

Judging jallikattu: On the Supreme Court verdict

Supreme Court **verdict upholds** cultural **sentiment**, but animal rights and human safety **matter** too

A rural sport seen by courts for years as one **inflicting cruelty** on animals **has** now received **judicial imprimatur**. An **upsurge** in popular support for jallikattu **led to legislative** changes in early 2017, **exempting** it from the **rigours** of the law against animal cruelty. Six years after the **amendments** ended a Court-ordered ban, the Supreme Court has upheld the changes made by the Tamil Nadu Assembly, as well as the cultural sentiment behind jallikattu, a traditional sport in which men try to control **raging** bulls. There has been an **endless conflict** between **activists** and **proponents** of the game, which **culminated** in a 2014 Court judgment banning the sport. The activists **argue** that any **sport** involving a physical **contest** between man and bull **violates** animal rights, while the other **camp contends** that none should stop something that is part of the State's tradition and culture. The State government responded to the ban by **amending** the central Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, in its application to the State, and obtained the President's **assent**. A **Constitution Bench** of the Supreme Court has now **settled** the issue, **ruling in favour of** jallikattu as a cultural event.

The **verdict** of the five-judge Bench **is anchored** to two key **findings**. **That** the fresh regulations **minimise** the game's **potential** for cruelty and pain **formed** the basis for the 2014 judgment. Those conditions were no more **prevalent**. Second, the Court has accepted the **legislature's** view that jallikattu is a sport conducted every year to follow tradition and culture. It has accepted the legislature's **wisdom** on what **constitutes** cultural heritage, **holding** that the Court cannot **embark on** such an inquiry. However, it does not mean the Court has in any way **diluted** the part of the earlier Bench's verdict **reading** into Indian law the full **import** of international rules in favour of animal rights. Rather, it has **deferred** to the cultural sentiment **underlying** the legislative scheme by which **sports** such as jallikattu, kambala, a buffalo race in Karnataka, and bullock-cart racing in Maharashtra **are** not **interdicted** by the law preventing animal cruelty. This means **organisers** as well as the **respective** governments, still **bear** the burden to prevent **infliction** of pain and cruelty on animals. These sports also **pose** an **undeniable hazard** to humans too; to the participants mainly, but sometimes **spectators** too. It may be time for organisers to **mandate** protective **gear** for the participants and strictly **enforce** rules for proper **barricades** to keep spectators safe. Cultural **assertion**, and **kindness** to animals and **adherence** to safety **norms** need not be **mutually** exclusive. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Judge** (verb) – Arbitrate, adjudicate, adjudge, rule on, decide, निर्णय करना
2. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, resolution, pronouncement, फैसला
3. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, endorse, back up, stand by, sustain, समर्थन करना
4. **Sentiment** (noun) – Feeling, emotion, view, belief, attitude, भावना
5. **Matter** (verb) – Signify, count, mean, import, carry weight, मायने रखना
6. **Inflict** (verb) – Impose, administer, deliver, force, mete out, थोपना, सज़ा देना
7. **Cruelty** (noun) – Brutality, inhumanity, savagery, ruthlessness, क्रूरता
8. **Judicial** (adjective) – Legal, judicatory, judicative, judiciary, न्यायिक
9. **Imprimatur** (noun) – Endorsement, approval, sanction, authorization, इजाज़त
10. **Upsurge** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, escalation, upturn, वृद्धि
11. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce, वजह बनना
12. **Legislative** (adjective) – Lawmaking, regulatory, statute-making, वैधानिक
13. **Exempt** (verb) – Excuse, absolve, spare, relieve, छूट देना
14. **Rigour** (noun) – Strictness, severity, harshness, toughness, कठोर परिस्थितियाँ
15. **Amendment** (noun) – Modification, revision, alteration, change, संशोधन
16. **Raging** (adjective) – Furious, wild, violent, vehement, उग्र
17. **Endless** (adjective) – Infinite, unending, everlasting, interminable, अनन्त
18. **Conflict** (noun) – Dispute, disagreement, discord, argument, संघर्ष
19. **Activist** (noun) – Campaigner, reformer, advocate, protestor, objector कार्यकर्ता
20. **Proponent** (noun) – Advocate, supporter, upholder, protagonist, fan, follower अनुयायी
21. **Culminate** (verb) – End, conclude, climax, peak, चरम बिंदु पर पहुंचना
22. **Argue** (verb) – Debate, discuss, dispute, contend, say, maintain तर्क-वितर्क करना
23. **Contest** (noun) – Competition, match, tournament, challenge, प्रतियोगिता
24. **Violate** (verb) – Breach, break, infringe, contravene, उल्लंघन करना
25. **Camp** (noun) – Group, faction, sector, clique गुट

26. **Contend** (verb) – Argue, assert, maintain, claim, state, तर्क करना
27. **Amend** (verb) – Modify, alter, change, revise, reform, संशोधन करना
28. **Assent** (noun) – Approval, agreement, acceptance, endorsement, सहमति
29. **Constitution bench** (noun) – A constitution bench consists of at least five or more judges of the court which is set up to decide substantial questions of law with regard to the interpretation of the constitution in a case
30. **Settle** (verb) – Resolve, solve, conclude, determine, निपटाना
31. **Ruling** (noun) – Decision, judgement, verdict, resolution, फैसला
32. **In favour of** (phrase) – Supporting, endorsing, promoting, के पक्ष में
33. **Anchor** (verb) – provide with a firm basis or foundation. पर आधारित होना
34. **Finding** (noun) – Conclusion, result, decision, judgement, निष्कर्ष
35. **Minimise** (verb) – Reduce, lessen, decrease, diminish, कम करना
36. **Potential** (noun) – Ability, capability, possibility, promise, capacity, संभाव्य, कार्यक्षम, सामर्थ्य
37. **Prevalent** (adjective) – Widespread, common, general, predominant प्रचलित
38. **Legislature** (noun) – Parliament, congress, law-making body, assembly विधायी
39. **Wisdom** (noun) – Insight, intelligence, understanding, knowledge, insight बुद्धि
40. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, compose, represent, make-up बनाना, निर्मित करना
41. **Hold** (verb) – (of a judge or court) rule; decide. निर्णय करना
42. **Embark on** (verb) – Start, commence, begin, प्रारंभ करना
43. **Dilute** (verb) – Weaken, reduce, lessen, कमजोर करना
44. **Read into** (phrasal verb) – to believe that an action, remark, or situation has a particular importance or meaning, often when this is not true.
45. **Import** (noun) – great significance; importance.
46. **Defer (to)** (verb) – Accede, comply, accept, concede, bow to मान लेना, झुकना
47. **Underlie** (verb) – Form the basis for, underpin, support, आधार बनना
48. **Interdict** (verb) – Prohibit, forbid, ban, embargo, exclude, proscribe प्रतिबंध लगाना

49. **Respective** (adjective) – Individual, particular, specific, संबंधित
50. **Bear** (verb) – Carry, support, endure, झेलना
51. **Infliction** (noun) – Imposition, enforcement, administering, application, applying ; the action of inflicting something unpleasant or painful on someone or something. सज़ा, दण्ड
52. **Pose** (verb) – Present, offer, set forth, establish, put forward, खड़ा करना (खतरा)
53. **Undeniable** (adjective) – Indisputable, unquestionable, irrefutable, incontrovertible, unarguable, निर्विवाद
54. **Hazard** (noun) – Risk, danger, peril, threat, menace, खतरा
55. **Spectator** (noun) – Observer, viewer, onlooker, witness, bystander, दर्शक
56. **Mandate** (verb) – Authorize, decree, command, order, dictate, आदेश देना
57. **Gear** (noun) – Equipment, apparatus, outfit, accoutrements, kit; equipment or apparatus that is used for a particular purpose. साज-सामान
58. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, execute, carry out, administer, लागू करना
59. **Barricade** (noun) – Barrier, blockade, obstruction, roadblock, hurdle, बाधा
60. **Assertion** (noun) – Affirmation, declaration, contention, claim, proclamation, दावा
61. **Kindness** (noun) – Compassion, sympathy, benevolence, gentleness, generosity, दया
62. **Adherence** (to) (noun) – Observance, compliance, following, obedience, conformity, पालन करना
63. **Norm** (noun) – Standard, convention, guideline, rule, principle, मानदंड
64. **Mutually** (adverb) – Reciprocally, mutually, collectively, cooperatively, jointly, पारस्परिक रूप से

Summary of the editorial

1. The Supreme Court has upheld the cultural sentiment behind jallikattu, a traditional Tamil Nadu sport involving men trying to control raging bulls.
2. The sport had been under scrutiny for years as courts considered it a form of animal cruelty.
3. An increase in popular support for jallikattu led to legislative changes in 2017, exempting the sport from animal cruelty laws.
4. The Tamil Nadu Assembly amended the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, in its application to the state, and obtained presidential approval.
5. A Supreme Court Constitution Bench has ruled in favor of jallikattu as a cultural event.
6. The court's verdict is rooted in two significant findings: the game's potential for cruelty and pain (basis of the 2014 judgment) has been minimized, and the legislature's view of jallikattu as a traditional, cultural sport is accepted.
7. The court has not encroached on defining cultural heritage but accepted the legislature's wisdom on the matter.
8. The Supreme Court has not diluted the importance of international rules favoring animal rights, according to a previous bench's verdict.
9. Instead, it has deferred to the cultural sentiment underpinning the legislative scheme that allows sports like jallikattu, kambala (buffalo race in Karnataka), and bullock-cart racing in Maharashtra to exist outside the law preventing animal cruelty.
10. It is still incumbent on organizers and respective governments to prevent cruelty and infliction of pain on animals during these events.
11. These sports also pose risks to humans, primarily participants but sometimes spectators as well.
12. The editorial suggests that organizers should mandate protective gear for participants and enforce rules for proper barricades to keep spectators safe.
13. The debate between activists (who believe such sports violate animal rights) and proponents (who view these sports as part of state tradition and culture) is ongoing.
14. This conflict culminated in a 2014 court judgment banning jallikattu, a ban that has now been lifted due to legislative amendments.
15. The editorial emphasizes that cultural assertion, animal kindness, and safety standards need not be mutually exclusive.

Practice Exercise: SSC Based

1. **What is the main point of contention regarding the Supreme Court's verdict on jallikattu?**
 - A. The court's lack of consideration for cultural sentiment
 - B. The conflict between activists and proponents of the game
 - C. The constitutional validity of the amendments made by the Tamil Nadu Assembly
 - D. The Supreme Court's failure to address human safety concerns
2. **What was the response of the State government to the Court-ordered ban on jallikattu?**
 - A. They appealed the ban to a higher court for reconsideration.
 - B. They organized a series of protests against the ban.
 - C. They made amendments to the central Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and obtained the President's assent.
 - D. They ignored the ban and continued to hold jallikattu events secretly.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Negative
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Positive
 - D. Sarcastic
4. **Which of the following best represents the central idea of the editorial?**
 - A. Cultural traditions should always take precedence over animal rights.
 - B. The Supreme Court verdict on jallikattu balances cultural sentiment with animal rights and human safety.
 - C. Jallikattu should be banned due to its violation of animal rights and potential danger to humans.
 - D. Legislative changes made by the Tamil Nadu Assembly undermine the importance of animal rights in jallikattu.
5. **Which of the following idioms best fits the phrase "It may be time for organisers to mandate protective gear for the participants and strictly enforce rules for proper barricades to keep spectators safe. Cultural assertion, and kindness to animals and adherence to safety norms need not be mutually exclusive"?**
 - A. The ball is in your court.
 - B. Barking up the wrong tree.
 - C. Killing two birds with one stone.
 - D. Two wrongs don't make a right.
6. **Which word is a SYNONYM for 'upholds' as used in the passage?**
 - A. Maintains
 - B. Violates
 - C. Challenges
 - D. Nullifies
7. **Which word is an ANTONYM for 'endorse' as used in the passage?**
 - A. Exempt
 - B. Uphold

C. Prohibit

D. Amend

8. Select the correct homonym from the given options to fill in the blank

The company gave in to the demands of the employees as it found them _____.

A. Legitimate

B. Litigate

C. Levitate

D. Lacerate

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

A person who deliberately sets fire to a building

A. Vulpine

B. Famine

C. Arsonist

D. Quadrupe

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

Inclined to fight or be aggressive

A. Repository

B. Pugnacity

C. Retrace

D. Quotation

Comprehension

Starting this October, the European Union (EU) proposes to introduce a framework for _____1_____ a carbon tax on imports of products that rely _____2_____ non-green or sub-optimally sustainable processes and where carbon emissions are deemed to have not been adequately priced. This Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will begin with an import monitoring mechanism and culminate in the levy of duties as determined from January 2026. The EU argues that the CBAM will ensure _____3_____ climate objectives are not undermined by carbon-intensive imports and spur cleaner production in the rest of the world. This _____4_____ a significant threat to some of India's biggest exports to the trading bloc, including iron ore and steel, with carbon levies estimated to range from 19.8% to 52.7%. During a visit to France in early April, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal said it was too early to gauge the tax's impact on Indian exports, as operational clarity was yet to emerge. By last Thursday, top trade officials were more assertive and termed tackling this risk as one of the top items on the government's agenda, with several options being explored. It is critical that the Centre reacts with greater _____5_____ to what may be considered by some as a sophisticated trade barrier doused in 'greenwashing' optics, proposed by the EU.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

A. Levy

B. Levies

C. Levying

D. Levied

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

- A. In
- B. Of
- C. On
- D. By

13. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.

- A. It's
- B. Its
- C. They
- D. His

14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.

- A. Poses
- B. Posing
- C. Posed
- D. Have posed

15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.

- A. Afoot
- B. Alacrity
- C. Uphold
- D. Entail

16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph

- P. With nearly 50 per cent of the people in the country reliant on farming or farm-related jobs, bumper crops are critical not only for ensuring food for all and containing food prices but also for the Indian economy.
- Q. Allaying fears of El Nino, the IMD has forecast that quantitatively, the rainfall during the southwest monsoon would be 96 per cent of the long period average (LPA) of 87 cm as the other factors at play are positive.
- R. The neutral condition over the equatorial Pacific Ocean, positive Indian Ocean Dipole and lower snow cover over the Himalayas and Eurasia are expected to negate El Nino, wherein the ocean temperatures rise, causing a deficit in rains.
- S. The prognosis of a normal monsoon by the IMD brings cheer as our agriculture is largely rain-dependent.

A. SPRQ B.SPQR C.RPSQ D.PQRS

17. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph

- P. A Supreme Court-appointed expert committee's findings that it cannot conclude any regulatory failure around Adani Group's stock rallies will come as a relief to the business conglomerate.
- Q. No adverse observation has been made against it.
- R. The Modi government has been vehemently opposed to the Opposition's demand for a joint parliamentary committee probe into the Hindenburg Research report.

S. In January, the US-based short-seller raised concerns over the Adani Group's high debt levels and alleged improper use of offshore tax havens as well as stock manipulation.

- A) RSPQ B.PQSR C.RPSQ D.PQRS

18. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph

P. The annual data from Switzerland's central bank says funds deposited by Indian nationals and firms in Swiss banks rose to a 14-year-high of over Rs 30,500 crore in 2021.

Q. Though Indian clients have been under constant government scanner, the flight of capital is only seeing a vibrant ascendancy.

R. The late Arun Jaitley's remark that 'not all Swiss bank money is dirty' may well be true, but any information related to banking figures does give rise to the notion that there's more to it than meets the eye.

S. The figure for 2020 was over Rs 20,700 crore, which was a substantive increase from Rs 6,625 crore in 2019.

- A) RPQS B.QSRP C.RPSQ D.QRSP

19. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph

P. Wireless connections account for about 98 per cent of the total phone connections in the country, underlining the masses' huge dependence on mobile data services for professional, academic, social and recreational purposes despite erratic Net speed and connectivity.

Q. The main challenge for the government and the telecom companies is to ensure a smooth transition to 5G.

R. The government has set the ball rolling for the much-awaited 5G spectrum auction.

S. On offer will be airwaves worth around Rs 4.3 lakh crore, capable of providing 'ultra-high-speed' Internet and other telecom services.

- A) RSPQ B.PQSR C.RPSQ D.PQRS

20. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph

P. the capital procurement of defence equipment from domestic vendors has generally remained higher compared to that from foreign entities

Q. Self-reliance in the defence sector is a tough goal that India, one of the world's largest importers of arms, has set for itself

R. The Union Government has been emphasising on 'Make in India' right from the outset

S. In the past eight years or so, the expenditure on

- A. RPQS B.QSRP C.RSQP D.QRSP

Answers

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

Explanations

- The passage discusses the Supreme Court's verdict upholding the changes made by the Tamil Nadu Assembly regarding jallikattu, a traditional sport. It highlights the conflict between activists and proponents of the game, with activists arguing that it violates animal rights and proponents emphasizing its cultural significance. Therefore, the main point of contention is the conflict between the two groups. Option B correctly reflects this point.
- (C) They made amendments to the central Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, in its application to the State, and obtained the President's assent. The passage states that in response to the ban on jallikattu, the State government amended the central Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and obtained the President's approval. This allowed them to exempt jallikattu from the rigours of the law against animal cruelty. The other options (A, B, and D) are not supported by the passage and are meant to confuse the reader
- The tone of the passage can be described as positive. It highlights the Supreme Court's verdict upholding the cultural sentiment behind jallikattu, a traditional sport, while also acknowledging the importance of animal rights and human safety.
- B) The Supreme Court verdict on jallikattu balances cultural sentiment with animal rights and human safety. The editorial discusses the Supreme Court's ruling on jallikattu, highlighting the court's acceptance of the cultural sentiment behind the sport while also emphasizing the need to prevent cruelty to animals and ensure human safety. The editorial acknowledges the ongoing conflict between animal rights activists and proponents of the game but argues that cultural heritage and kindness to animals should not be mutually exclusive.
- A) The ball is in your court.
 The phrase "It may be time for organisers to mandate protective gear for the participants and strictly enforce rules for proper barricades to keep spectators safe. Cultural assertion, and kindness to animals and adherence to safety norms need not be mutually exclusive" In this context, it implies that it is up to the organizers and governments to ensure that both cultural practices and the well-being of animals and humans are taken into consideration.
The idiom "The ball is in your court" is used to indicate that it is someone's responsibility or turn to take action or make a decision. (idiom का उपयोग यह इंगित करने के लिए किया जाता है कि यह किसी की जिम्मेदारी है या कार्रवाई करने या निर्णय लेने की बारी है।)
- A) Maintains
Uphold (verb) – Support, maintain, defend, endorse, sustain बरकरार रखना/ कायम रखना
 In the given passage, the word 'upholds' is used to indicate that the Supreme Court supports or maintains the cultural sentiment behind jallikattu.
- C) Prohibit
Endorse (verb) –support, approve, sanction, back, ratify समर्थन करना

In the passage, the phrase "judicial imprimatur" suggests that the Supreme Court endorses or supports jallikattu. An antonym for 'endorse' is 'prohibit,' which means to forbid or disallow. Therefore, option C is the correct antonym for 'endorse' in this context.

8. **Legitimate** (adjective) – Genuine, real, valid, appropriate; lawful, legal तर्कसंगत
- **Litigate** (verb) – Sue, Dispute, Contest, Take legal action, मुकदमा करना
 - **Levitate** (adjective) – Floating, Hovering, Suspended, Buoyant, उड़ता हुआ
 - **Lacerate** (adjective) – Torn, Mangled, Ripped, Gashed, फटा हुआ
9. C) **Arsonist** – A person who deliberately sets fire to a building आगजनी करने वाला
- **Vulpine** – That which looks like a fox लोमड़ी का
 - **Famine** – A dreadful shortage of food. अकाल
 - **Quadruped** – An animal with four feet चौपाया
10. B) **Pugnacity**– Inclined to fight or be aggressive झगड़ालूपन
- **Repository** – Place where things are stored for safety कोष
 - **Retrace** – To take one's step back वापस जाना
 - **Quotation** – A passage often quoted उद्धरण, हवाला
11. **Levy** (verb) – exact, assess, enforce; Impose, charge, apply लगाना /वसूल करना
 correct answer is (C) 'Levying' है। यहां 'introduce a framework for' के बाद हमें Gerund (V+ing) का उपयोग करना होता है क्योंकि यहां 'for' preposition के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है और preposition के बाद हमें Gerund का उपयोग करना होता है। 'Levy' और 'Levies' तो Infinitive (To + V1) हैं और 'Le' है, that is not correct here। इसलिए, sentence को सही रूप में लिखने के लिए 'Levying' होना चाहिए।
12. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) – count on, trust in, lean on निर्भर होना
 When we refer to something depending or relying on another thing, we typically use the preposition 'on'
13. The pronoun 'its' here refers to the European Union, indicating that the EU aims to ensure that its own climate objectives are not undermined by carbon-intensive imports
14. **Pose** (verb) – Present, cause, create खड़ा करना (खतरा)
 'Poses' (A) is appropriate as it's in the simple present tense and aligns with the ongoing tense of the sentence. The other options are not grammatically correct in this context.
Option B 'Posing' is the present participle form of the verb 'pose' and would require an auxiliary verb to be grammatically correct in this sentence. **Option C** 'Posed' is the past tense of 'pose' and does not fit with the future orientation of the sentence. **Option D** 'Have posed' is the present perfect tense of 'pose' and does not fit the ongoing narrative about the future proposal.

15. **Alacrity** (noun) – enthusiasm, keenness, readiness, zeal, promptitude तत्परता

- **Afoot** (adjective) – happening, occurring, in progress, ongoing, underway चल रहा है
- **Uphold** (verb) – support, maintain, defend, sustain समर्थन करना
- **Entail** (verb) – necessitate, require, involve, demand, call for आवश्यकता होना

16. Answer: B) **SPQR**

S: This sentence is first because it sets the topic: monsoon rains are important for our farms, and the IMD has said we'll have normal rains this year. This is good news!

P: This sentence is next because it connects to the first one: it explains why normal rains are good news. Because so many people in our country work in farming, and good harvests are important for everyone to have enough to eat and for keeping the cost of food low

Q: This sentence comes next because it gives more information about the IMD's forecast that we first heard about in sentence S. It says that the rains will be almost as much as what we usually get, and that's despite fears of something called El Nino.

R: The last sentence is R because it explains the details mentioned in the sentence Q. It tells us why the IMD thinks the rains will be normal even though there's something called El Nino that could have made it less. The conditions in different parts of the world will balance out the effect of El Nino, which could have caused less rain.

17. Answer: D) **PQRS**

P: This sentence is talking about a special group of experts from the Supreme Court. They were trying to find out if there was any wrong-doing by the Adani Group with their stocks. They couldn't find anything wrong. This is good news for Adani Group

Q: This sentence continues from the first one. It is saying that the special group of experts didn't find anything bad against the Adani Group.

R: This sentence is telling us that the government doesn't want to have another investigation by a different group (the parliament) about a report from Hindenburg Research.

S: This sentence is explaining what the Hindenburg Research report is about. It is saying that a US-based company was worried about how much debt the Adani Group has, and also claimed that they might be doing something bad with taxes and stocks.

18. Answer: C) **RPSQ**

R: It's a good starting point because it makes a general statement without referring back to other information. It's like saying, "We're going to talk about money in Swiss banks, and it's a bit of a mystery."

P: Now we know what the 'mystery' from the previous sentence is about. This sentence gives us specific data about money deposited by Indians in Swiss banks

S: This sentence gives more information on how the money in Swiss banks has been increasing over the past few years.

Q: This sentence concludes by stating that even though the Indian government is watching, the money keeps increasing.

19. Answer: A) **RSPQ**

R: This is our first sentence because it introduces the main topic, which is the government starting the process for the 5G spectrum auction.

S: This sentence follows R because it gives more details about what's being offered in the auction that the government has started.

P: This sentence comes after S because it explains why those airwaves for ultra-high-speed internet from the 5G spectrum auction are important — they're important because a lot of people use wireless connections.

Q: The final sentence Q follows P because it wraps up the paragraph by discussing the challenge, which is to smoothly shift to this new, faster 5G internet that everyone is so dependent on.

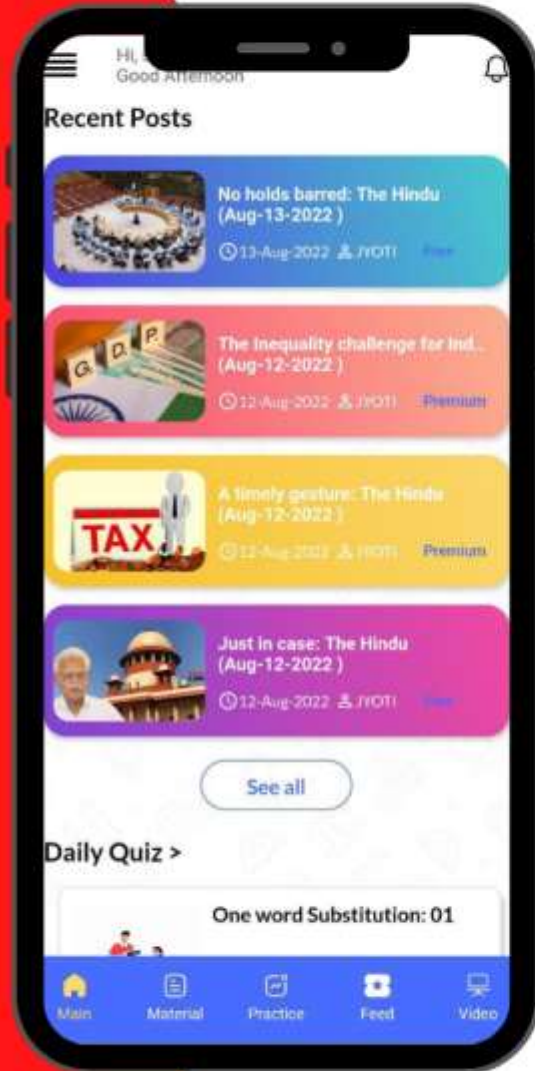
20. Answer: D) **QRSP**

Q: This sentence introduces the topic: India wants to be able to make its own defence equipment, rather than buying it from other countries. This is the main idea we are going to discuss, so it makes sense to start with this sentence.

R: This sentence follows nicely from Q because it tells us what the Indian government is doing to achieve the goal of self-reliance in defence. They have a plan called "Make in India".

S: This sentence talks about the money spent in the past eight years. But we are missing the details of what the money was spent on. It would make sense to have this sentence followed by a sentence that provides these details.

P: This sentence completes the sentence S and provides the details we were missing: the money was spent on buying defence equipment from Indian companies, more than from foreign companies.



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