

Timely caution: On the Supreme Court's exhortation to the Enforcement Directorate

The top court has rightly **cautioned probe** agencies against crossing limits

The Supreme Court's **exhortation** to the Enforcement Directorate (ED) not to create an **atmosphere** of fear **indicates** how much the agency needs to **temper** its **zeal** in investigating **allegations** against political opponents of the current **regime**. Responding to complaints that the ED is **harassing** employees of the Excise Department in Chhattisgarh **in the name of** investigating the **money-laundering aspects** of an **alleged liquor scandal**, a **Bench** has made the **pertinent** point that even a **bona fide cause** would **seem suspect** if a law enforcement agency conducted itself in a way that created fear. The **observation** is both a **caution** against **transgressing** the limits of a lawful investigation and a warning against **letting a perception gain ground** that the agency would **go to any lengths to implicate** someone. **Given** that **several leaders and Ministers** from States **ruled** by parties other than the BJP **have** been **summoned** by the ED, or arrested and **imprisoned**, not many will be surprised at the charges **levelled** on behalf of the Chhattisgarh government that the agency is **running amok** and that its officers were **threatening** State officers, **in an alleged bid to** implicate the State's Chief Minister, Bhupesh Baghel. These charges may or may not be accurate, but the **core** problem is that **the number** of political **adversaries** under the agency's **adverse** notice **is** unusually high.

A major **complaint** from the Opposition **concerns** the alleged **politicisation** of investigations and the personnel heading the agency. Some parties fear that the money-laundering law is being used for a political **witch-hunt**. **The list** of **offences** that may attract a money-laundering probe, **over and above** the police investigation into them, **is** quite long. Corruption allegations being quite common against politicians **holding public office**, each time a scam or a scandal is **uncovered**, the ED **follows closely on the heels of** the agency conducting the anti-corruption probe, to register a separate case under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. While there is no problem with a **stringent** law on the subject, its **executors** have to be **cautious** about excessive zeal and **expansive** probes without identifying specific **payoffs** or following a **money trail**. The current Director of Enforcement was appointed for a two-year term in 2018, but continues to this day, **thanks to** extensions and a change in the law **governing** such extensions. The government has now **assured** the Supreme Court that he will not continue beyond November 23. The government **often** says the agency is only doing its duty and holding lawful investigations, but the perception of others is **unlikely** to be positive **in the backdrop of** the way it controls the agency's leadership. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Exhortation** (noun) – Appeal, urging, call, advice, counsel उपदेश
2. **Caution** (verb) – Warn, advise, alert, forewarn, notify सतर्क करना
3. **Probe** (noun) – Investigation, inquiry, examination, inspection, review जांच
4. **Atmosphere** (noun) – Environment, ambience, milieu, aura, climate माहौल
5. **Temper** (verb) – Moderate, restrain, control, regulate, soften कम करना, शांत करना
6. **Zeal** (noun) – Passion, enthusiasm, ardor, fervor, fire उत्साह
7. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, charge, claim, assertion, complaint आरोप
8. **Regime** (noun) – Administration, government, ruling body, authority शासन
9. **Harass** (verb) – Persecute, oppress, hassle, bother, torment सताना
10. **In the name of** (phrase) – On behalf of, as a representative of, under the guise of के नाम पर
11. **Money-laundering** (noun) – The illegal process of concealing the origins of money obtained illegally by passing it through a complex sequence of banking transfers or commercial transactions. काले धन को वैध बनाना
12. **Aspect** (noun) – Feature, facet, element, dimension पहलू
13. **Alleged** (adjective) – Supposed, assumed, presumed, professed कथित
14. **Liquor** (noun) – Alcohol, spirits, booze, drink शराब
15. **Scandal** (noun) – Controversy, disgrace, outrage, offence घोटाला
16. **Bench** (noun) – In this context, it refers to a panel of judges in a law court. न्यायिक पीठ
17. **Pertinent** (adjective) – Relevant, applicable, appropriate, suitable प्रासंगिक
18. **Bona fide** (adjective) – Genuine, real, authentic, legitimate असली
19. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, basis, grounds कारण
20. **Seem** (verb) – Appear, look, give the impression प्रतीत होना
21. **Suspect** (adjective) – Doubtful, dubious, questionable, fishy, shady संदिग्ध
22. **Observation** (noun) – Notice, remark, comment, statement, note टिप्पणी

23. **Caution** (noun) – Warning, advise, counsel, alert, heed चेतावनी
24. **Transgress** (verb) – Violate, infringe, breach, overstep, trespass उल्लंघन करना
25. **Let** (verb) – Allow, permit, grant, give leave to, authorize होने देना
26. **Perception** (noun) – Understanding, apprehension, comprehension, awareness, grasp धारणा
27. **Gain ground** (phrase) – become more popular or accepted. प्रगति करना
28. **Go to any length** (phrase) – Do whatever it takes, make every possible effort, spare no effort किसी भी हद तक जाना
29. **Implicate** (verb) – Involve, entangle, incriminate, ensnare फंसाना
30. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, bearing in mind, keeping in mind, in view of देखते हुए
31. **Rule** (verb) – Govern, control, dominate, manage, oversee शासन करना
32. **Summon** (verb) – Call, order, command, require बुलाना
33. **Imprison** (verb) – Jail, incarcerate, detain, confine कैद करना
34. **Level** (verb) – direct (a criticism or accusation). लगाना (आरोप)
35. **Run amok** (phrase) – Go wild, lose control, become uncontrollable अनियंत्रित होना
36. **Threaten** (verb) – Warn, intimidate, terrorize, menace धमकी देना
37. **In a bid to** (phrase) – In an attempt to, in an effort to, in order to प्रयास में
38. **Core** (adjective) – Fundamental, central, key, basic मुख्य
39. **Adversary** (noun) – Opponent, rival, enemy, antagonist विरोधी
40. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, negative, detrimental, harmful प्रतिकूल
41. **Concern** (verb) – Worry, trouble, disturb, upset, चिंतित करना
42. **Politicisation** (noun) – The act of making something political, turning into a political issue, politicking राजनीतिकरण
43. **Witch-hunt** (noun) – an intensive inquiry, originally or purportedly to discover and expose dishonesty, subversion, or other wrongdoing, डायन खोज
44. **Offence** (noun) – Crime, violation, breach, misdemeanor अपराध
45. **Over and above** (phrase) – In addition to, besides, beyond के अतिरिक्त
46. **Hold office** (phrase) – To be in a position of authority, to serve in an official capacity पदधारी होना

47. **Uncover** (verb) – Reveal, disclose, expose, bring to light पता लगाना
48. **Follow closely on the heels of** (phrase) – To happen immediately after something, pursue closely के तत्पश्चात घटित होना
49. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, firm, rigorous, severe कठोर
50. **Executor** (noun) – Administrator, manager, supervisor, overseer प्रबंधक
51. **Cautious** (adjective) – Careful, prudent, circumspect, wary सतर्क
52. **Expansive** (adjective) – Wide-ranging, comprehensive, extensive, broad व्यापक
53. **Payoffs** (noun) – Benefits, returns, gains, rewards लाभ
54. **Money trail** (noun) – Financial transactions history, paper trail, documentation of financial activities धन की गतिविधि का इतिहास
55. **Thanks to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, owing to की वजह से
56. **Govern** (verb) – Rule, control, manage, supervise को नियंत्रित करना
57. **Assure** (verb) – Guarantee, promise, ensure, confirm आश्वस्त करना
58. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, commonly, usually अक्सर
59. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, questionable, implausible असंभाव्य
60. **In the backdrop of** (phrase) – Against the background of, in the context of, in the light of के के संदर्भ में

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court of India has cautioned the Enforcement Directorate (ED) about creating an atmosphere of fear while investigating allegations against political adversaries.
2. The caution came after complaints were received about the ED's harassment of Excise Department employees in Chhattisgarh while investigating a purported liquor scandal.
3. The court emphasized that the law enforcement agency's approach, if intimidating, would make even a legitimate cause seem suspect.
4. The court's statement serves as a warning to ED against exceeding the bounds of lawful investigation and against creating a perception of unwarranted aggression.
5. The editorial highlights the charges made by the Chhattisgarh government that the ED is acting recklessly, with accusations of the agency's officers threatening state officers.
6. The central issue highlighted is the unusually high number of political adversaries receiving adverse notice from the agency.
7. Concerns have been raised about the potential politicisation of investigations and the people leading the agency.
8. Parties have expressed fear that the money-laundering law is being used for political witch-hunts.
9. The list of offences that can trigger a money-laundering probe is expansive, meaning that common corruption allegations could result in a follow-up ED investigation.
10. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act often prompts the ED to launch an investigation parallel to any anti-corruption probe.
11. There's concern over the agency's excessive zeal and expansive investigations without specifically identifying payoffs or tracing a money trail.
12. The tenure of the current Director of Enforcement, which started in 2018 and was extended multiple times, has also been a point of contention.
13. The government has assured the Supreme Court that the current Director will not continue beyond November 23.
14. The government maintains that the ED is merely carrying out its duty and conducting lawful investigations.
15. The public perception of the ED, however, remains negative due to the way the government seemingly controls the agency's leadership.

Practice Exercise: SSC based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements best captures the Supreme Court's message to the Enforcement Directorate (ED)?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The ED should focus only on investigating political opponents of the current regime.
 - B. The ED is doing a commendable job of maintaining fear among those being investigated.
 - C. The ED should conduct investigations in a manner that does not incite fear, even when the cause is bona fide.
 - D. The ED has failed in its duty because of the unusually high number of political adversaries under its adverse notice.
2. **Based on the passage, why has the Supreme Court cautioned the Enforcement Directorate?**
 - A. Because the agency is not conducting any investigations.
 - B. Because the agency may be overstepping its boundaries in their zeal to conduct expansive investigations.
 - C. Because the Opposition parties are uncomfortable with the agency's actions.
 - D. Because the agency's current Director has been in office too long.
3. **Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Joyful
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Enthusiastic
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The Supreme Court's role in enforcing laws
 - B. The politicization of law enforcement agencies
 - C. The need for stronger money-laundering laws
 - D. The history of the Enforcement Directorate
5. **What does the idiom "running amok" mean in the context of the passage?**
 - A. The agency is taking a gentle approach.
 - B. The agency is following strict protocols.
 - C. The agency is acting without control or regard for regulations.
 - D. The agency is cooperating with the State officers.
6. **What is an antonym for the word 'transgressing' as used in the passage?**
 - A. Obeying
 - B. Encroaching
 - C. Violating
 - D. Overstepping
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

As Simon had already been to the park, he lead the way for the other children.

 - A. No substitution required
 - B. leading the way
 - C. led the way

D. lead away

8. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

Profitable, yielding financial gain

- A. Lucrative
- B. Lugger
- C. Ludicrous
- D. Luddite

Directions (Q9– Q10): Find out the error, if any

9. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (A)/ is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (B)/ tolerably when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (C)/ No Error (D).
10. The increasing machanisation of life (A)/ have led us farther away from daily contact with nature and (B)/ the crafts of the farm. (C)/ No Error. (D)

Comprehension

At a _____1_____ virtual meeting of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue or Quad, comprising India, the U.S., Australia and Japan, leaders discussed the crisis of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine along with more traditional topics of interest for the Dialogue, including territorial and maritime security across the Indo-Pacific. In the joint statement, issued after the summit, the four nations reaffirmed their commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific, “in which the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states is respected and countries are free from military, economic, and political coercion”. The latest Quad meeting was in part likely motivated by the concern of the U.S., Australia, and Japan that India, in not _____2_____ condemning Russian President Vladimir Putin’s decision to launch a ground offensive across the Russia-Ukraine border and to bomb Ukrainian infrastructure, might not be on the same page as the other Quad members vis-à-vis this conflict. They have not only condemned Russia’s aggression but have also _____3_____ Kremlin elites and organisations linked to them with crippling sanctions. India, contrarily, has abstained from three UN resolutions condemning Russia. There is also a _____4_____ difference on the Russia-Ukraine issue in terms of the individual readouts of the Quad members. While the U.S., Australia and Japan directly called _____5_____ Russia’s attempt to unilaterally force changes to the status quo in Ukraine and vowed not to let such action occur anywhere in the Indo-Pacific, India’s readout only referenced Ukraine in passing, in the context of establishing a new humanitarian assistance and disaster relief mechanism for this cause.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. Snap
- B. Paradigm
- C. Unviable
- D. Arena

12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. Ally
- B. Insecurity
- C. Explicitly

- D. Tragedy
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. Slapped
 - B. Dip
 - C. Reap
 - D. Settled
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. Predictable
 - B. Hobble
 - C. Considerable
 - D. Scramble
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. Out
 - B. In
 - C. Off
 - D. Against
16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The Congress dispensation has claimed that the ED is acting at the behest of its political masters and conducting a 'completely biased' investigation.
 - Q. The ED has been accused by the Chhattisgarh government of trying to implicate the Chief Minister in a money laundering case linked to the Rs 2,000-crore liquor scam in the state.
 - R. According to the state government, these actions are premeditated, designed to create instability in Chhattisgarh.
 - S. Sounding a cautionary note, the Supreme Court has told the Enforcement Directorate (ED) not to create an atmosphere of fear, while observing that even a bona fide cause becomes suspect when the agency does that.
- A. SPQR B.QRPS C.SQPR D.PRQS
17. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. A global study on the impact of growing up with smartphones confirms the downside of an early digital embrace.
 - Q. On every parent's mind is whether the child is getting exposed to risks such as addictive social media, cyber bullying or inappropriate content.
 - R. Parents fretting over children fiddling with their mobile phones have a difficult choice to make on when to allow them to have a mobile phone of their own.
 - S. There are concerns about cognitive and social habits of users changing as a result of early access to technology.
- A. RSQP B.QPSR C.RSPQ D.SPRQ
18. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Samudragupt targets maritime trafficking of drugs, sourced predominantly from Afghanistan.
 - Q. The seizure of around 2,500 kg of high-purity methamphetamine, also called crystal meth, off the Kochi coast has set a record of sorts in terms of the monetary value.

- R. It's a major achievement for the Narcotics Control Bureau and the Indian Navy.
S. The drug busts under Operation Samudragupt have been an eye-opener in terms of the scale of the illegal trade, the smuggling methods and the new routes being used.
A. SRPQ B.QRSP C.SRQP D.SPRQ

19. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. Self- Reliance and indigenisation have been the buzzwords in the Indian defence sector in recent years.
Q. The government has been making efforts to promote the domestic defence industry, even as the expenditure on procurement from foreign sources has come down from 46 per cent (2018-19) of the overall expenditure to 36 per cent (2021-22).
R. The demand for imports is apparently driven by the threat posed by hostile neighbours Pakistan and China.
S. Nevertheless, India continues to figure among the world's biggest arms importers;
A. QRSP B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

20. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. In some instances, it says, FIRs have not been registered at all despite legal obligation.
Q. The lack of efforts to check illegal mining in the Aravalli region has once again caught the attention of the National Green Tribunal (NGT).
R. Its scathing criticism of the Haryana government is backed by a long list of worrisome and embarrassing lapses.
S. Investigations and trials are pending for long, and the relevant provisions of the law have not been added to the FIRs and chargesheets.
A. QRSP B.QSRP C.QRPS D.PRQS

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C. The ED should conduct investigations in a manner that does not incite fear, even when the cause is bona fide.**

The Supreme Court, according to the passage, has exhorted or strongly encouraged the Enforcement Directorate (ED) to avoid creating an atmosphere of fear during investigations. The court underscores that even if the cause for investigation is justified ('bona fide'), it could seem suspect if it is conducted in a way that generates fear. Hence, the statement that best captures the court's message is Option C, emphasizing the balance between rigorous investigation and respect for the individuals being investigated, rather than the other options that either distort or misinterpret the court's message.

2. **B. Because the agency may be overstepping its boundaries in their zeal to conduct expansive investigations.**

The passage suggests that the Enforcement Directorate has been quite aggressive in its investigations, often following anti-corruption probes with its own separate cases under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. While it's not wrong to enforce a stringent law, the passage cautions about the potential for overzealousness and extensive probes without proper justification. This leads to the Supreme Court's warning to the Enforcement Directorate about potentially crossing their limits. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Options A, C, and D do not accurately reflect the main reason for the Supreme Court's caution as presented in the passage

3. **B) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. The author critiques the overreach of the Enforcement Directorate, accuses it of creating an atmosphere of fear, and suggests that it may be crossing legal boundaries in its investigations. Words and phrases like "needs to temper its zeal", "charges may or may not be accurate", and "perception of others is unlikely to be positive" indicate a critical tone.

4. **B) The politicization of law enforcement agencies**

The main theme of the passage is the politicization of law enforcement agencies, specifically the Enforcement Directorate. The author discusses the alleged misuse of power by the agency for political gains, with specific reference to the harassment of political opponents. Phrases like "political witch-hunt", "the number of political adversaries under the agency's adverse notice is unusually high", and "its executors have to be cautious about excessive zeal" underline this theme.

5. **C) The agency is acting without control or regard for regulations.**

Running amok (phrase) – behave uncontrollably and disruptively. हिंसक और अनियंत्रित तरीके से /नियंत्रण के बिना व्यवहार करना

In the passage, the phrase is used to describe the actions of the Enforcement Directorate (ED). The Chhattisgarh government has leveled charges against the ED, suggesting that the agency is acting out of control and threatening State officers in an attempt to implicate the State's Chief Minister, Bhupesh Baghel.

6. **A) Obeying**

Transgress (verb) – violate, trespass, offend, infringe

तोड़ना, उल्लंघन करना

'Transgressing' in this context refers to crossing limits or breaking rules. Thus, 'obeying', which means to follow rules or instructions, is an antonym of 'transgressing'.

7. 'lead the way' के बदले 'led the way' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'As Simon had already been to the park' से पता चलता है कि घटना Past की है!

8. **Lucrative** – Profitable, yielding financial gain लाभप्रद

- **Lugger** – a small sailing ship with two or three masts and a lugsail on each.
- **Ludicrous** – ridiculous, absurd, silly, foolish, laughable ऊटपटांग/ हास्यास्पद
- **Luddite** – a person opposed to new technology or ways of working.

9. (C) 'tolerably' के बदले 'tolerable' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'jangle' and 'nuisance' Nouns हैं जिनकी विशेषता Adjective बताएगा और 'tolerable' एक Adjective है जबकि 'tolerably' एक Adverb.

- 'tolerable' will be used instead of 'tolerably' because 'jangle' and 'nuisance' are Nouns whose attribute would be an Adjective and 'tolerable' is an Adjective while 'tolerably' is an Adverb.

10. (B) 'have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'The increasing mechanisation' है और यह Singular है जिसके लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होगा।

- 'has' will be used instead of 'have' because the subject of the sentence is 'The increasing mechanisation' and it is singular for which Singular Verb will be used

11. **Snap** (adjective) – Sudden, instant, quick, spontaneous आकस्मिक

- **Paradigm** (noun) – Model, pattern, standard
- **Unviable** (adjective) – Impracticable, useless, unrealistic, unfeasible, unpractical अव्यवहार्य
- **Arena** (noun) – area, scene, sphere, realm, province, domain, sector, forum, territory, अखाड़ा

12. **Explicitly** (adverb) – Openly, clearly, overtly, plainly, unambiguously स्पष्ट रूप से

- **Ally** (noun) – partner, collaborator, supporter, confederate सहयोगी
- **Insecurity** (noun) – uncertainty, instability, vulnerability, anxiety असुरक्षा

- **Tragedy** (noun) – Calamity, disaster, catastrophe, misfortune त्रासदी
13. **Slap** (verb) – impose, levy, put on, add थोपना
- **Dip** (verb) – decline, decrease, reduce, diminish कमी आना
 - **Reap** (verb) – Harvest, gather, obtain, collect पाना, प्राप्त करना
 - **Settle** (verb) – stabilize, level out, become stable, reach a steady state स्थायी होना
14. **Considerable** (adjective) – Substantial, significant, large, extensive काफी
- **Predictable** (adjective) – Foreseeable, expected, anticipated, unsurprising, obvious अनुमानित
 - **Hobble** (verb) – Impede, hamper, hinder, handicap बाधा डालना, लड़खड़ाना
 - **Scramble** (verb) – to move or climb quickly but with difficulty, often using your hands to help you संघर्ष करना
15. **Call out** (phrasal verb) – Criticize someone about something
16. **C.) SQPR**
- S:** The paragraph begins with this sentence as it introduces the central figures involved in the narrative: the Supreme Court and the Enforcement Directorate (ED)
- Q:** The sentence Q logically follows the previous sentence because it specifically describes the actions of the ED, which the Supreme Court cautioned against in sentence S. It gives more context to why the Supreme Court made the cautionary statement: the ED is implicated in a possible overstep of its powers by the Chhattisgarh government.
- P:** Sentence P expands on the accusations made against the ED. It adds another layer to the controversy by introducing the political angle and the claim of a 'biased' investigation
- R:** Finally, sentence R wraps up the paragraph by stating the Chhattisgarh government's interpretation of the entire situation - it believes these actions are premeditated and designed to create political instability. It provides a closure by presenting the state government's viewpoint on the issue.
17. **A) RSQP**
- R:** (PARENTS fretting over children fiddling with their mobile phones have a difficult choice to make on when to allow them to have a mobile phone of their own) This sentence introduces the central concern of the paragraph, which is about parents being worried about when they should give their children mobile phones. This makes it a good starting sentence
- S:** This sentence logically extends from R, as it further delves into the reasons for the parents' worry. It explains the broader concerns about the impacts of technology on children's cognitive and social habits.
- Q:** Following on from S, this sentence details the specific risks associated with early mobile phone use, thus illustrating the mentioned concerns in a more concrete way

P: (A global study on the impact of growing up with smartphones confirms the downside of an early digital embrace)

This sentence serves as a conclusion, referring to a global study that confirms the worries previously discussed in the paragraph, which gives the concerns a broader, research-backed context. It effectively summarizes and validates the points made in the previous sentences.

18. **B) QRSP**

Q: The sentence starts with "The seizure of around 2,500 kg of high-purity methamphetamine... off the Kochi coast..." This tells us about a specific event where a large amount of a drug was found. It's the first piece of the story because it introduces what happened.

R: Then we have the sentence, "It's a major achievement for the Narcotics Control Bureau and the Indian Navy." The "It's" in this sentence is referring to the seizure mentioned in Q, so it makes sense to come next. This line tells us why the seizure is important.

S: After that comes, "The drug busts under Operation Samudragupt have been an eye-opener..." This sentence expands on the story, telling us that this event (the seizure from Q) is part of something bigger (Operation Samudragupt), and it has revealed a lot of information

P: Finally, "Samudragupt targets maritime trafficking of drugs, sourced predominantly from Afghanistan." This sentence explains what Operation Samudragupt is targeting. After learning about the drug seizure and Operation Samudragupt in sentences Q, R, and S, this line provides additional information about the operation, making it the final piece of the story.

19. **D) PQSR**

P: This sentence talks about the main idea, which is self-reliance (doing things on our own) in the Indian defense sector. It's like saying "We're trying to make our own toys instead of buying them."

Q: This sentence tells us what steps are being taken to achieve self-reliance. It says the government is encouraging the country to build its own defense tools. And they are buying less from other countries.

S: Even though the country is trying to make its own defense tools, it's still buying a lot from other countries

R: The reason we still buy a lot of toys (defense tools) from the store (other countries) is because we are worried about unfriendly neighbors.

So, that's why the sentences are arranged in the PQSR order. It starts with the main idea, then what steps are being taken, then the challenge, and finally the reason for the challenge.

20. **C) QRPS**

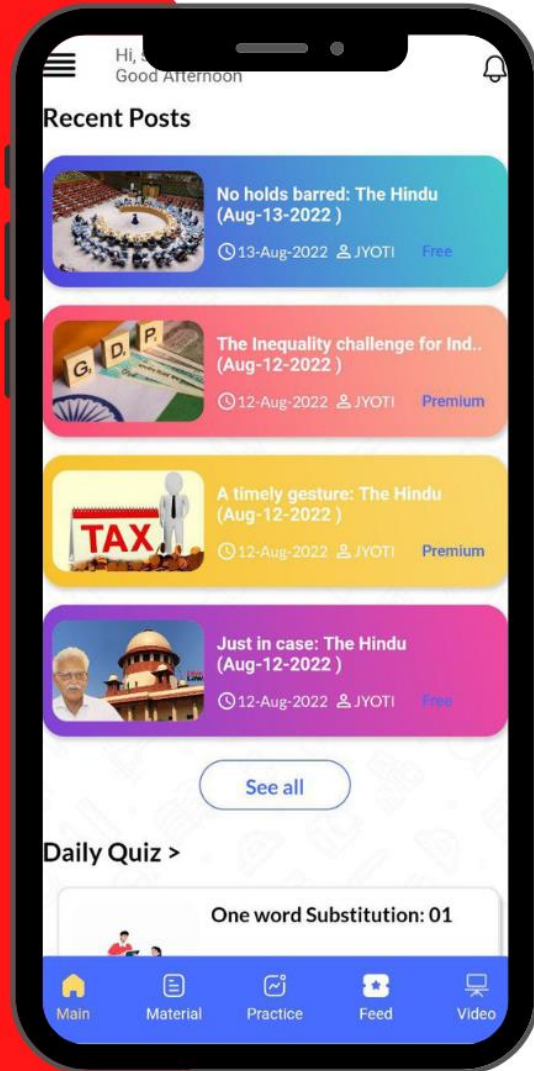
Q: This sentence introduces the main topic, which is the problem of illegal mining. It's like the opening scene in a movie, it sets up the story. So, it should come first.

R: The "Its" in this sentence refers to the NGT, which was mentioned in Sentence Q. It's like the next part of the movie where we find out more about the problem. So, it follows Q

P: This sentence gives a specific example of the lapses mentioned in Sentence R, where it talks

about FIRs (reports to the police) not being registered. It's like a close-up shot in the movie to show us exactly what's going wrong. So, it should come after R.

S: This sentence continues to detail the problems, building on what was said in Sentence P about FIRs. It's like another close-up shot in the movie, showing us even more of the problem. So, it should come last, after P.



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