# Decoding the scripts of 'Mann Ki Baat'

The focus areas of 'Mann Ki Baat' have been water and health. These are the two main areas which the Government is taking up on priority

India's **flagship** citizen **outreach program**, 'Mann ki Baat', represented by the Prime Minister of the country, **has** completed a **century** of **broadcasts**. It's time to **take stock of** the program's impact and priorities, by analysing the **themes** and focus areas across the 100 scripts. This **analysis backed up** by the **data mining** techniques **reveals** important **insights** into the government's communication strategy, the key issues it **prioritizes**, and the areas where it could focus more. **One** of the **distinctive** features of Mann ki Baat **is** the use of communication as a powerful tool to **reach out** to millions of people across India.

The program has **leveraged** social media and other platforms to **amplify** its outreach, using hashtags like #drugsfreeIndia, #YesWeCan, #IncredibleIndia, #armedforcesflagday, #PositiveIndia, #Jalshakti4India, #CourageinKargil, #Cheer4India and #MyHandloomMyPride among others to engage with the community. While observing it appeared that certain hashtags campaigns had **bi-annual frequency**, with a gap of around two years between most of them. This approach has been effective in raising awareness about important issues and generating public interest in the program.

A closer look at the 100 scripts reveals the key focus areas of the program. 'Water' and 'Health' are among the most frequently mentioned topics with a mention of 454, and 274 times respectively, indicating the government's focus on **addressing** these **critical** issues. During these conversations, there has been **obvious** discussion on the healthcare sector, doctors, workers and the pandemic **era** and these keywords have been found to be inadequate frequency.

Digital and online **initiatives**, such as MyGov, **are** also **prominently featured**, **highlighting** the government's **push** for digital **transformation** and innovation and the same can be observed in the nation's journey towards technological **developments** in the past **decade**. However, **topics** such as 'Climate change', 'Food', and '**Poverty**' **receive** comparatively less attention in the scripts, suggesting the need for greater focus on these issues.

The cultural **heritage** of the country, the **importance** of Yoga and ancient **science were** also important topics **communicated** during these conversations. Another interesting finding of the analysis is the geographical distribution of attention across states and regions. While Kashmir, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu have **garnered** more attention than others, **BIMARU states** (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh) **have** got comparatively less mention in these talks. The mention of Kashmir is also related to the fact that there were many **governance** and **structural changes** here which kept its discussion at a higher frequency.

It is quite interesting that the **mentions** of Leh-Ladakh and North East states **are** limited to 20 times or less. Only Assam state could receive significant mention among North Eastern Regions (NERs). This distribution highlights the need to focus more on certain regions and communities, especially those that are more **marginalized**. The use of certain keywords also reveals the government's priorities and approach. **Words** like 'Rural', 'Village', 'Youth', 'Farmer', and 'Women' **are** frequently mentioned, indicating the government's focus on **empowering** these communities.

This communication series not only engaged in **dialogue** but also **drew wisdom** from the **legacies** of **notable** figures in our country's history. Among the most frequently referenced were Mahatma Gandhi, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, and Buddha, with 92, 50, and 39 mentions respectively.

The **analysis** of Mann ki Baat's all 100 scripts **highlights** the program's **strengths** and **limitations** and provides important insights for **policymakers** and researchers. The program's **focus** on communication and outreach **has** been effective in engaging with the community and raising awareness about important issues. **The use** of hashtags and social media platforms **has amplified** the program's reach and impact, making it a powerful tool for citizen **engagement**. At the same time, the analysis highlights the need for greater focus on certain issues and communities. **Topics** like climate change, poverty, jobs and marginalized community **receive** comparatively less attention in the scripts, suggesting the need for greater **emphasis** on these issues.

Similarly, the geographical distribution of attention highlights the need to focus more on certain regions and communities. The global **stand** of India and its contribution **was** also observed to be one of the important **highlighters** in these talks and **words** like 'United Nations', 'America', and 'Europe' **were** observed to be in the frequency of 32, 50 and 15 respectively.

Finally, the **analysis** of Mann ki Baat's total 100 scripts **provides** a valuable **perspective** on the government's priorities and approach to citizen outreach. By leveraging communication as a powerful tool and focusing on key issues like water, health, and digital transformation, the program has made significant contributions to public awareness and engagement.                     **[Practice Exercise]**

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

# Vocabulary

1. **Decode** (verb) – Decipher, interpret, translate, decrypt, make out समझाना, व्याख्या करना

2. **Script** (noun) – Manuscript, text, writing, composition, document लिपि

3. **Flagship** (adjective) – Leading, chief, principal, main, primary प्रमुख

4. **Outreach** (noun) – Extension, reach, range, stretch, compass पहुँच

5. **Century** (noun) – Hundred, one hundred, centennial, centenary शताब्दी

6. **Broadcast** (noun) – Transmission, telecast, airing, relaying, dissemination प्रसारण

7. **Take a stock of** (phrase) – Assess, evaluate, appraise, review, analyse मूल्यांकन करना

8. **Theme** (noun) – Subject, topic, matter, issue, thesis विषय

9. **Back up** (phrasal verb) – Support, endorse, corroborate, confirm, validate समर्थन करना

10. **Data mining** (noun) – Data analysis, information harvesting, knowledge discovery

11. **Reveal** (verb) – Disclose, divulge, uncover, expose, make known प्रकट करना

12. **Insight** (noun) – Understanding, comprehension, grasp, perception, awareness समझ

13. **Prioritise** (verb) – Rank, order, list, put in order, sequence प्राथमिकता देना

14. **Distinctive** (adjective) – Unique, individual, special, specific, characteristic विशिष्ट

15. **Reach out** (phrasal verb) – Extend, offer, give, provide, present पहुंचाना

16. **Leverage** (verb) – Utilize, use, employ, exploit, harness उपयोग करना

17. **Amplify** (verb) – Expand, enlarge, increase, magnify, intensify बढ़ाना

18. **Bi-annual** (adjective) – Semiannual, half-yearly द्विवार्षिक

19. **Frequency** (noun) – Regularity, recurrence, periodicity, repetition, rate आवृत्ति

20. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, handle, confront सुलझाना, निपटाना

21. **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, vital, key, pivotal, decisive महत्वपूर्ण

22. **Obvious** (adjective) – Clear, evident, apparent, visible, manifest स्पष्ट

23. **Era** (noun) – Period, age, epoch, time, date युग

24. **Prominently** (adverb) – Noticeably, conspicuously, significantly, strikingly, obviously प्रमुख रूप से

25. **Feature** (verb) – Highlight, spotlight, emphasize, underline, underscore विशेष रूप से प्रदर्शित करना

26. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underscore, spotlight, underline, accentuate प्रमुखता से दिखाना

27. **Push** (noun) – Effort, thrust, drive, initiative, impetus प्रयास

28. **Transformation** (noun) – Change, metamorphosis, alteration, modification, makeover परिवर्तन

29. **Development** (noun) – Progress, advancement, growth, evolution, expansion विकास

30. **Decade** (noun) – Ten years, tenth, decennium दशक

31. **Poverty** (noun) – Destitution, indigence, penury, neediness, pauperism दरिद्रता

32. **Heritage** (noun) – Legacy, tradition, inheritance, birthright धरोहर

33. **Communicate** (verb) – Convey, transmit, disseminate, impart, relay संचार करना

34. **Garner** (verb) – Accumulate, gather, collect, amass, assemble इकट्ठा करना

35. **Governance** (noun) – Administration, management, control, authority, command शासन

36. **Structural change** (noun) – a dramatic shift in the way an industry or market functions, usually brought on by major economic developments. संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन

37. **Marginalised** (adjective) – Neglected, sidelined, ostracized, discriminated, excluded वांचित

38. **Empower** (verb) – Enable, authorize, license, permit, qualify सशक्त करना

39. **Dialogue** (noun) – Conversation, discussion, discourse, exchange, consultation बातचीत

40. **Draw** (verb) – Extract, derive, elicit, evoke, bring out निकालना

41. **Wisdom** (noun) – Insight, intelligence, understanding, knowledge, prudence बुद्धिमत्ता

42. **Legacy** (noun) – Inheritance, bequest, endowment, gift, tradition विरासत

43. **Notable** (adjective) – Remarkable, outstanding, significant, important, notable महत्वपूर्ण

44. **Strength** (noun) – Power, potency, might, force, robustness ताकत

45. **Limitation** (noun) – Restriction, constraint, restraint, impediment, hindrance बाधा

46. **Policymaker** (noun) – Lawmaker, legislator, decision-maker, regulator नीतिनिर्माता

47. **Amplify** (verb) – Augment, boost, enhance, magnify, intensify बढ़ाना

48. **Engagement** (noun) – Participation, involvement, interaction, cooperation, liaison सहभागिता

49. **Emphasis** (noun) – Importance, significance, stress, weight, priority महत्त्व, ज़ोर

50. **Stand** (noun) – Position, viewpoint, perspective, stance, attitude रुख

51. **Highlighter** (noun) – Marker, indicator, pointer, sign, symbol सूचक

52. **Perspective** (noun) – Viewpoint, outlook, angle, approach, standpoint दृष्टिकोण

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial is about India's flagship citizen outreach program, 'Mann ki Baat', which has completed 100 broadcasts.

2. An analysis of the program's scripts reveals the government's communication strategy and priorities.

3. The program effectively uses communication to reach millions of people across India.

4. Social media and other platforms have been leveraged to increase outreach, with various hashtags driving community engagement.

5. The two most frequently mentioned topics in the program are 'Water' and 'Health', indicating these as the government's primary focus areas.

6. The program often features discussions on digital and online initiatives, like MyGov, reflecting the government's push for digital transformation and innovation.

7. Certain topics such as 'Climate change', 'Food', and 'Poverty' received comparatively less attention, suggesting a need for more focus on these issues.

8. The cultural heritage of India, Yoga, and ancient science were also frequently communicated topics.

9. Geographical distribution of attention was uneven, with Kashmir, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu receiving more mentions than other regions.

10. Certain communities were frequently mentioned, such as 'Rural', 'Village', 'Youth', 'Farmer', and 'Women', indicating a focus on empowering these communities.

11. Notable figures from Indian history like Mahatma Gandhi, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, and Buddha were frequently referenced.

12. The program's focus on communication and outreach has effectively raised awareness about important issues and engaged with the community.

13. However, certain issues and communities require greater attention, including climate change, poverty, jobs, and marginalized communities.

14. There is a need for more geographical balance in the program's coverage, particularly focusing more on marginalized regions.

15. The analysis of the program's 100 broadcasts provides valuable insights into the government's priorities, approach to citizen outreach, and its contributions to public awareness and engagement.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of the 'Mann Ki Baat' program, as inferred from the passage?**                    **[Editorial page]**
   A. To focus partly on the topics of water and health
   B. To utilize social media for the promotion of certain hashtags
   C. To leverage communication for citizen outreach and highlight government priorities
   D. To analyse data mining techniques

2. **Based on the passage, which area has received the most attention in the discussed program?**
   A. Climate change
   B. Health
   C. Water
   D. Poverty

3. **According to the passage, which of the following conclusions can be drawn about the geographical distribution of attention across states and regions?**
   A. Certain regions like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh receive more attention than others.
   B. Certain regions like Kashmir, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu receive more attention than others.
   C. The North Eastern Regions (NERs) are mentioned frequently.
   D. All regions and communities are given equal attention.

4. **Based on the given passage, which of the following can be inferred about the communication series?**
   A. It references Mahatma Gandhi, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, and Buddha equally in its scripts.
   B. The series employs hashtags and social media platforms to extend its outreach and impact.
   C. The series has addressed climate change, poverty, jobs and marginalized communities comprehensively.
   D. It mostly focuses on the strengths of the program and overlooks its limitations

5. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct based on the provided text?
   A. 'Mann ki Baat' is a program that has contributed to public awareness and engagement by focusing on key issues like water, health, and digital transformation.
   B. The geographical distribution of attention is important and should focus more on certain regions and communities.
   C. In the talks, the frequency of the word 'United Nations' was observed to be more than 'America' and 'Europe'.
   D. The global stand of India and its contribution were highlighted in these talks.

6. **What is the tone of the given passage?**
   A. Critical
   B. Descriptive
   C. Persuasive

   D.  Expository

7.  **What is the main theme of the passage?**
    A.  The need for more focus on Climate change, Food, and Poverty
    B.  The need for more focus on climate change
    C.  Analysis of 'Mann Ki Baat's' priorities and impact
    D.  The power of communication in citizen outreach

8.  **Which of the following idioms best describes the government's approach in addressing critical issues through the 'Mann ki Baat' program?**
    A.  Bite off more than you can chew
    B.  Get one's ducks in a row
    C.  Beat around the bush
    D.  Cut corners

9.  Choose the synonym of the word **'outreach'** from the given options.
    A.  Negligence
    B.  Extent
    C.  Apathy
    D.  Refusal

10. Select the antonym for the word **'highlighting'** from the given options.
    A.  Ignoring
    B.  Underlining
    C.  Accentuating
    D.  Emphasizing

**Comprehension**

The Supreme Court of India's _____1_____ to advance directive norms are welcome, but legislation will be better. When the Supreme Court granted legal status to the concept of 'advance medical directives' in 2018 and allowed passive euthanasia, subject _____2_____ stringent safeguards, it was seen as a vital recognition of both patient autonomy over end-of-life decisions and the right to a dignified death. However, doctors later found that some of the specific directions turned out to be "insurmountable obstacles". In a recent order, a Constitution Bench modified the directions to make them more workable and simple. The advance directive no more needs to be countersigned by a judicial magistrate. Instead, it could be attested before a notary or a gazetted officer. Instead of the magistrate, it is enough if the notary or officer is satisfied that the document is executed _____3_____, without coercion or inducement, and with full understanding. The original guideline that the executor should name a guardian or a close relative who would be authorised to give consent to refuse or withdraw medical treatment, in the event of the executor becoming incapable of a decision, has been modified to name more than one guardian or relative. _____4_____ the magistrate being tasked with informing family members about the document, in case they are not present at the time of its being executed, the _____5_____ is now on the persons themselves to hand over a copy of the advance directive to the guardians or close relatives named in it, as well as to the family physician.

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words**

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1**.
    A. Tweaks
    B. Tweak
    C. Tweaking
    D. Tweaked

12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2**.
    A. To
    B. Off
    C. Of
    D. In

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3**.
    A. Essentially
    B. Voluntarily
    C. Precipitously
    D. Abruptly

14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4**.
    A. Supportive of
    B. Despite of
    C. Instead of
    D. In favor of

15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5**.
    A. Consent
    B. Onus
    C. Refusal
    D. Rudeness

16. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
    P. She narrates her ordeal from her prison in Afghanistan, of how she once wanted to become a nurse but was brainwashed and manipulated by religious vanguards, turned into an ISIS terrorist and sent on her way to Syria.
    Q. The Kerala Story has been making waves ever since it opened in theatres but its content is far from reality, it is a fantasy at best
    R. The central theme of the film revolves around three girls who fell victim to "manipulative conversion" to Islam that practically destroyed their lives.
    S. The main protagonist is Shalini Unnikrishnan, a convert to Islam.
    A. QRSP          B.QRPS          C.SQPR          D.PRQS

17. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
    P. We don't call it a pleasant surprise, because there is not much surprise in the result; women have been doing well in entering the workforce in various fields and at different levels
    Q. The final result of Civil Services Examination, 2022, came as a pleasant bit of news, as the top four ranks went to women aspirants

R.  This time, Ishita Kishore has topped the list, with Garima Lohia at the second position, Uma Harathi at the third, and Smriti Mishra fourth.

S.  This is not the first time that women have done well in the civil services competition, which is one of the toughest in the country.

A. RSQP          B.QPSR          C.RSPQ          D.SPRQ

18. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

P.  This scheme was initiated in India in 2000 to enhance connectivity in rural areas as a part of poverty reduction.

Q.  The state successfully built 1839 km of roads, surpassing the target of 1500 km set for that year.

R.  During 2017-2018, Uttarakhand ranked as the best state under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for constructing the highest number of roads.

S.  It has effectively reached remote and inaccessible regions, including the village of Pothing in Kapkot block, Bageshwar, Uttarakhand. However, it has been over 15 years since the road was constructed in 2007, and it is now deteriorating, causing difficulties for the locals.

A. SRPQ          B.QRSP          C.SRQP          D.RQPS

19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

**His cellphone is / different and costlier / than mine.**

A.  No error

B.  than mine

C.  His cellphone is

D.  different and costlier

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

**A person who is unable to pay his debt**

A.  Economical

B.  Irrevocable

C.  Curfew

D.  Bankrupt

## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. C) To leverage communication for citizen outreach and highlight government priorities
The passage states that the 'Mann Ki Baat' program, represented by the Prime Minister, is a flagship citizen outreach initiative. **It uses communication as a key tool to reach millions of people across India**. While the program indeed does focus on areas such as water and health, and it employs social media for the amplification of its outreach, its primary purpose, as stated in the passage, is broader: **it is designed to communicate with citizens and highlight the priorities of the government.** The use of data mining techniques is part of analyzing the program's impact, not a primary purpose of the program itself, thus option D is not accurate.

2. **C.) Water**
According to the passage, the topic 'Water' is mentioned 454 times in the program scripts, which is the highest frequency compared to other topics. **The topic 'Health' is mentioned 274 times, which, while substantial, is less than the frequency of mentions for 'Water'**. Similarly, the passage notes that 'Poverty' 'Climate change' are areas that receive less attention, therefore it can't be the most discussed topic in the program.

3. **B) Certain regions like Kashmir, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu receive more attention than others.**
The passage clearly mentions that some regions such as Kashmir, Gujarat, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu have garnered more attention than others in the given context. Conversely, **it is mentioned that the BIMARU states and regions like Leh-Ladakh and the North Eastern Regions (except for Assam) have received comparatively less mention**. Thus, it is clear that there is an uneven geographical distribution of attention across states and regions. This is why option B is the correct answer. Options A, C, and D contradict the information given in the passage.

4. **B) The series uses hashtags and social media platforms to extend its outreach and impact.**
The passage clearly mentions that "The use of hashtags and social media platforms has amplified the program's reach and impact, making it a powerful tool for citizen engagement". Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Options A and C are incorrect as the passage indicates that the series references Mahatma Gandhi, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, and Buddha unevenly, and it does not pay sufficient attention to issues like climate change, poverty, jobs, and marginalized communities. Option D is also incorrect because the analysis of all 100 scripts of the program does reveal both the strengths and limitations of the series.

5. **C) In the talks, the frequency of the word 'United Nations' was observed to be more than 'America' and 'Europe'.**
This is incorrect because according to the text, the word 'United Nations' was observed to be in the frequency of 32, while 'America' and 'Europe' were observed to be in the frequencies of

50 and 15 respectively. Therefore, 'America' was mentioned more frequently than 'United Nations', not less.

6. **B) Descriptive**
The passage provides an analytical and detailed description of the 'Mann ki Baat' program, its features, key focus areas, and its impact. The language is not critical, persuasive or expository, but rather paints a clear picture of the program's priorities and approach, thus, the tone is descriptive.

7. **C) Analysis of 'Mann Ki Baat's' priorities and impact**
While the passage does touch on topics such as the use of social media, the need for more focus on poverty and climate change, and the power of communication, the overarching theme of the passage is an analysis of the 'Mann Ki Baat' program. The passage discusses the themes and focus areas of the program, the government's priorities, and the impact it has had, which makes this the main theme of the passage.

8. B) **Get one's ducks in a row** – refers to organizing everything efficiently and in order अपने कार्यों और शेड्यूल को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए ताकि आप अगले चरण के लिए तैयार हों
Based on the editorial, it's clear that the government is methodically addressing critical issues such as water and health through the 'Mann ki Baat' program. It indicates a structured and well-planned approach.
Option A) **"Bite off more than you can chew"** refers to taking on more than one can handle, but does not suggest that the government is doing this.
Option C) **"Beat around the bush"** refers to avoiding the main topic, which is not the case here as the government is directly addressing issues.
Option D) **"Cut corners"** means to do something in the easiest, quickest, or cheapest way, often harming the quality. It does not suggest that the government is doing this with the 'Mann ki Baat' program.

9. B) **Extent**
**Outreach** (noun) – The act or process of reaching out. पहुँच
The word **'outreach'** in the context of the passage means the extent or length of reach or influence. Hence, the synonym would be 'extent'.

10. A) **Ignoring**
**Highlight** (verb) – underline, underscore, call attention to, focus attention on, stress, emphasize जोर देना/ प्रमुखता से दिखाना
**'Highlighting'** means to draw special attention to, or to emphasize. Therefore, 'ignoring', which means to pay no attention or regard to, is an antonym for 'highlighting'.

11. **A) Tweak** (noun) – adjustment, modification, alteration, change सुधार/परिवर्तन
The context is about changes that the Supreme Court of India made to advance directive norms. **The plural noun "tweaks" is used here because there were multiple changes, and not**

**just one.** Options B and C are incorrect because "tweak" is singular and "tweaking" is a verb form. D is incorrect because it's past tense, and the sentence needs a noun

12. **A) Subject** (to) (adjective) – depending on something as a condition (शर्त के रूप में) किसी बात पर निर्भर

The preposition "to" is correct in this context because it is part of the phrase "subject to," meaning under the condition of. Options B, C, and D are incorrect

13. **B) Voluntarily** (adverb) – Willingly, happily, freely, of your own free will स्वेच्छा से/ पूरी समझ के साथ

- **Essentially** (adverb) – Basically, fundamentally, primarily, mainly मूलतः
- **Precipitously** (adverb) – Steeply, sharply, abruptly, अचानक
- **Abruptly** (adverb) – Suddenly, unexpectedly, precipitously, hastily, promptly अचानक

14. **C) Instead of** (preposition) – in place of someone or something:
This prepositional phrase indicates a substitution or change, which fits the context here, as the responsibility of informing family members has shifted from the magistrate to the persons themselves.
A, B, and D are incorrect because "supportive of," "despite of," and "in favor of" do not denote the required substitution in this context.

15. **B) Onus** (noun) – responsibility, liability, obligation, duty, charge कर्तव्य/ जिम्मेदारी

- **Consent** (noun) – assent, concurrence, accord सहमति
- **Refusal** (noun) – denial, rejection, rebuff, repudiation, negation इनकार

16. A) **QRSP**
**Q:** It introduces the topic and the film's title 'The Kerala Story'. It mentions that the film is making waves but the content is far from reality. This serves as a general introduction to the subject matter.
**R:** It expands upon the information given in Sentence Q, providing more detail about the film. It talks about the central theme of the film, about three girls who fell victim to manipulative conversion to Islam, thus giving a clear context to the story.
**S:** After establishing the theme of the movie, this sentence introduces the main protagonist of the film, Shalini Unnikrishnan, a convert to Islam. This directly relates to the theme mentioned in Sentence R and helps to give more personal depth to the story.
**P:** This sentence describes Shalini Unnikrishnan's (main protagonist mentioned in Sentence S) ordeal as she narrates from her prison. This clearly follows from Sentence S as we delve deeper into the main character's journey, which aligns with the central theme described in Sentence R.

17. **B) QPSR**
**Q:** The paragraph starts with this sentence as it introduces the context: the Civil Services Examination results. It sets the stage for the rest of the paragraph.

**P:** This sentence comes next because it further elaborates on the point made in Q, which stated that the result was a "pleasant bit of news." Sentence P refutes this a bit by stating that it's not actually surprising, as women have been consistently performing well.

**S:** Sentence S naturally follows P, as it provides more concrete evidence supporting the assertion that it's not surprising for women to excel in the Civil Services Examination. This sentence speaks specifically about the examination and women's prior performance in it, which continues the main theme started in Q and developed in P.

**R:** Finally, sentence R is used to conclude the paragraph by giving specifics about the 2022 examination mentioned at the beginning. The names of the top four women provide evidence for all the previous claims. The information flows logically and smoothly, making QPSR the correct order for this paragraph
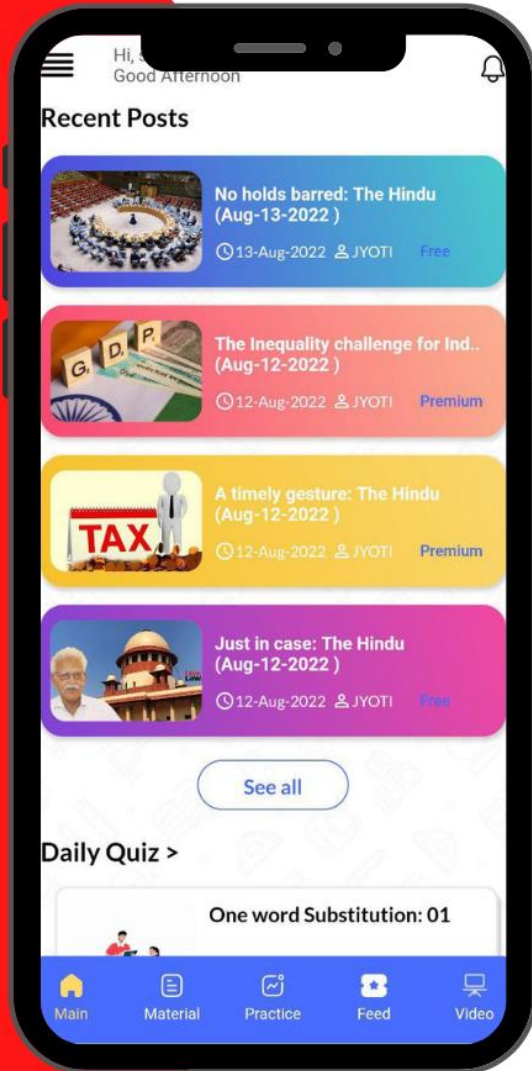
18. **D) RQPS**

    During 2017-2018, Uttarakhand ranked as the best state under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for constructing the highest number of roads. The state successfully built 1839 km of roads, surpassing the target of 1500 km set for that year. This scheme was initiated in India in 2000 to enhance connectivity in rural areas as a part of poverty reduction. It has effectively reached remote and inaccessible regions, including the village of Pothing in Kapkot block, Bageshwar, Uttarakhand. However, it has been over 15 years since the road was constructed in 2007, and it is now deteriorating, causing difficulties for the locals.

19. D) 'Different' के बाद 'from' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Different' के बाद उपयुक्त preposition 'from' आता है!

    - He is senior to and older than I.
    - His dress is different from and cheaper than mine.

20. **D) Bankrupt/insolvent** – A person who is unable to pay his debt दिवालिया

    - **Economical** – One who is careful in the use of money/fuel etc किफ़ायती
    - **Irrevocable** – That which cannot be altered अपरिवर्तनीय
    - **Curfew** – An order that certain activities/ Movement are prohibited कर्फ्यू

# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**