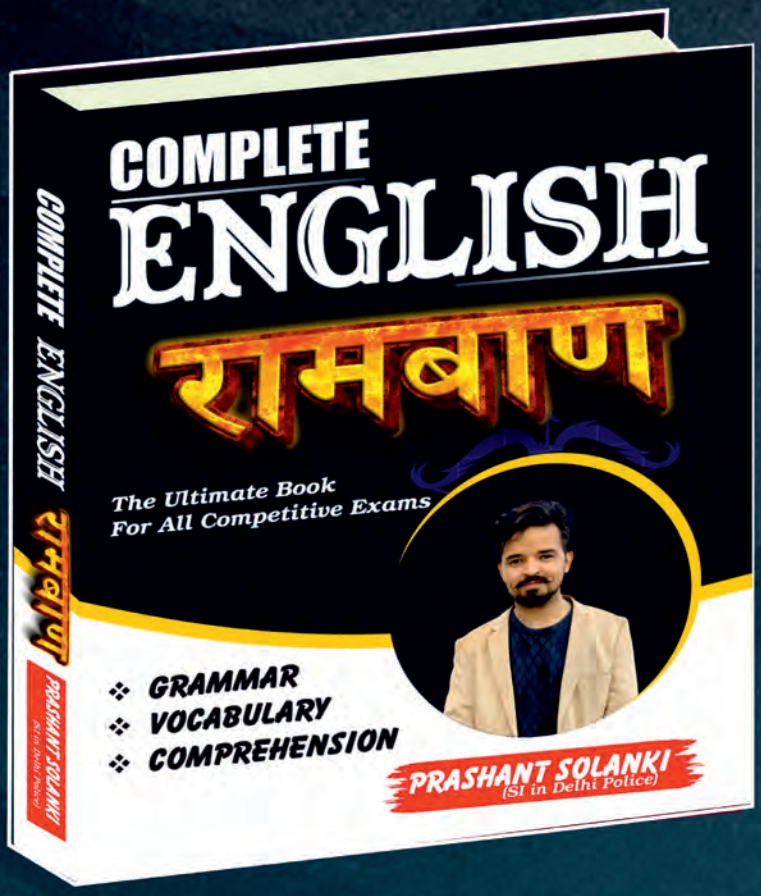
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Monthly Vocab

1. **Legislation (noun)**
Meaning – Laws made by a government or authority. (कानून/विधि निर्माण)
Syn. – Law, Statute
Ant. – Lawlessness, Anarchy
E.g. – The government passed new legislation to improve road safety.

2. **Misleading (adjective)**
Meaning – Giving a false idea or impression. (भ्रामक)
Syn. – Deceptive, Misrepresentative
Ant. – Accurate, Truthful
E.g. – The data was misleading and led to incorrect conclusions.

3. **Restrict (verb)**
Meaning – To limit or keep under control. (सीमित करना)
Syn. – Limit, Constrain
Ant. – Expand, Permit
E.g. – The library restricts access to rare books.

4. **Disclosure (noun)**
Meaning – The act of making something known or public. (प्रकटीकरण/खुलासा)
Syn. – Revelation, Divulgence
Ant. – Concealment, Secrecy
E.g. – The company made full disclosure of its financial records.

5. **Practise (verb)**
Meaning – To carry out or perform regularly (especially beliefs or activities). (पालन करना/अभ्यास करना)
Syn. – Perform, Observe
Ant. – Neglect, Disregard
E.g. – Many people practise meditation to reduce stress.

6. **Fraud (noun)**
Meaning – Wrongful or criminal deception for personal gain. (धोखाधड़ी)
Syn. – Deceit, Swindle
Ant. – Honesty, Integrity
E.g. – He was found guilty of committing tax fraud.

7. **Invariably (adverb)**
Meaning – Always; in every case. (हमेशा/निश्चित रूप से)
Syn. – Always, Consistently
Ant. – Occasionally, Irregularly
E.g. – She invariably finishes her work on time.

8. **Intrusive (adjective)**
Meaning – Causing unwanted involvement or interference. (दखल देने वाला)
Syn. – Invasive, Obtrusive
Ant. – Unobtrusive, Respectful
E.g. – The questions were too intrusive for a public interview.

9. **Constitutionality (noun)**
Meaning – The quality of being in accordance with the Constitution. (संवैधानिक वैधता)
Syn. – Legality, Validity
Ant. – Illegality, Unconstitutionality
E.g. – The court examined the constitutionality of the amendment.

10. **Authoritarian (adjective)**
Meaning – Enforcing strict obedience to authority with little freedom. (निरंकुश)
Syn. – Autocratic, Dictatorial
Ant. – Democratic, Liberal
E.g. – The regime adopted an authoritarian style of governance.

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11. Purview (noun)

Meaning – The range or scope of authority or concern. (दायरा/कार्यक्षेत्र)

Syn. – Scope, Jurisdiction

Ant. – Exclusion, Irrelevance

E.g. – The issue falls outside the purview of this committee.

12. Ideological (adjective)

Meaning – Based on a set of ideas or beliefs. (वैचारिक)

Syn. – Doctrinal, Theoretical

Ant. – Pragmatic, Practical

E.g. – The disagreement was rooted in ideological differences.

13. Diverges (verb)

Meaning – To move or extend in a different direction; to differ from something. (भिन्न होना/अलग दिशा में जाना)

Syn. – Differ, Deviate

Ant. – Converge, Agree

E.g. – The river diverges into two separate streams near the valley.

14. Marginally (adverb)

Meaning – Slightly; by a small amount. (थोड़ा/मामूली रूप से)

Syn. – Slightly, Minimally

Ant. – Significantly, Considerably

E.g. – The test scores improved marginally after extra coaching.

15. Accelerate (verb)

Meaning – To begin to move more quickly; to increase speed or rate. (तेज़ करना/गति बढ़ाना)

Syn. – Speed up, Hasten

Ant. – Decelerate, Slow down

E.g. – The car began to accelerate as the signal turned green.

16. Contracted (verb)

Meaning – Became smaller in size, amount, or extent. (घट गया/संकुचित हुआ)

Syn. – Shrunk, Reduced

Ant. – Expanded, Increased

E.g. – The company's workforce contracted during the financial crisis.

17. Discretion (noun)

Meaning – The freedom to decide what should be done in a particular situation; careful judgment. (विवेक/निर्णय की स्वतंत्रता)

Syn. – Judgment, Prudence

Ant. – Indiscretion, Imprudence

E.g. – The officer used his discretion in handling the sensitive case.

18. Gauge (verb)

Meaning – To judge or estimate the amount, level, or importance of something. (आंकलन करना/मापना)

Syn. – Assess, Estimate

Ant. – Ignore, Misjudge

E.g. – It is difficult to gauge how people will react to the decision.

19. Sentiment (noun)

Meaning – A view or opinion that is held or expressed; a feeling or emotion. (भावना/विचार)

Syn. – Opinion, Feeling

Ant. – Apathy, Indifference

E.g. – Public sentiment was strongly against the new law.

20. Correlates (verb)

Meaning – To have a mutual relationship or connection in which one thing affects another. (आपस में संबंधित होना)

Syn. – Relate, Correspond

Ant. – Disconnect, Differ

E.g. – Academic success often correlates with consistent effort.

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21. Divergence (noun)

Meaning – The process or state of moving or being different. (अंतर/विचलन)

Syn. – Difference, Deviation

Ant. – Convergence, Similarity

E.g. – There is a clear divergence between theory and practice.

22. Persists (verb)

Meaning – To continue firmly or stubbornly despite difficulty or opposition. (जारी रहना/बना रहना)

Syn. – Continue, Endure

Ant. – Cease, Discontinue

E.g. – If the symptoms persist, consult a doctor immediately.

23. Moderation (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being reasonable and not excessive. (संयम/संतुलन)

Syn. – Restraint, Balance

Ant. – Excess, Extremity

E.g. – A balanced diet taken in moderation is essential for good health.

24. Dismal (adjective)

Meaning – Very bad; showing or causing sadness or depression. (निराशाजनक/उदास)

Syn. – Gloomy, Depressing

Ant. – Cheerful, Optimistic

E.g. – The team's performance in the tournament was dismal.

25. Assertion (noun)

Meaning – A confident and forceful statement of fact or belief. (दृढ़ दावा)

Syn. – Claim, Statement

Ant. – Denial, Refutation

E.g. – His assertion that he was innocent was later proven correct.

26. Intensive (adjective)

Meaning – Involving a lot of effort, attention, or activity in a short time. (गहन/सघन)

Syn. – Rigorous, Concentrated

Ant. – Superficial, Light

E.g. – The students attended an intensive course before the exam.

27. Neutralised (verb)

Meaning – Made something ineffective or harmless. (निष्क्रिय कर दिया)

Syn. – Eliminated, Nullified

Ant. – Activated, Strengthened

E.g. – The bomb squad neutralised the explosive device safely.

28. Milestones (noun)

Meaning – Important events or stages in development or progress. (महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव)

Syn. – Achievements, Landmarks

Ant. – Failures, Setbacks

E.g. – Graduation is one of the major milestones in a student's life.

29. Expansive (adjective)

Meaning – Covering a wide area; extensive in scope. (विस्तृत/व्यापक)

Syn. – Extensive, Broad

Ant. – Limited, Narrow

E.g. – The desert stretched over an expansive area.

30. Hesitant (adjective)

Meaning – Uncertain or slow to act due to doubt. (संकोचपूर्ण/हिचकिचाने वाला)

Syn. – Reluctant, Indecisive

Ant. – Decisive, Confident

E.g. – She was hesitant to accept the offer without thinking.

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31. Uncompromising (adjective)

Meaning – Not willing to change or make concessions. (अडिग/कठोर)

Syn. – Resolute, Inflexible

Ant. – Flexible, Lenient

E.g.–He remained uncompromising in his ethical standards.

32. Rehabilitation (noun)

Meaning – The process of restoring someone to health or normal life. (पुनर्वास)

Syn. – Restoration, Recovery

Ant. – Neglect, Deterioration

E.g. – The centre provides rehabilitation for injured athletes.

33. Steamrolled (verb)

Meaning – Forced something through without considering opposition. (बलपूर्वक लागू करना)

Syn. – Overrode, Crushed

Ant. – Resisted, Blocked

E.g. – The decision was steamrolled despite public protests.

34. Strangling (verb)

Meaning – Severely restricting or suppressing something. (दबाना/रोकना)

Syn. – Suppressing, Choking

Ant. – Encouraging, Liberating

E.g.–Excessive control is strangling innovation in the company.

35. Imperative (adjective)

Meaning – Of vital importance; absolutely necessary. (अत्यंत आवश्यक)

Syn. – Essential, Crucial

Ant. – Optional, Unimportant

E.g. – It is imperative to follow the rules during the examination.

36. Alienate (verb)

Meaning – To cause someone to feel isolated or separated. (दूर करना/अलग-थलग करना)

Syn. – Estrange, Isolate

Ant. – Unite, Reconcile

E.g. – His behavior began to alienate his friends.

37. prospect (noun)

Meaning – The possibility that something may happen in the future, especially something good. (संभावना/भविष्य की आशा)

Syn. – chance, likelihood

Ant. – improbability, impossibility

E.g. – The prospect of promotion encouraged him to work with greater discipline.

38. deposits (noun, plural)

Meaning – Natural layers or stores formed under the ground, often over a long period. (भूमिगत भंडार)

Syn. – reserves, stores

Ant. – depletion, exhaustion

E.g. – The desert region contains valuable mineral deposits below the surface.

39. landscapes (noun, plural)

Meaning – The visible features or scenery of an area of land. (भू-दृश्य/प्राकृतिक दृश्य)

Syn. – scenery, vistas

Ant. – cityscapes, featurelessness

E.g. – The photographer captured the snowy landscapes at sunrise.

40. functional (adjective)

Meaning – Practical and useful, or working correctly. (कार्यशील/उपयोगी)

Syn. – working, operative

Ant. – useless, nonfunctional

E.g. – Even after many repairs, the old radio is still functional.

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41. extraction (noun)

Meaning – The process of removing or obtaining something from somewhere, especially from under a surface or from inside something. (निष्कर्षण/निकालने की प्रक्रिया)

Syn. – removal, taking out

Ant. – insertion, introduction

E.g. – The extraction of groundwater must be carefully regulated in dry areas.

42. venturing (verb / gerund)

Meaning – Risking going somewhere or doing something that may be dangerous or unpleasant. (जोखिम उठाकर आगे बढ़ना/साहस करना)

Syn. – risking, daring

Ant. – protecting, avoiding

E.g. – Very few climbers considered venturing out in such severe weather.

43. objectionable (adjective)

Meaning – Unpleasant or wrong in a way that makes people dislike or oppose it. (आपत्तिजनक/अनुचित)

Syn. – unacceptable, offensive

Ant. – acceptable, appropriate

E.g. – The committee removed the objectionable remarks from the final notice.

44. celestial (adjective)

Meaning – Of or from the sky, outer space, or heaven. (खगोलीय/आकाशीय)

Syn. – astronomical, astral

Ant. – earthly, terrestrial

E.g. – Ancient scholars carefully observed celestial movements.

45. geopolitical (adjective)

Meaning – Connected with political activity as influenced by geography, power, and relations between countries. (भू-राजनीतिक)

Syn. – international-political, strategic

Ant. – domestic, internal

E.g. – The canal has enormous geopolitical importance for global trade.

46. predominantly (adverb)

Meaning – Mostly or mainly. (मुख्यत:/अधिकांशत:)

Syn. – mainly, chiefly

Ant. – entirely, wholly

E.g. – The town is predominantly dependent on farming.

47. interoperably (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that allows different systems or equipment to work together successfully. (परस्पर समन्वित रूप से/संगत रूप में)

Syn. – compatibly, coordinately [sense-based]

Ant. – incompatibly

E.g. – The two digital platforms were designed to function interoperably.

48. payloads (noun, plural)

Meaning – Loads or cargo carried by a vehicle, aircraft, rocket, or spacecraft. (वहन-भार)

Syn. – cargoes, loads

Ant. – unloading, empty load

E.g. – Modern rockets can carry scientific payloads into orbit.

49. Restrict (verb)

Meaning – To limit the size, amount, or range of something (सीमित करना)

Syn. – Limit, Constrain

Ant. – Expand, Allow

E.g. – The school restricts the use of mobile phones on campus.

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50. Opaque (adjective)

Meaning – Not able to be seen through; not clear or easy to understand (अस्पष्ट/अपारदर्शी)

Syn. – Obscure, Vague

Ant. - Transparent, Clear

E.g. - The report was written in an opaque style that confused readers.

51. Amendments (noun)

Meaning – Changes made to a law, document, or statement to improve it (संशोधन)

Syn. – Modifications, Alterations

Ant. - Preservation, Stability

E.g. - The committee suggested several amendments to the constitution.

52. Arbitrarily (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that is based on personal choice rather than reason or system (मनमाने ढंग से)

Syn. – Randomly, Capriciously

Ant. - Rationally, Systematically

E.g. - The officer arbitrarily rejected the application without explanation.

53. Comprehensive (adjective)

Meaning – Including all or nearly all elements or aspects (व्यापक)

Syn. – Thorough, Exhaustive

Ant. - Partial, Incomplete

E.g. - The course offers a comprehensive overview of world history.

54. Statutory (adjective)

Meaning – Decided or controlled by law (विधिक/कानूनी)

Syn. – Legal, Lawful

Ant. - Illegal, Unlawful

E.g. - It is a statutory obligation to pay taxes on time.

55. Seize (verb)

Meaning – To take something using official authority or force (जब्त करना)

Syn. – Confiscate, Capture

Ant. - Release, Return

E.g. - Customs officials seized undeclared goods at the airport.

56. Dispose (verb)

Meaning – To get rid of something, especially in a proper way (निपटाना/हटाना)

Syn. – Discard, Eliminate

Ant. - Retain, Keep

E.g. - Hazardous waste must be disposed of carefully.

57. Rhetoric (noun)

Meaning – Speech or writing intended to persuade, often lacking sincerity or real meaning (भाषणबाज़ी)

Syn. – Oratory, Bombast

Ant. - Plainness, Directness

E.g. - The debate was filled with rhetoric rather than practical ideas.

58. Devious (adjective)

Meaning – Using dishonest or indirect methods to achieve something (कपटी/धूर्त)

Syn. – Cunning, Sly

Ant. - Honest, Straightforward

E.g. - He took a devious route to avoid being noticed.

59. Adjudicatory (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to the process of making a formal judgment or decision (न्यायिक)

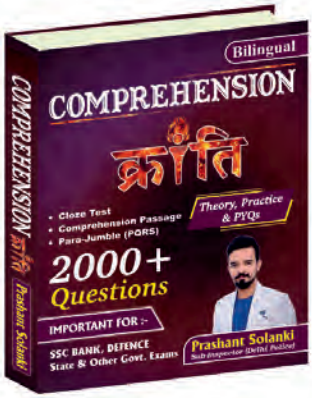
Syn. – Judicial, Juridical

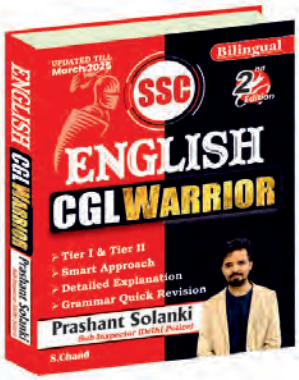
Ant. - Nonjudicial, Administrative

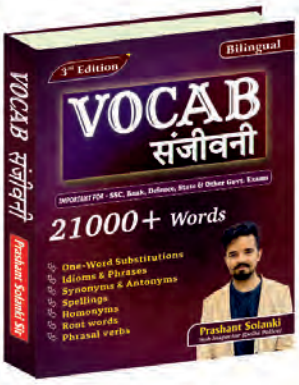
E.g. - The adjudicatory panel gave its final verdict after hearing both sides.

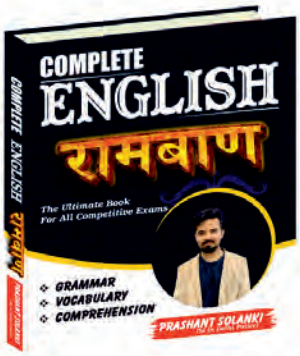
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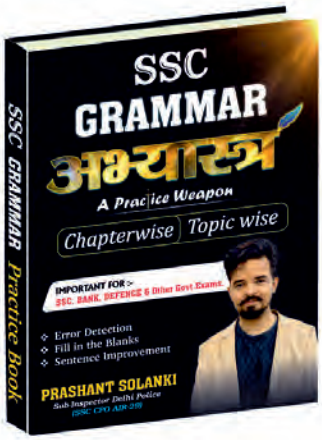
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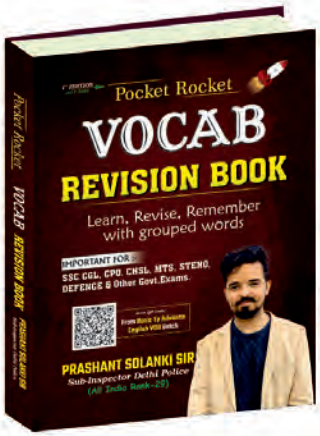

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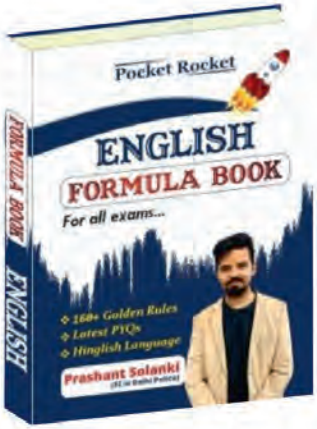

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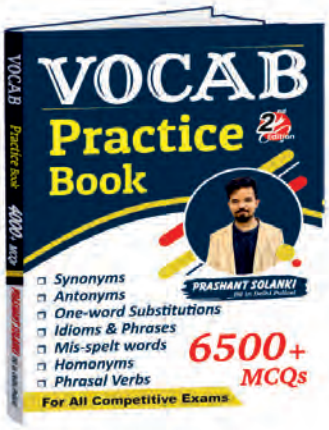

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60. Favouritism (noun)
Meaning – The practice of giving unfair preferential treatment to one person or group (पक्षपात)
Syn. – Bias, Partiality
Ant. - Impartiality, Fairness
E.g. - Allegations of favouritism damaged the reputation of the institution.

61. Iterations (noun)
Meaning – The process of repeating something, especially to improve it. (पुनरावृत्ति/बार-बार किया गया सुधार)
Syn. – Repetition, Recurrence
Ant. - Finalization, Completion
E.g. - The software went through several iterations before release.

62. Curb (verb)
Meaning – To control or limit something that is undesirable. (नियंत्रित करना/रोकना)
Syn. – Restrain, Suppress
Ant. - Encourage, Promote
E.g. - Strict laws were introduced to curb illegal activities.

63. Framework (noun)
Meaning – A basic structure that supports or shapes something. (ढांचा/संरचना)
Syn. – Structure, Skeleton
Ant. - Disorder, Chaos
E.g. - The report provides a framework for future planning.

64. Evolution (noun)
Meaning – The gradual development of something over time. (क्रमिक विकास)
Syn. – Development, Growth
Ant. - Stagnation, Regression
E.g. - The evolution of language reflects cultural changes.

65. Ultimately (adverb)
Meaning – In the end; after everything has been considered. (अंततः)
Syn. – Eventually, Finally
Ant. - Initially, At first
E.g. - Ultimately, the decision depends on your priorities.

66. Paradox (noun)
Meaning – A situation or statement that seems impossible or contradictory but may be true. (विरोधाभास)
Syn. – Contradiction, Inconsistency
Ant. - Agreement, Consistency
E.g. - It is a paradox that too many options can create confusion.

67. Ubiquitous (adjective)
Meaning – Present or found everywhere. (सर्वव्यापी)
Syn. – Omnipresent, Pervasive
Ant. - Rare, Uncommon
E.g. - Mobile phones are now ubiquitous across all age groups.

68. Incentivise (verb)
Meaning – To encourage or motivate someone to do something by offering rewards. (प्रोत्साहित करना)
Syn. – Motivate, Stimulate
Ant. - Discourage, Deter
E.g. - The scheme incentivises farmers to adopt modern techniques.

69. Mandates (noun)
Meaning – Official orders or commands that must be followed. (आदेश/अनिवार्य निर्देश)
Syn. – Orders, Directives
Ant. - Suggestions, Requests
E.g. - The policy includes mandates for environmental protection.

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70. Shortfall (noun)

Meaning – An amount by which something is less than expected or required. (कमी/घाटा)

Syn. – Deficit, Deficiency

Ant. - Surplus, Excess

E.g. - There is a shortfall in electricity supply during summers.

71. Provisions (noun)

Meaning – Conditions or requirements in a law, agreement, or document. (प्रावधान/शर्तें)

Syn. – Clauses, Stipulations

Ant. - Omissions, Exclusions

E.g. - The agreement contains provisions for dispute resolution.

72. Undermining (verb)

Meaning – To weaken something gradually or secretly. (कमजोर करना)

Syn. – Weaken, Subvert

Ant. - Strengthen, Reinforce

E.g. - Corruption is undermining public trust in institutions.

73. Lotic (adjective)

Meaning – Relating to or living in actively flowing water. (बहते पानी से संबंधित)

Syn. – flowing, running

Ant. - stagnant, still

E.g. - Lotic habitats support a different range of species than still water bodies.

74. Paralysis (noun)

Meaning – Loss of the ability to move or act. (लकवा/निष्क्रियता)

Syn. – immobility, inactivity

Ant. - movement, activity

E.g. - Fear can cause a kind of mental paralysis in stressful situations.

75. Organised (adjective)

Meaning – Arranged in a systematic and efficient way. (संगठित/व्यवस्थित)

Syn. – systematic, structured

Ant. - disorganised, chaotic

E.g. - She is very organised and keeps all her work in order.

76. Prompting (verb/gerund)

Meaning – Causing or bringing about an action or response. (प्रेरित करना/उत्पन्न करना)

Syn. – triggering, inducing

Ant. - discouraging, preventing

E.g. - The announcement was prompting immediate reactions from the public.

77. Jurisdiction (noun)

Meaning – The official power to make legal decisions and judgments. (अधिकार क्षेत्र)

Syn. – authority, control

Ant. - lack of authority, powerlessness

E.g. - The case falls under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

78. Abetted (verb)

Meaning – Encouraged or helped someone to do something wrong or illegal. (उकसाया/सहायता की)

Syn. – aided, assisted

Ant. - prevented, obstructed

E.g. - He was punished for abetting the crime.

79. Ploy (noun)

Meaning – A cunning plan or action designed to turn a situation to one's advantage. (चाल/कपटपूर्ण योजना)

Syn. – tactic, stratagem

Ant. - honesty, openness

E.g. - His apology was just a clever ploy to avoid punishment.

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80. Laden (adjective)

Meaning – Heavily loaded or burdened. (लदा हुआ/बोझिल)

Syn. – loaded, burdened

Ant. - empty, unburdened

E.g. - The branches were laden with ripe fruits.

81. Syndicates (noun)

Meaning – Groups of individuals or organizations combined to promote a common interest, often illegally. (गिरोह/संगठित समूह)

Syn. – cartels, gangs

Ant. - individuals, independents

E.g. - Authorities are trying to dismantle criminal syndicates in the region.

82. Cognisance (noun)

Meaning – Knowledge or awareness of something, especially in a legal context. (संज्ञान/जानकारी)

Syn. – awareness, notice

Ant. - ignorance, unawareness

E.g. - The judge took cognisance of the new evidence presented.

83. Entrench (verb)

Meaning – To establish something firmly so that it is difficult to change. (मजबूत करना/जड़ जमाना)

Syn. – establish, embed

Ant. - uproot, remove

E.g. - Inequality has become deeply entrenched in society.

84. Grievance (noun)

Meaning – A real or imagined wrong or cause for complaint. (शिकायत/असंतोष)

Syn. – complaint, resentment

Ant. - satisfaction, contentment

E.g. - The workers raised their grievances during the meeting.

85. Incumbent (noun/adjective)

Meaning – A person who currently holds an official position. (वर्तमान पदाधिकारी)

Syn. – Officeholder, Current holder

Ant. – Successor, Challenger

E.g. – The incumbent mayor is seeking re-election this year.

86. Consecutive (adjective)

Meaning – Following one after another without interruption. (लगातार)

Syn. – Successive, Sequential

Ant. – Intermittent, Nonconsecutive

E.g. – He won three consecutive awards for excellence.

87. Audacious (adjective)

Meaning – Showing a willingness to take bold risks. (साहसी/दुस्साहसी)

Syn. – Bold, Daring

Ant. – Timid, Cautious

E.g. – It was an audacious plan to start a company with no capital.

88. Premised (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Based on or founded on something. (आधारित)

Syn. – Based, Grounded

Ant. – Baseless, Unfounded

E.g. – The argument is premised on incorrect assumptions.

89. Emergence (noun)

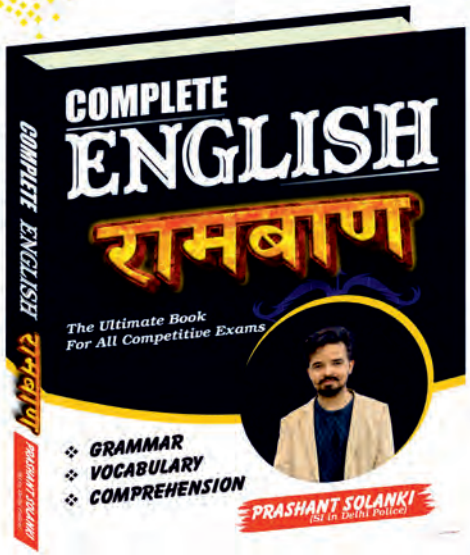
Meaning – The process of coming into existence or becoming known. (उभरना)

Syn. – Rise, Appearance

Ant. – Disappearance, Decline

E.g. – The emergence of new ideas changed society.

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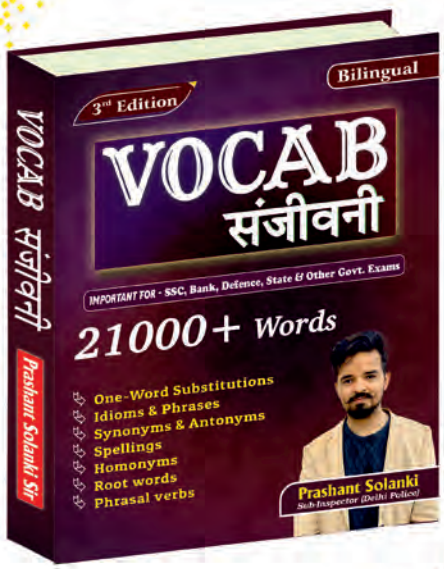
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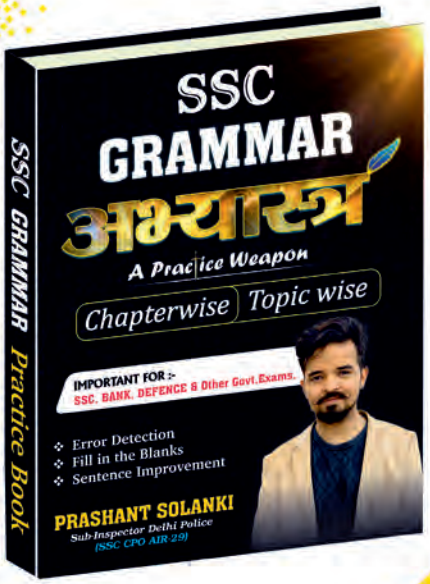
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90. Electorate (noun)

Meaning – All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote. (मतदाता वर्ग)

Syn. – Voters, Constituency

Ant. – Nonvoters, Disenfranchised group

E.g. – The electorate is concerned about economic issues.

91. Posturing (noun/verb)

Meaning – Behaving in a way intended to impress or mislead others. (दिखावटी रवैया)

Syn. – Pretence, Affectation

Ant. – Sincerity, Genuineness

E.g. – His statements were seen as mere political posturing.

92. Strident (adjective)

Meaning – Loud and forceful; often unpleasant or aggressive. (तीखा/आक्रामक)

Syn. – Harsh, Shrill

Ant. – Mild, Soft

E.g. – The protestors raised strident slogans.

93. Rhetoric (noun)

Meaning – Language used to persuade or impress, often lacking sincerity. (भाषणबाजी)

Syn. – Oratory, Persuasion

Ant. – Plain speech, Silence

E.g. – His speech was full of rhetoric but lacked substance.

94. Indigenous (adjective)

Meaning – Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place. (स्वदेशी/मूल निवासी)

Syn. – Native, Local

Ant. – Foreign, Alien

E.g. – Indigenous plants grow naturally in this region.

95. Implementation (noun)

Meaning – The process of putting a decision or plan into effect. (कार्यान्वयन)

Syn. – Execution, Enforcement

Ant. – Neglect, Non-implementation

E.g. – The implementation of new laws improved safety.

96. Encroachment (noun)

Meaning – The act of gradually taking over land or rights that belong to someone else. (अतिक्रमण)

Syn. – Intrusion, Trespass

Ant. – Withdrawal, Respect

E.g. – Authorities acted against illegal encroachment on public land.

97. Criticality (noun)

Meaning – The fact of being extremely important; in nuclear use, the state at which a reactor sustains a chain reaction. (रिएक्टर की क्रियाशील अवस्था)

Syn. – Cruciality, Importance

Ant. - Triviality, Unimportance

E.g. - The criticality of clean drinking water becomes obvious during a drought.

98. Sanctioned (adjective)

Meaning – Officially approved or allowed. (स्वीकृत/अधिकृत)

Syn. – Authorized, Approved

Ant. - Unauthorized, Prohibited

E.g. - Only sanctioned candidates were allowed to enter the final round of interviews.

99. Procurement (noun)

Meaning – The process by which an organization buys the products or services it needs. (क्रय-प्रक्रिया/प्राप्ति)

Syn. – Acquisition, Obtainment

Ant. - Loss, Forfeiture

E.g. - Delays in the procurement of medical supplies affected the hospital's expansion plan.

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100. Insulation (noun)
Meaning – Protection from outside influence or disturbance; also, covering that prevents heat, sound, or electricity from passing. (संरक्षण/अलगाव/रोधन)
Syn. – Isolation, Protection
Ant. - Exposure, Contact
E.g. - Senior judges need insulation from political pressure to work independently.

101. Depleted (adjective)
Meaning – Reduced in amount or strength; exhausted. (घटा हुआ/क्षीण)
Syn. – Drained, Exhausted
Ant. - Full, Abundant
E.g. - After weeks of continuous work, the rescue team looked completely depleted.

102. Reprocessing (noun)
Meaning – The process of dealing with used materials so that they can be used again. (पुनर्प्रसंस्करण)
Syn. – Recycling, Reuse
Ant. - Discarding, Waste
E.g. - The factory invested in reprocessing plastic waste into usable packaging material.

103. Scrupulous (adjective)
Meaning – Very careful to do things correctly and exactly; also honest and principled. (अत्यंत सावधान/ईमानदार/सिद्धांतनिष्ठ)
Syn. – Conscientious, Meticulous
Ant. - Careless, Unscrupulous
E.g. - The editor was scrupulous in checking every quotation before publication.

104. Paradigm (noun)
Meaning – A model, pattern, or typical example of something. (प्रतिमान/नमूना/आदर्श रूप)
Syn. – Model, Prototype
Ant. - Aberration, Deviation
E.g. - Online learning created a new paradigm in higher education after the pandemic.

105. Biodiversity (noun)
Meaning – The number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area or in the world generally. (जैव-विविधता)
Syn. – Biological diversity, Ecological variety
Ant. - Uniformity, Monoculture
E.g. - Excessive deforestation can seriously damage biodiversity in mountain regions.

106. Squandering (verb/noun use)
Meaning – Wasting money, time, or something valuable in a foolish way. (अपव्यय/फिजूल बर्बादी)
Syn. – Wasting, Misusing
Ant. - Saving, Conserving
E.g. - By squandering his preparation time, he made the exam much harder for himself.

107. Opacity (noun)
Meaning – The quality of being difficult to understand or know about, especially because things are kept secret or made complicated. (अस्पष्टता/अपारदर्शिता)
Syn. – Obscurity, Vagueness
Ant. - Clarity, Transparency
E.g. - The opacity of the selection process led to public suspicion and criticism.

108. Commissioning (noun)
Meaning – In plant/project use, the process of testing and preparing a newly installed system or facility so that it can begin regular operation. (संचालन-पूर्व परीक्षण और कार्यारंभ)
Syn. – Startup, Activation
Ant. - Shutdown, Decommissioning
E.g. - The commissioning of the new water-treatment plant took several weeks of safety checks.

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109. Unchanged (adjective)

Meaning – Not changed; unaltered. (अपरिवर्तित/बिना बदला हुआ)

Syn. – Unaltered, Same

Ant. - Changed, Modified

E.g. - Even after the review meeting, the final schedule remained unchanged.

110. Sensible (adjective)

Meaning – Showing good sense or reason; practical and wise. (समझदारीपूर्ण)

Syn. – Reasonable, Rational

Ant. - Irrational, Unreasonable

E.g. - It would be sensible to save some money before starting a business.

111. Hasty (adjective)

Meaning – Done too quickly or without enough thought. (जल्दबाज़/उतावला)

Syn. – Hurried, Rash

Ant. - Deliberate, Unhurried

E.g. - His hasty reply created confusion in the interview panel.

112. Measured (adjective)

Meaning – Deliberate, careful, and controlled. (संयमित/सोच-समझकर किया गया)

Syn. – Considered, Deliberate

Ant. - Random, Casual

E.g. - The principal gave a measured response to the students' complaints.

113. Anticipated (adjective)

Meaning – Expected or looked forward to beforehand. (अपेक्षित/अनुमानित)

Syn. – Expected, Predicted

Ant. - Unexpected, Belated

E.g. - The eagerly anticipated results were declared on Monday morning.

114. Surge (noun)

Meaning – A sudden and strong increase. (तेज़ बढ़ोतरी/उछाल)

Syn. – Rise, Increase

Ant. - Decrease, Decline

E.g. - The hospital saw a sudden surge in patients after the accident.

115. Constraints (noun)

Meaning – Restrictions or limitations that prevent free action. (बाधाएँ/सीमाएँ)

Syn. – Restrictions, Limitations

Ant. - Freedoms, Liberty

E.g. - Budget constraints forced the team to cancel the tour.

116. Dampened (verb)

Meaning – Made less lively, intense, or enthusiastic. (कमज़ोर किया/उत्साह कम किया)

Syn. – Reduced, Weakened

Ant. - Boosted, Strengthened

E.g. - The bad weather dampened the excitement of the outdoor festival.

117. Considerably (adverb)

Meaning – To a notable or significant extent. (काफी अधिक/उल्लेखनीय रूप से)

Syn. – Greatly, Significantly

Ant. - Slightly, Little

E.g. - Her writing skills improved considerably after regular practice.

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118. Uncertainty (noun)

Meaning – The state of being uncertain; doubt. (अनिश्चितता/संदेह)

Syn. – Doubt, Skepticism

Ant. - Certainty, Confidence

E.g. - Political uncertainty affected the confidence of small investors.

119. Hamper (verb)

Meaning – To hinder, impede, or interfere with progress. (बाधा पहुँचाना/रोकना)

Syn. – Hinder, Impede

Ant. - Help, Facilitate

E.g. - Poor internet connectivity can hamper online classes in villages.

120. Accelerate (verb)

Meaning – To move faster or make something happen faster. (गति बढ़ाना/तेज़ करना)

Syn. – Hasten, Increase

Ant. - Decrease, Diminish

E.g. - Better transport facilities can accelerate regional development.

121. Turnout (noun)

Meaning – The number or percentage of people who participate in or attend an event, especially an election. (मतदान प्रतिशत/भागीदारी)

Syn. – Participation, Attendance

Ant. - Absence, Nonparticipation

E.g. - The turnout at the student election was much higher than last year.

122. Hazardous (adjective)

Meaning – Involving or exposing someone to risk or harm; dangerous. (खतरनाक)

Syn. – Dangerous, Risky

Ant. - Safe, Harmless

E.g. - It is hazardous to drive fast on a foggy highway.

123. Pinpoint (verb)

Meaning – To identify, determine, or locate something with great precision. (ठीक-ठीक पहचानना/निर्धारित करना)

Syn. – Identify, Determine

Ant. - Confuse, Misidentify

E.g. - The mechanic could not pinpoint the exact cause of the engine noise at first.

124. Treacherous (adjective)

Meaning – Dangerous, unreliable, or likely to cause harm. (खतरनाक/विश्वासघाती)

Syn. – Perilous, Unreliable

Ant. - Safe, Trustworthy

E.g. - The climbers had to cross a treacherous mountain path after sunset.

125. Identifiable (adjective)

Meaning – Capable of being identified or recognized. (पहचाने जाने योग्य)

Syn. – Recognizable, Distinctive

Ant. - Unrecognizable, Indistinct

E.g. - The thief had no clearly identifiable marks on his face.

126. Conjectures (noun)

Meaning – Guesses or conclusions formed without proof or sufficient evidence. (अनुमान)

Syn. – Speculations, Assumptions

Ant. - Facts, Certainties

E.g. - Without official data, the media reports were only conjectures.

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127. Culled (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Selected from a group, or removed from a larger group. (छाँटा गया/हटाया गया)

Syn. – Selected, Removed

Ant. - Added, Included

E.g. - The editor culled several weak questions from the final test paper.

128. Rigorous (adjective)

Meaning – Very strict, thorough, and exact. (कठोर/गहन/सख्त)

Syn. – Strict, Thorough

Ant. - Lenient, Lax

E.g. - The institute follows a rigorous training schedule for its candidates.

129. Shrinking (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Becoming smaller in size, amount, or value. (घटना/सिकुड़ना)

Syn. – Decreasing, Diminishing

Ant. - Expanding, Growing

E.g. - The company is worried about its shrinking share in the market.

130. Flak (noun)

Meaning - Strong criticism or blame. (आलोचना/निंदा)

Syn. - Criticism, Blame

Ant. - Praise, Approval

E.g. - The officer faced flak for ignoring the public complaints.

131. Anecdotal (adjective)

Meaning – Based on personal accounts or informal observations rather than firm proof. (किस्सों या व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों पर आधारित)

Syn. – Informal, Unverified

Ant. - Proven, Factual

E.g. - The claim remained anecdotal because no scientific report supported it.

132. Disenfranchisement (noun)

Meaning – The act or state of being deprived of a legal right, especially the right to vote. (मताधिकार से वंचित किया जाना)

Syn. – Deprivation, Exclusion

Ant. - Enfranchisement, Empowerment

E.g.- Activists raised concerns about the possible disenfranchisement of poor citizens.

133. Holistic (adjective)

Meaning – Dealing with the whole of something rather than only its parts. (समग्र)

Syn. – Comprehensive, Integral

Ant. - Partial, Specific ([Merriam-Webster][1])

E.g. - The school follows a holistic method to improve both academic and personal growth.

134. Indigenous (adjective)

Meaning – Native to a particular place; occurring naturally in a region. (स्वदेशी/मूल निवासी)

Syn. – Native, Aboriginal

Ant. - Foreign, Nonnative

E.g. - The museum displayed tools used by indigenous communities of the area.

135. Notified (verb)

Meaning – Officially informed or announced. (अधिसूचित/सूचित किया गया)

Syn. – Informed, Announced

Ant. - Withheld, Concealed

E.g. - The board notified the candidates about the revised examination date.

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136. Pristine (adjective)
Meaning – Clean, pure, and not spoiled or polluted. (अछूता/निर्मल)
Syn. – Untouched, Pure
Ant. - Soiled, Damaged
E.g. - The hikers were amazed by the pristine beauty of the snow-covered valley.

137. Livelihood (noun)
Meaning – A means of earning a living; means of support. (आजीविका)
Syn. – Living, Occupation
Ant. - Unemployment, Idleness
E.g. - Farming is the main livelihood of many families in that district.

138. Strategic (adjective)
Meaning – Related to a planned action meant to achieve an important goal. (रणनीतिक)
Syn. – Crucial, Pivotal
Ant. - Minor, Trivial
E.g. - The company made a strategic decision to open branches in smaller towns.

139. Significant (adjective)
Meaning – Important or large enough to have an effect. (महत्वपूर्ण/उल्लेखनीय)
Syn. – Important, Substantial
Ant. - Minor, Insignificant
E.g. - There has been a significant rise in the number of applicants this year.

140. Contradict (verb)
Meaning – To say or show the opposite of something; to deny the truth of it. (खंडन करना/विरोध करना)
Syn. – Refute, Oppose
Ant. - Confirm, Corroborate
E.g. - The witness refused to contradict the facts presented before the court.

141. Irreversibly (adverb)
Meaning – In a way that cannot be changed back. (अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से)
Syn. – Permanently, Irretrievably
Ant. - Reversibly, Temporarily
E.g. - Excessive heat can irreversibly damage delicate laboratory equipment.

142. Adequate (adjective)
Meaning – Enough for a particular need or purpose. (पर्याप्त)
Syn. – Sufficient, Acceptable
Ant. - Insufficient, Inadequate
E.g. - The hostel provides adequate facilities for students preparing for competitive exams.

144. Prudent (adjective)
Meaning – Showing careful good judgment; wise and sensible. (विवेकपूर्ण/समझदारी भरा)
Syn. – Cautious, Judicious
Ant. - Careless, Imprudent
E.g. - It would be prudent to revise the syllabus thoroughly before attempting mock tests.

145. Consensus (noun)
Meaning – eneral agreement among a group of people. (सर्वसम्मति/आम सहमति)
Syn. – Agreement, Unanimity
Ant. - Disagreement, Discord
E.g. - After a long discussion, the committee reached a consensus on the final policy.

146. Unambiguous (adjective)
Meaning – Very clear and not capable of being understood in more than one way. (स्पष्ट/असंदिग्ध)
Syn. – Clear, Definite
Ant. - Ambiguous, Vague
E.g. - The principal gave an unambiguous order that mobile phones were not allowed in the examination hall.

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147. Controversial (adjective)
Meaning – Causing disagreement or discussion. (विवादास्पद)
Syn. – Disputed, Debatable
Ant. - Uncontroversial, Accepted
E.g. - The committee's controversial proposal divided the members into two groups.

148. Judicial (adjective)
Meaning – Relating to judges, courts, or the justice system. (न्यायिक)
Syn. – Legal, Juridical
Ant. - Illegal, Unlawful
E.g. - The matter is now under judicial review and cannot be discussed publicly.

149. Independence (noun)
Meaning – Freedom from being governed or ruled by another country; also freedom to act without control by others. (स्वतंत्रता/स्वायत्तता)
Syn. – Freedom, Autonomy
Ant. - Dependence, Subordination
E.g. - Financial independence often gives young people greater confidence in life.

150. Downturn (noun)
Meaning – A reduction in the amount or success of something, especially in economic activity. (गिरावट/मंदी)
Syn. – Decline, Slump
Ant. - Boom, Growth
E.g. - The textile industry faced a sharp downturn after export orders suddenly fell.

151. Corruption (noun)
Meaning – Dishonest or illegal behaviour, especially by people in positions of power. (भ्रष्टाचार)
Syn. – Dishonesty, Bribery
Ant. - Integrity, Honesty
E.g. - The officer was removed from service after charges of corruption were proved.

152. Endorsed (verb)
Meaning – Gave public or official approval or support to someone or something. (समर्थन किया/अनुमोदित किया)
Syn. – Supported, Approved
Ant. - Opposed, Rejected
E.g. - Several senior teachers endorsed the new evaluation policy of the school.

153. Unequivocally (adverb)
Meaning – In a way that is very clear and leaves no doubt. (स्पष्ट रूप से/बिना किसी संदेह के)
Syn. – Clearly, Absolutely
Ant. - Ambiguously, Doubtfully
E.g. - The witness unequivocally stated that he had seen the accused at the scene.

154. Warrant (noun)
Meaning – An official document that gives the police or another authority the power to do something. (विधिक आदेश)
Syn. – Authorization, Permit
Ant. - Prohibition, Refusal
E.g. - The officers entered the premises only after obtaining a valid warrant.

155. Pluralistic (adjective)
Meaning – Accepting or involving many different types of people, beliefs, or opinions within the same society. (बहुलतावादी/विविधतापूर्ण)
Syn. – Diverse, Inclusive
Ant. - Uniform, Exclusive
E.g. - A pluralistic classroom encourages students from different backgrounds to express their views freely.

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156. Xenophobic (adjective)

Meaning – Showing an extreme dislike or fear of people from foreign countries. (विदेशी-द्वेषपूर्ण/बाहरी लोगों से भय या घृणा रखने वाला)

Syn. – Bigoted, Intolerant

Ant. - Tolerant, Welcoming

E.g. - The minister was criticized for making xenophobic remarks during the campaign.

157. Authoritarian (adjective)

Meaning – Demanding complete obedience and refusing to allow freedom of action. (सत्तावादी/तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति वाला)

Syn. – Autocratic, Dictatorial

Ant. - Democratic, Liberal

E.g. - The hostel warden's authoritarian style created fear rather than discipline among the students.

158. Advance (verb)

Meaning – to help something progress or develop (आगे बढ़ाना/प्रगति कराना)

Syn. – promote, further, facilitate

Ant. - hinder, impede, obstruct

E.g. - New training methods can advance the skills of young workers.

159. Wider (adjective)

Meaning – broader in extent, range, or scope (अधिक व्यापक)

Syn. – broader, more extensive, larger

Ant. - narrower, smaller, limited

E.g. - The decision has a wider impact on society than people expected.

160. Companion (adjective)

Meaning – accompanying or associated with something else (साथ जुड़ा हुआ/सहगामी)

Syn. – accompanying, associated, allied

Ant. - separate, unrelated, independent

E.g. - A companion booklet was issued with the main report.

161. Rationale (noun)

Meaning – the basic reason or explanation for something (तर्क/औचित्य/आधार)

Syn. – reason, justification, basis

Ant. - irrationality, absurdity, groundlessness

E.g. - The principal explained the rationale behind the revised timetable.

162. Operationalisation (noun)

Meaning – the act of putting a plan, rule, or idea into practical effect (क्रियान्वयन/व्यवहारिक रूप से लागू करना)

Syn. – implementation, execution, application

Ant. - suspension, discontinuation, abandonment

E.g. - The operationalisation of the scheme required clear local guidelines.

163. Insistence (noun)

Meaning – a firm demand or determined statement (दृढ़ आग्रह/ज़ोर)

Syn. – persistence, demand, emphasis

Ant. - reluctance, hesitation, withdrawal

E.g. - Her insistence on discipline improved the atmosphere of the class.

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164. Bundling (noun/gerund)

Meaning – the act of combining different things together (एक साथ जोड़ना/समूहित करना)

Syn. – combining, grouping, linking

Ant. - separating, splitting, isolating

E.g. - The bundling of unrelated topics confused the readers.

165. Sweeping (adjective)

Meaning – affecting many things over a wide area or range (व्यापक/दूरगामी)

Syn. – extensive, broad, far-reaching

Ant. - limited, narrow, restricted

E.g. - The committee suggested sweeping reforms in the education system.

166. Reshape (verb)

Meaning – to change the form, structure, or character of something (नया रूप देना/बदलना)

Syn. – transform, remodel, alter

Ant. - preserve, maintain, retain

E.g. - Digital technology may reshape the way students learn.

167. Dominance (noun)

Meaning – a position of power, control, or influence over others (प्रभुत्व/वर्चस्व)

Syn. – supremacy, control, ascendancy

Ant. - weakness, inferiority, subordination

E.g. - The company's dominance in the market worried smaller firms.

168. Definitive (adjective)

Meaning – clear, final, and authoritative (स्पष्ट/अंतिम/निर्णायक)

Syn. – conclusive, decisive, final

Ant. - inconclusive, uncertain, vague

E.g. - The committee could not give a definitive answer on the dispute.

169. Successive (adjective)

Meaning – coming one after another in order (लगातार/क्रमिक)

Syn. – consecutive, sequential, serial

Ant. - isolated, separate, sporadic

E.g. - Successive storms damaged the crops in the region.

170. Discern (verb)

Meaning – to notice or understand something clearly (पहचानना/भाँप लेना/समझ लेना)

Syn. – detect, perceive, recognize

Ant. - overlook, miss, ignore

E.g. - It was hard to discern the real purpose of the sudden change.

171. Consequential (adjective)

Meaning – important because it has serious results or effects (महत्त्वपूर्ण/परिणामकारी)

Syn. – significant, important, momentous

Ant. - trivial, minor, insignificant

E.g. - The court delivered a consequential judgment on public rights.

172. Demarcation (noun)

Meaning – the act of fixing boundaries or limits (सीमांकन/रेखांकन)

Syn. – delimitation, boundary-setting, division

Ant. - merging, union, integration

E.g. - The demarcation of village land reduced local disputes.

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173. Formulation (noun)

Meaning – the wording, expression, or careful creation of an idea, rule, or plan (निर्माण/अभिव्यक्ति/शब्दांकन)

Syn. – wording, expression, framing

Ant. - confusion, disorder, vagueness

E.g. - The formulation of the new rule was simple and precise.

174. Proviso (noun)

Meaning – a condition attached to an agreement, law, or statement (शर्त/उपबंध)

Syn. – condition, stipulation, clause

Ant. - unconditionality, freedom, certainty

E.g. - The scholarship was granted with the proviso that attendance remained regular.

175. Safeguard (noun)

Meaning – something that gives protection against harm, abuse, or loss (सुरक्षा उपाय/संरक्षण)

Syn. – protection, security, shield

Ant. - danger, threat, exposure

E.g. - Judicial review acts as a safeguard against arbitrary action.

176. Practicable (adjective)

Meaning – able to be done successfully in a practical way (व्यावहारिक रूप से संभव)

Syn. – feasible, workable, possible

Ant. - impracticable, unworkable, impossible

E.g. - The proposal sounds good, but it may not be practicable in remote areas.

177. Diminished (adjective/participle)

Meaning – made or become smaller, weaker, or less important (घटा हुआ/कम हुआ/कमजोर)

Syn. – reduced, lessened, weakened

Ant. - increased, enlarged, strengthened

E.g. - The town faced diminished water supplies during the summer.

178. Inevitable (adj.)

Meaning – certain to happen; unavoidable (अनिवार्य)

Syn. – unavoidable, inescapable, certain

Ant. - avoidable, preventable, uncertain

E.g. - Mistakes are inevitable when one is learning a new skill.

179. Surplus (n./adj.)

Meaning – more than needed; excess (अधिक/अधिशेष)

Syn. – excess, extra, abundance

Ant. - shortage, scarcity, deficit

E.g. - The warehouse stored surplus chairs for future use.

180. Shortfall (n.)

Meaning – a deficiency or lack (कमी)

Syn. – deficit, shortage, lack

Ant. - surplus, abundance, excess

E.g. - There was a shortfall in the required budget.

181. Deficit (n.)

Meaning – the amount by which something is less than required (घाटा)

Syn. – shortage, deficiency, lack

Ant. - surplus, excess, abundance

E.g. - The report showed a deficit in public revenue.

182. Deficient (adj.)

Meaning – lacking enough of something (अपर्याप्त)

Syn. – inadequate, insufficient, lacking

Ant. - sufficient, adequate, ample

E.g. - The soil was deficient in nutrients.

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183. Depressed (adj.)

Meaning – low in level or weakened (कमजोर/नीचा)

Syn. – low, weakened, subdued

Ant. - strong, elevated, buoyant

E.g. - The market remained depressed for several weeks.

184. Cyclical (adj.)

Meaning – occurring in cycles (चक्रीय)

Syn. – periodic, recurring, recurrent

Ant. - constant, continuous, linear

E.g. - Some industries show cyclical growth and decline.

185. Threatening (adj.)

Meaning – indicating danger or harm (खतरनाक)

Syn. – menacing, alarming, ominous

Ant. - harmless, safe, reassuring

E.g. - Dark clouds gave the sky a threatening look.

186. Paradoxically (adv.)

Meaning – in a way that seems contradictory (विरोधाभासी रूप से)

Syn. – oddly, strangely, ironically

Ant. - logically, consistently, predictably

E.g. - Paradoxically, the weak team won the match.

187. Counter (v.)

Meaning – to oppose or neutralize (प्रतिकार करना)

Syn. – oppose, offset, neutralize

Ant. - support, promote, encourage

E.g. - The policy was designed to counter inflation.

188. Desiccating (adj.)

Meaning – causing dryness (शुष्क करने वाला)

Syn. – drying, dehydrating, parching

Ant. - moistening, hydrating, dampening

E.g. - The desert wind had a desiccating effect.

189. Equitable (adj.)

Meaning – fair and impartial (न्यायसंगत)

Syn. – fair, just, impartial

Ant. - biased, partial, unfair

E.g. - The court tried to ensure an equitable solution.

190. Significance (noun)

Meaning – Importance; the quality of being important. (महत्व)

Syn. – importance, import

Ant. - insignificance, smallness

E.g. - The significance of regular revision becomes clear during exam preparation.

191. Overstated (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Stated in too strong terms; exaggerated. (बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बताया गया)

Syn. – exaggerated, overblown, magnified

Ant. - understated, minimized, belittled

E.g. - The impact of that small mistake was overstated by the speaker.

192. Gruelling (adjective)

Meaning – Very tiring and demanding; exhausting. (बहुत कठिन और थकाऊ)

Syn. – difficult, challenging, arduous

Ant. - easy, simple, effortless

E.g. - The climbers completed a gruelling journey through the mountains.

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193. Featuring (verb/participle)

Meaning – Highlighting or including as an important part. (शामिल करते हुए/प्रमुख रूप से प्रस्तुत करते हुए))

Syn. – highlighting, emphasizing, stressing

Ant. - play down, minimize, understate

E.g. - The new magazine issue is featuring young achievers from across India.

194. Favourites (noun, plural)

Meaning – Those preferred over others; chosen or liked more than others. (पसंदीदा/अधिक पसंद किए गए)

Syn. – preferred, chosen, favored

Ant. - disliked, unpopular, rejected

E.g. - She was one of the favourites to win the debate competition.

195. Challenge (verb)

Meaning – To invite or dare someone to take part in a contest. (चुनौती देना)

Syn. – dare, confront, defy

Ant. - accept, support, back

E.g. - The young player decided to challenge the defending champion.

196. Prestigious (adjective)

Meaning – Having prestige; highly respected. (प्रतिष्ठित)

Syn. – respected, esteemed, renowned

Ant. - minor, unimportant, insignificant

E.g. - He received admission to a prestigious institution.

197. Remarkable (adjective)

Meaning – Worth noticing; extraordinary. (उल्लेखनीय)

Syn. – noticeable, noteworthy, prominent

Ant. - ordinary, typical, normal

E.g. - Her remarkable improvement impressed everyone in the class.

198. Notwithstanding (preposition/conjunction)

Meaning – Despite; in spite of. (के बावजूद)

Syn. – despite, nevertheless, however

Ant. - because of, due to

E.g. - Notwithstanding the delay, the meeting began on time.

199. Shortage (noun)

Meaning – A lack or insufficient supply. (कमी)

Syn. – lack, scarcity, deficiency

Ant. - abundance, plenty, adequacy

E.g. - There is a shortage of clean water in many villages.

200. Staggering (adjective)

Meaning – So great as to be astonishing or overwhelming. (चौंका देने वाला)

Syn. – astonishing, overwhelming, remarkable

Ant. - ordinary, unremarkable, typical

E.g. - The company reported staggering losses this year.

201. Momentum (noun)

Meaning – Force or progress that keeps something moving forward (गति/प्रगति)

Syn. – impetus, drive, boost

Ant. - regression, decline, retreat

E.g. - The campaign gained momentum after the first public rally.

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202. Foregone (adjective)

Meaning – Already decided; certain to happen. (पूर्व-निश्चित/लगभग तय)

Syn. – Inevitable, Certain

Ant. - Uncertain, Doubtful

E.g. - After the final round, her victory seemed foregone.

203. Subsequently (adverb)

Meaning – At a later time; afterwards. (बाद में/तत्पश्चात)

Syn. – Later, Afterward

Ant. - Earlier, Previously

E.g. - He was selected for training and subsequently promoted.

204. Isolation (noun)

Meaning – The state of being alone or separated from others. (अलगाव/एकांत)

Syn. – Solitude, Seclusion

Ant. - Company, Association

E.g. - Months of isolation changed his outlook on life.

205. Proportion (noun)

Meaning – The relation of one part to another or to the whole; ratio or share. (अनुपात/हिस्सा)

Syn. – Ratio, Share

Ant. - Disproportion, Imbalance

E.g. - A large proportion of the fund was spent on health services.

206. Mandated (adjective)

Meaning – Officially required; made compulsory by authority. (अनिवार्य/अधिकारिक रूप से आवश्यक)

Syn. – Required, Mandatory

Ant. - Optional, Voluntary

E.g. - Safety checks were mandated before the launch.

207. Delimitation (noun)

Meaning – The act of fixing or defining limits or boundaries. (सीमा-निर्धारण/परिसीमन)

Syn. – Demarcation, Definition

Ant. - Expansion, Extension

E.g. - The delimitation of districts reduced administrative confusion.

208. Bizarre (adjective)

Meaning – Very strange; strikingly out of the ordinary. (विचित्र/अजीब)

Syn. – Strange, Weird

Ant. - Normal, Ordinary

E.g. - The witness described a bizarre sequence of events.

209. Consensus (noun)

Meaning – General agreement among a group of people. (सहमति)

Syn. – Agreement, Accord

Ant. - Disagreement, Conflict

E.g. - The panel reached a consensus after a long discussion.

210. Mockery (noun)

Meaning – Ridicule; insulting or contemptuous action or speech. (उपहास/खिल्ली)

Syn. – Ridicule, Derision

Ant. - Respect, Tribute

E.g. - His remarks turned the ceremony into a mockery.

211. Naivety (noun)

Meaning – The quality of being naive; lack of experience or judgment. (भोलापन/अनुभवहीनता)

Syn. – Innocence, Simplicity

Ant. - Cynicism, Experience

E.g. - Her naivety made her believe every promise.

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212. Chasten (verb)

Meaning – To make someone more humble or restrained after suffering or failure; to correct by suffering. (सबक सिखाना/विनम्र बनाना)

Syn. – Humble, Discipline

Ant. - Encourage, Embolden

E.g. - The unexpected defeat will chasten the team.

213. Threshold (noun)

Meaning – The point or level at which something begins or changes. (सीमा-बिंदु/दहलीज़)

Syn. – Brink, Beginning

Ant. - End, Conclusion

E.g. - The company is on the threshold of major growth.

214. Marginally (adverb)

Meaning – By a very small amount; slightly. (थोड़ा-सा/मामूली रूप से)

Syn. – Slightly, Minimally

Ant. - Considerably, Substantially

E.g. - The school's results improved marginally this year.

215. Deceptively (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that makes something seem different from what it really is; misleadingly. (भ्रामक रूप से)

Syn. – Misleadingly, Falsely

Ant. - Honestly, Openly

E.g. - The task looked deceptively easy, but it took hours to finish.

216. Benign (adjective)

Meaning – Harmless; not likely to be harmful. (हानिरहित/सौम्य)

Syn. – Harmless, Mild

Ant. - Harmful, Dangerous

E.g. - The doctor assured the family that the growth was benign.

217. Divergence (noun)

Meaning – A situation in which two things become different, or the difference between them increases. (अंतर/विचलन)

Syn. – Difference, Separation

Ant. - Agreement, Convergence

E.g. - There is a clear divergence between the opinions of the two committees.

218. Interpreting (verb)

Meaning – Explaining the meaning of something; understanding it in a particular way. (व्याख्या करना/अर्थ निकालना)

Syn. – Explaining, Understanding

Ant. - Misreading, Misunderstanding

E.g. - She is interpreting the poem from a historical point of view.

219. Primarily (adverb)

Meaning – Mainly; chiefly. (मुख्य रूप से)

Syn. – Mainly, Chiefly

Ant. - Secondarily, Partly

E.g. - This scholarship is primarily meant for needy students.

220. Moderately (adverb)

Meaning – In a way that is neither small nor large in degree; fairly. (मध्यम रूप से/सीमित रूप से)

Syn. – Fairly, Reasonably

Ant. - Extremely, Excessively

E.g. - The movie was moderately successful at the box office.

221. Precipitous (adjective)

Meaning – Sudden and very great, or very steep. (तीव्र/अचानक और तेज़)

Syn. – Sudden, Sharp

Ant. - Gradual, Gentle

E.g. - The company suffered a precipitous decline in profits after the policy change.

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222. Amplified (verb / past participle)
Meaning – Increased in effect, size, or strength. (बढ़ाया गया/तीव्र किया गया)
Syn. – Increased, Intensified
Ant. - Reduced, Diminished
E.g. - The speaker's voice was amplified by the sound system.

223. Contraction (noun)
Meaning – A reduction or shrinking in size, amount, or activity. (संकुचन/गिरावट)
Syn. – Reduction, Shrinking
Ant. - Expansion, Growth
E.g. - The industry faced a sudden contraction during the recession.

224. Compress (verb)
Meaning – To press something into a smaller space, or to make information or writing shorter. (संकुचित करना/छोटा करना)
Syn. – Condense, Shorten
Ant. - Expand, Extend
E.g. - Please compress the report into two pages before submission.

225. Vulnerability (noun)
Meaning – The quality of being easily hurt, influenced, or attacked. (संवेदनशीलता/कमजोर स्थिति)
Syn. – Weakness, Exposure
Ant. - Strength, Protection
E.g. - The storm revealed the vulnerability of the coastal villages.

226. Sworn (adjective)
Meaning – Having formally promised to tell the truth or to be loyal; officially bound by an oath. (शपथबद्ध/शपथ लिया हुआ)
Syn. – Oath-bound, Pledged
Ant. - Unsworn, Uncommitted
E.g. - The sworn witness answered every question with great care.

227. Elevation (noun)
Meaning – The act of raising someone to a higher rank or position. (उन्नयन/उच्च पद पर पदोन्नति)
Syn. – Promotion, Advancement
Ant. - Demotion, Decline
E.g. - Her elevation to the post of director was announced last week.

228. Hierarchy (noun)
Meaning – A system in which people or things are arranged according to their level of importance or authority. (पदानुक्रम/श्रेणीबद्ध व्यवस्था)
Syn. – Ranking, Order
Ant. - Equality, Sameness
E.g. - The company follows a strict hierarchy in decision-making.

229. Overtaking (noun/verb form)
Meaning – The act of going past someone or something, or becoming more successful than them. (आगे निकलना/ओवरटेक करना)
Syn. – Surpassing, Passing
Ant. - Trailing, Lagging
E.g. - The local brand is overtaking bigger competitors in online sales.

230. Unexpectedly (adverb)
Meaning – In a way that is not expected; surprisingly. (अप्रत्याशित रूप से)
Syn. – Surprisingly, Suddenly
Ant. - Predictably, Expectedly
E.g. - The lights went out unexpectedly during the seminar.

231. Flexibility (noun)
Meaning – The ability to change or be changed easily to suit different situations. (लचीलापन)
Syn. – Adaptability, Adjustability
Ant. - Rigidity, Inflexibility
E.g. - Flexibility in work hours helps many employees maintain balance.

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232. Mobilising (verb)

Meaning – Organising or preparing people or resources for a particular purpose or action. (संगठित करना/सक्रिय करना)

Syn. – Organising, Activating

Ant. - Disbanding, Withdrawing

E.g. - The volunteers are mobilising support for the relief campaign.

233. Volatile (adjective)

Meaning – Likely to change suddenly and unexpectedly, especially for the worse. (अस्थिर/जल्दी बदलने वाला)

Syn. – Unstable, Changeable

Ant. - Stable, Steady

E.g. - Investors remained cautious because the market was highly volatile.

234. Unsettling (adjective)

Meaning – Causing worry, anxiety, or discomfort. (विचलित करने वाला/चिंता पैदा करने वाला)

Syn. – Disturbing, Troubling

Ant. - Reassuring, Comforting

E.g. - The strange message left an unsettling feeling in her mind.

235. Alignments (noun)

Meaning – Arrangements or agreements between groups, countries, or people for a shared purpose; also, proper positioning. (समीकरण/गठजोड़/संरेखण)

Syn. – Alliances, Arrangements

Ant. - Divisions, Disagreements

E.g. - New political alignments changed the outcome of the council election.

236. Governance (noun)

Meaning – The activity or process of governing, managing, or controlling something. (शासन-प्रशासन)

Syn.–Administration, Management

Ant. - Misrule, Disorder

E.g. - Good governance is essential for public trust and development.

237. Suboptimal (adjective)

Meaning – Less than the best possible; not ideal. (आदर्श से कम/सर्वोत्तम से कम)

Syn. – Inadequate, Inferior

Ant. - Optimal, Ideal

E.g. - Poor lighting creates a suboptimal environment for reading.

238. Problematic (adjective)

Meaning – Causing difficulty or problems; not easy to deal with. (समस्याग्रस्त)

Syn. – Difficult, troublesome

Ant. - Easy, manageable

E.g. - The project became problematic due to lack of funds.

239. Extolling (verb)

Meaning – Praising something very highly. (प्रशंसा करना)

Syn. – Praising, glorifying

Ant. - Criticizing, condemning

E.g. - The coach kept extolling the player's performance.

240. Commitment (noun)

Meaning – A promise or firm decision to do something; dedication. (प्रतिबद्धता)

Syn. – Dedication, obligation

Ant. - Indifference, neglect

E.g. - Her commitment to her studies helped her succeed.

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241. Prowess (noun)
Meaning – Great skill or ability in a particular activity. (कौशल/प्रवीणता)
Syn. – Skill, expertise
Ant. - Incompetence, inability
E.g. - His mathematical prowess impressed everyone.

242. Transgression (noun)
Meaning – An act that breaks a law, rule, or code of conduct. (उल्लंघन)
Syn. – Violation, offense
Ant. - Compliance, obedience
E.g. - Any transgression of the law will be punished.

243. Foeticide (noun)
Meaning – The act of killing a fetus, especially illegally. (भ्रूण हत्या)
Syn. – Abortion (in certain contexts), termination of fetus
Ant. - Birth, protection of life
E.g. - Strict measures are needed to prevent foeticide.

244. Numerous (adjective)
Meaning – Existing in large numbers; many. (असंख्य/बहुत अधिक)
Syn. – Many, countless
Ant. - Few, limited
E.g. - Numerous applicants applied for the job.

245. Dispiriting (adjective)
Meaning – Causing someone to lose enthusiasm or confidence. (निराशाजनक)
Syn. – Discouraging, depressing
Ant. - Encouraging, inspiring
E.g. - The poor results were dispiriting for the students.

246. Reluctance (noun)
Meaning – Unwillingness or hesitation to do something. (अनिच्छा)
Syn. – Hesitation, unwillingness
Ant. - Willingness, eagerness
E.g. - He showed reluctance to accept the offer.

247. Benign (adjective)
Meaning – Gentle, kind, and not harmful. (सौम्य/हानिरहित)
Syn. – Harmless, mild
Ant. - Harmful, malignant
E.g. - The doctor confirmed that the tumor was benign.

248. Loophole (noun)
Meaning – A small mistake or weakness in a system or law that allows people to avoid rules. (खामी/कानूनी कमजोरी)
Syn. – Gap, flaw
Ant. - Safeguard, strength
E.g. - They found a loophole in the contract.

249. Plausible (adjective)
Meaning – Seeming reasonable or likely to be true. (विश्वसनीय/संभाव्य)
Syn. – Believable, credible
Ant. - Implausible, unlikely
E.g. - She gave a plausible reason for her absence.

250. Crass (adjective)
Meaning – Showing lack of sensitivity, intelligence, or refinement. (भद्दा/असंवेदनशील)
Syn. - Vulgar, Crude
Ant. - Refined, Decent
E.g. - His crass behaviour during the ceremony shocked the guests.

251. Turncoats (noun)
Meaning – People who leave one side, party, or belief and join the opposite side. (दल-बदलू/पक्ष बदलने वाले लोग)
Syn. - Defectors, Renegades
Ant. - Loyalists, Adherents
E.g. - The organization refused to trust the turncoats after the crisis.

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252. Machinations (noun)

Meaning – Secret and clever plans, especially made to gain power or advantage unfairly. (षड्यंत्र)

Syn. - Intrigues, Plots

Ant.-Honesty, Straightforwardness

E.g. - The officer exposed the machinations behind the illegal deal.

253. Defanging (noun)

Meaning – The act of making something less powerful, harmful, or effective. (प्रभावहीन बनाना)

Syn. - Weakening, Disarming

Ant. - Strengthening, Empowering

E.g. - Critics said the amendment was a clear attempt at defanging the commission.

254. Defection (noun)

Meaning – The act of leaving one party, group, or country to join another. (दलबदल/पक्षत्याग)

Syn. - Desertion, Abandonment

Ant. - Loyalty, Allegiance

E.g. - His sudden defection created tension within the party.

255. Whims (noun)

Meaning – Sudden wishes or ideas, often without serious thought or reason. (सनक/मनमानी इच्छाएँ)

Syn. - Caprices, Fancies

Ant. - Reason, Deliberation

E.g. - A nation's policy should not depend on the whims of a few individuals.

256. Symptomatic (adjective)

Meaning – Serving as a sign or indication of a particular problem or condition.(किसी समस्या का संकेत देने वाला)

Syn. - Indicative, Characteristic

Ant. - Unrelated, Uncharacteristic

E.g. - Rising crime is symptomatic of poor law enforcement.

257. Relentless (adjective)

Meaning – Continuing strongly without stopping or becoming less intense. (लगातार/अडिग)

Syn. - Persistent, Inexorable

Ant. - Yielding, Intermittent

E.g. - Her relentless efforts finally brought success.

258. Anarchy (noun)

Meaning – A state of disorder caused by absence or failure of authority. (अराजकता)

Syn. - Chaos, Lawlessness

Ant. - Order, Government

E.g. - The sudden collapse of administration led to complete anarchy.

259. Culmination (noun)

Meaning – The final result or highest point of a process or development. (चरम परिणाम/अंतिम अवस्था)

Syn. - Climax, Pinnacle

Ant. - Beginning, Commencement

E.g. - The award was the culmination of years of dedication.

260. Cynicism (noun)

Meaning – The belief that people act mainly from selfish motives. (निंदकता)

Syn. - Skepticism, Distrust

Ant. - Optimism, Trust

E.g. - His cynicism made him doubt every promise made by the officials.

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261. Brazen (adjective)

Meaning – Bold and shameless, especially in doing something wrong. (निर्लज्ज/बेधड़क)

Syn. - Shameless, Audacious

Ant. - Modest, Bashful

E.g. - The criminal made a brazen attempt to escape from custody.

262. Misinterpretation (noun)

Meaning – A wrong understanding or wrong explanation of something. (गलत व्याख्या/गलत समझ)

Syn. - Misconstruction, Distortion

Ant. - Clarification, Understanding

E.g. - The misinterpretation of the instruction caused confusion among the candidates.

263. Concurrence (noun)

Meaning – Agreement, approval, or consent by two or more people or groups. (सहमति/अनुमोदन)

Syn. - Consent, Agreement

Ant. - Dissent, Disagreement

E.g. - The proposal was passed with the concurrence of all senior members.

264. Elaborated (verb)

Meaning – Explained or described something in greater detail. (विस्तार से समझाया)

Syn. - Explained, Expanded

Ant. - Summarised, Condensed

E.g. - The professor elaborated the concept with suitable examples.

265. Interventions (noun)

Meaning – Actions taken to become involved in a situation in order to influence or improve it. (हस्तक्षेप/दखल)

Syn. - Interference, Involvement

Ant. - Non-interference, Withdrawal

E.g. - Early interventions can prevent a small problem from becoming serious.

266. Reassuring (adjective)

Meaning – Making someone feel less worried or more confident. (आश्वस्त करने वाला)

Syn. - Comforting, Encouraging

Ant. - Alarming, Worrying

E.g. - The doctor gave the patient a reassuring smile before the operation.

267. Rendering (verb)

Meaning – Causing someone or something to be in a particular condition or state. (किसी स्थिति में पहुँचा देना/बना देना)

Syn. - Making, Causing

Ant. - Restoring, Preserving

E.g. - The heavy snowfall blocked the roads, rendering travel unsafe.

268. Deterrence (noun)

Meaning – The act of preventing an action by creating fear of consequences, especially punishment. (निवारण/दंड के भय से रोकना)

Syn. - Prevention, Discouragement

Ant. - Encouragement, Incitement

E.g. - Strict enforcement of law works as a deterrence against corruption.

269. Impunity (noun)

Meaning – Freedom from punishment, harm, or loss after doing something wrong. (दण्ड-मुक्ति/सजा से छूट)

Syn. - Immunity, Exemption

Ant. - Punishment, Liability

E.g. - No citizen should be allowed to break the law with impunity.

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270. Stalled (verb/adjective)
Meaning – Delayed or stopped progress. (अवरोधित/रूक गया)
Syn. – Halted, Delayed, Suspended
Ant. – Advanced, Proceeding, Continuing
E.g. – The project stalled due to lack of funding.

271. Asserting (verb)
Meaning – To state or declare confidently. (दावा करना/स्थापित करना)
Syn. – Declaring, Maintaining, Affirming
Ant. – Denying, Rejecting, Withdrawing
E.g. – She kept asserting her innocence despite the accusations.

272. Critical (adjective)
Meaning – Extremely important or essential. (महत्वपूर्ण/निर्णायक)
Syn. – Crucial, Key, Vital
Ant. – Trivial, Minor, Insignificant
E.g. – Timely medical intervention was critical to save the patient.

273. Refused (verb)
Meaning – To decline to accept or agree. (इंकार करना)
Syn. – Declined, Rejected, Denied
Ant. – Accepted, Agreed, Approved
E.g. – He refused the job offer because it didn't match his career goals.

274. Insists (verb)
Meaning – Demand firmly or assert strongly. (जोर देकर कहना/आग्रह करना)
Syn. – Demands, Urges, Maintains
Ant. – Waives, Forfeits, Relents
E.g. – The teacher insists on punctuality in the class.

275. Mediated (verb)
Meaning – Intervene to resolve differences between parties. (मध्यस्थता करना)
Syn. – Negotiated, Arbitrated, Intervened
Ant. – Agitated, Provoked, Escalated
E.g. – She mediated between the two friends to settle the dispute.

276. Declined (verb)
Meaning – Politely refuse or decrease in strength. (इंकार करना/घटाना)
Syn. – Rejected, Refused, Dropped
Ant. – Accepted, Agreed, Increased
E.g. – He declined the invitation to the party due to prior commitments.

277. Prohibited (verb/adjective)
Meaning – Officially forbidden. (प्रतिबंधित/मना किया हुआ)
Syn. – Forbidden, Banned, Restricted
Ant. – Allowed, Permitted, Authorized
E.g. – Smoking is prohibited in all public buildings.

278. Sustained (verb/adjective)
Meaning – Maintained or kept continuous over time. (सतत्/जारी रखा)
Syn. – Continuous, Uninterrupted, Ongoing
Ant. – Temporary, Sporadic, Interrupted
E.g. – The team sustained high performance throughout the season.

279. Deterrence (noun)
Meaning – The act of preventing action through fear or doubt. (निवारण/रोकथाम)
Syn. – Prevention, Discouragement, Restraint
Ant. – Encouragement, Incentive, Promotion
E.g. – Strong penalties act as a deterrence against crime.

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280. Fragile (adjective)

Meaning – Easily broken, delicate. (नाजुक/कमजोर)

Syn. – Delicate, Weak, Vulnerable

Ant. – Strong, Robust, Durable

E.g. – The antique vase is very fragile and should be handled with care.

281. Seized (verb)

Meaning – Take hold of suddenly and forcibly. (कब्जा करना/जब्त करना)

Syn. – Captured, Confiscated, Grabbed

Ant. – Released, Relinquished, Surrendered

E.g. – The police seized the illegal goods from the warehouse.

282. Retaliation (noun)

Meaning – Act of returning an attack or wrong. (प्रतिशोध/बदला)

Syn. – Revenge, Reprisal, Vengeance

Ant. – Forgiveness, Mercy, Pardon

E.g. – The manager avoided retaliation after the employee complained.

283. Engaged (verb/adjective)

Meaning – Actively involved or occupied. (व्यस्त/शामिल)

Syn. – Involved, Occupied, Committed

Ant. – Disengaged, Idle, Detached

E.g. – The students were engaged in a group discussion.

284. Fallout (noun)

Meaning – Consequences or results of an event, often negative. (परिणाम/प्रभाव)

Syn. – Consequence, Aftermath, Effect

Ant. – Cause, Precursor, Source

E.g. – The economic fallout of the pandemic affected millions.

285. Phased (adjective)

Meaning – Done in stages or steps. (चरणबद्ध/क्रमिक)

Syn. – Gradual, Stepwise, Sequential

Ant. – Immediate, Sudden, Unplanned

E.g. – The company implemented a phased rollout of its new software.

286. Tangible (adjective)

Meaning – Perceptible by touch; real or concrete. (ठोस/वास्तविक)

Syn. – Concrete, Real, Definite

Ant. – Abstract, Intangible, Unreal

E.g. – The team achieved tangible results from their hard work.

287. Reciprocal (adjective)

Meaning – Given or done in return; mutual. (पारस्परिक/आपसी)

Syn. – Mutual, Shared, Complementary

Ant. – One-sided, Unequal, Independent

E.g. – They have a reciprocal understanding about sharing responsibilities.

288. Compromises (noun/verb)

Meaning – Settlements where both sides make concessions. (समझौते/रियायतें)

Syn. – Concessions, Settlements, Adjustments

Ant. – Refusal, Denial, Stubbornness

E.g. – Both countries made compromises to end the trade dispute.

289. Reopening (verb)

Meaning – Opening again after closure. (फिर से खोलना/पुनः उद्घाटन)

Syn. – Resuming, Restarting, Unclosing

Ant. – Closing, Shutting, Sealing

E.g. – The museum is reopening after extensive renovations.

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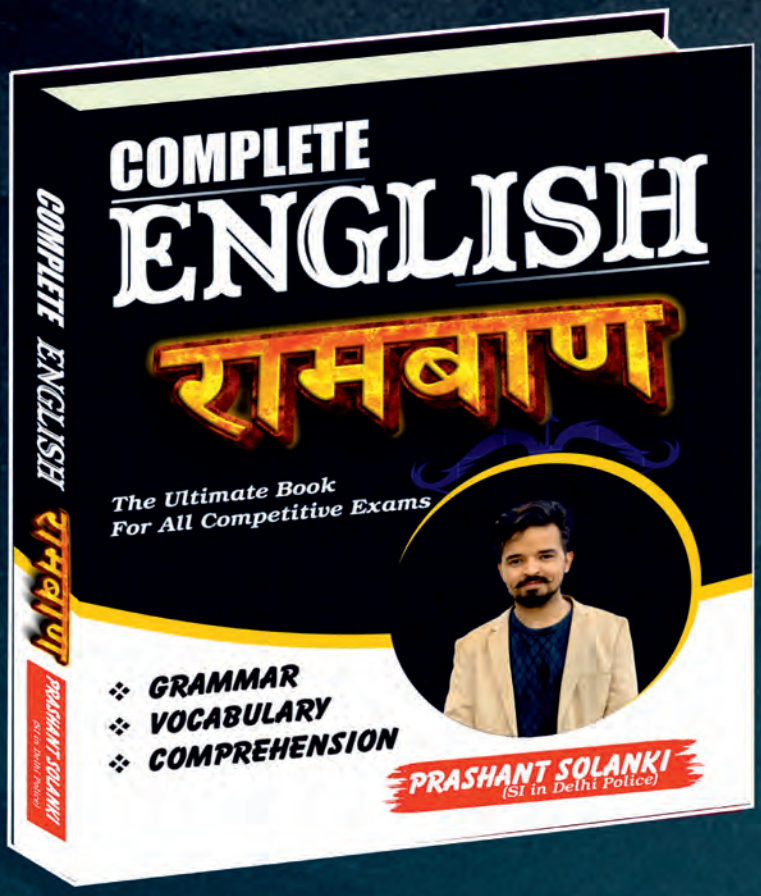
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