

Overkill: On the Internet shutdown in Manipur

The Manipur government's **decision** to extend the Internet shutdowns **lacks** merit

The Manipur High Court, on Tuesday, **granted** limited Internet access in **designated** places in the State after a **petition seeking** the **restoration** of net access. Shutdowns began **following** the violent **conflagration** on May 3 and there were extensions of restrictions since then, the last one being an extension order on Wednesday, till June 25. The request made is **legitimate** as shutdowns have a **crippling effect** on many an economic activity and **livelihoods**. Citizens have been unable to access **vital** services such as e-commerce-related activities, except for those who can get **exemptions** from the shutdowns with government permission. Violent incidents have occurred in the State since May 3 and relations between Meiteis and Kukis remain **tense**. But the **orders** seeking to extend the shutdown **cite** threats to “**law and order**” and the role of “anti-social elements” — a **euphemism** for **extremists indulging** in violent acts or the posting of violence-promoting material — rather than **explicitly** seeking to **retain** these bans because of a public emergency or in the interests of public safety, as required by Section 5(2) of the Telegraph Act, 1885 and Telegraph Rules. The Manipur government also told the High Court that the shutdowns were needed to block websites where **inflammatory** material could be published, but such a **sledgehammer** approach is clearly problematic.

The Supreme Court, in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India (2020), **had** held that an indefinite **suspension** of Internet services was in **contravention** to the law as freedom of speech and the freedom to **carry out** commercial work using the Internet was a fundamental right. It also **held** that such suspensions should **adhere to** the “principle of **proportionality** and must not extend beyond necessary duration”. Continuing a **dragnet** suspension in Manipur in this **fashion** suggests that the government is **merely** using the shutdown as a **substitute** for **enforcing** law and order — another **ploy** that the Court had **come down heavily upon** in this judgment. The situation in Manipur can be tackled effectively by a **regime** that seeks to restore the confidence of all **stakeholders**, engages with civil society **actors** in **restoring inter-community dialogue**, **isolates** the extremists and **pursues** a step-by-step approach towards restoring peace and **normalcy**. But with a **beleaguered** Chief Minister **at the helm** — a leader who has lost the confidence of many of his colleagues — and the **intransigence** of many community representatives and their inability to **rise above** their **ethnic** identities to pursue peace, **sporadic** violence continues even as those **displaced** are unable to return home. This, however, does not **lend** to the continuation of the Internet shutdown that has been **in place** for over a month-and-a-half, and which must end.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Exemption** (noun) – permission to ignore rule or obligation. मुक्ति, छूट

Vocabulary

1. **Overkill** (noun) – an action or response that is excessively severe or intense compared to what is necessary or required
2. **Shutdown** (noun) – Closure, cessation, end, blackout, stoppage बंद करना
3. **Merit** (noun) – Strong point, good point
4. **Grant** (verb) – Bestow, confer, accord, give, assign देना
5. **Designated** (adjective) – chosen, selected, specific निर्धारित
6. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, request, plea, application, entreaty याचिका
7. **Seek** (verb) – ask for, request, appeal for, call for मांग करना
8. **Restoration** (noun) – bringing back, reinstatement, reinstallation, re-establishment, revival. बहाली
9. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, ensuing के बाद
10. **Conflagration** (noun) – Blaze, inferno, firestorm, holocaust आग
11. **Legitimate** (adjective) – Legal, lawful, licit, rightful, valid वैध
12. **Crippling effect** (noun) – Debilitating impact, paralyzing influence, incapacitating effect घातक प्रभाव
13. **Livelihood** (noun) – Means of support, income, subsistence, living जीविका
14. **Vital** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, critical, necessary आवश्यक
15. **Tense** (adjective) – Stressed, anxious, worried, on edge तनावग्रस्त
16. **Cite** (verb) – Refer to, mention, quote, point to, adduce हवाला देना
17. **Law and order** (noun) – a situation characterized by respect for and obedience to the rules of a society. कानून व्यवस्था
18. **Euphemism** (noun) – an indirect word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one when you are talking about something that is unpleasant or embarrassing; the use of such expressions. प्रियोक्ति
19. **Extremist** (noun) – Radical, fanatic, zealot, hardliner उग्रवादी
20. **Indulge** (verb) – Engage in, participate in, become involved in, give in to लिप्त होना
21. **Explicitly** (adverb) – Clearly, plainly, obviously, straightforwardly स्पष्टतः
22. **Retain** (verb) – Keep, maintain, preserve, hold on to बनाए रखना
23. **Inflammatory** (adjective) – Provocative, incendiary, seditious, instigating भड़काऊ

24. **Sledgehammer approach** (noun) – To use excessive, overcomplicated, or extravagant means or force to accomplish something relatively minor or simple.
25. **Suspension** (noun) – Stoppage, halt, discontinuation, cessation स्थगन
26. **Contravention** (noun) – Violation, breach, infringement, disobedience, transgression उल्लंघन
27. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, perform, accomplish, implement, fulfill करना
28. **Hold** (verb) – to have an opinion, etc. कोई राय आदि रखना
29. **Adhere** (to) (verb) – Comply with, abide by, follow, obey, stick to पालन करना
30. **Proportionality** (noun) – the idea that a punishment for a particular crime must relate to how serious the crime is
31. **Dragnet** (noun) – any system of coordinated measures for apprehending criminals or suspects
32. **Fashion** (noun) – Manner, way, method, mode, style ढंग
33. **Merely** (adverb) – Simply, just, only केवल
34. **Substitute** (noun) – Alternate, replacement, alternative, stand-in विकल्प
35. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, execute, administer लागू करना
36. **Ploy** (noun) – Tactic, strategy, scheme, trick चाल
37. **Come down heavily on** (phrase) – Punish severely, clamp down on, crack down on कठोरता से कार्यवाही करना
38. **Regime** (noun) – Government, rule, administration, governance शासन
39. **Stakeholder** (noun) – Interested party, investor, shareholder, stockholder हितधारक
40. **Actor** (noun) – Participant, player
41. **Restore** (verb) – Re-establish, bring back, reinstate, revive पुनर्स्थापित करना
42. **Inter-**(prefix) – Between, among, mutual, reciprocal अंतर-
43. **Dialogue** (noun) – Conversation, discussion, discourse, exchange of views संवाद
44. **Isolate** (verb) – Separate, segregate, seclude, cut off अलग करना
45. **Pursue** (verb) – Engage in, undertake, follow, carry on अनुसरण करना, पीछे लगे रहना
46. **Normalcy** (noun) – the state of being normal सामान्य होने की स्थिति
47. **Beleaguered** (adjective) – Stressed, harassed, fraught, struggling, under pressure परेशान

48. **At the helm** (phrase) – In charge, in command, in control कार्यभारी
49. **Intransigence** (noun) – refusal to change one's views or to agree about something. हठधर्मिता
50. **Rise above** (phrase) – to not allow something unpleasant to influence your behavior से ऊपर उठना
51. **Ethnic** (adjective) – Racial, tribal, cultural, traditional, folk जातीय
52. **Sporadic** (adjective) – Intermittent, occasional, irregular, infrequent, episodic छिटपुट
53. **Displaced** (adjective) – Uprooted, relocated, removed, dislocated, unsettled विस्थापित
54. **Lend** (to) (verb) – (of a thing) be suitable for. के लिए उपयुक्त होना
55. **In place** (phrase) – Established, set, arranged, organized, fixed स्थापित

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Manipur government has extended Internet shutdowns despite objections, following violent incidents since May 3.
2. The Manipur High Court has granted limited Internet access in designated areas following a petition for the restoration of Internet services.
3. The government has continued to extend the shutdown, with the most recent extension lasting until June 25.
4. The shutdown has negatively impacted economic activities and livelihoods, with many citizens unable to access vital services like e-commerce.
5. Tensions between the Meiteis and Kukis communities continue, leading to the extension orders.
6. The government cites threats to "law and order" and the role of "anti-social elements" for the shutdown, but doesn't explicitly refer to a public emergency or interests of public safety as required by law.
7. The Manipur government also justifies the shutdown to block websites that might publish inflammatory material.
8. The Supreme Court had earlier ruled that indefinite Internet suspensions contravene the law, as the freedom of speech and commercial work on the Internet are fundamental rights.
9. The ruling also stressed that Internet suspensions should adhere to the "principle of proportionality" and not exceed the necessary duration.
10. The continued suspension in Manipur suggests the government is using the shutdown as a replacement for enforcing law and order.
11. Effective resolution of the situation in Manipur requires a strategy that restores confidence, fosters inter-community dialogue, isolates extremists, and gradually restores peace.
12. The current political situation, including a Chief Minister who has lost confidence of many colleagues, and the intransigence of community representatives hinder the peace process.
13. Sporadic violence continues in the region, with many displaced individuals unable to return home.
14. However, the situation doesn't justify the prolonged Internet shutdown, which has lasted over a month-and-a-half.
15. The editorial calls for an end to the Internet shutdown in Manipur, arguing its negative impact on the state's economy and citizen's livelihoods.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

1. **What is the primary reason the Manipur government has extended the internet shutdown, according to the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. To prevent the posting of violence-promoting material by "anti-social elements"
 - B. To manage the tense relations between Meiteis and Kukis
 - C. To block websites where inflammatory material could be published
 - D. To promote the use of e-commerce-related activities
2. **Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?**
 - A. The Manipur government extended the internet shutdowns due to violent incidents in the state, citing threats to "law and order" and the role of "anti-social elements."
 - B. Internet shutdowns in Manipur began after a violent conflagration on May 3, with restrictions being extended several times, the last extension being till June 25.
 - C. The Manipur High Court granted limited internet access in certain areas after a petition was made for the restoration of internet access.
 - D. The internet shutdowns were implemented by the Manipur government after the permission from the central government, as required by Section 5(2) of the Telegraph Act, 1885 and Telegraph Rules
3. **According to the passage, which of the following would be a correct interpretation of the Supreme Court's stance on internet suspensions in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India (2020)?**
 - A. The indefinite suspension of internet services can be used to enforce law and order.
 - B. The indefinite suspension of internet services is illegal, and should adhere to the principle of proportionality and not exceed necessary duration.
 - C. The government has the right to suspend internet services indefinitely if the situation requires it.
 - D. The indefinite suspension of internet services should be based on the approval of community representatives.
4. **According to the passage, which of the following are/is true about the Internet shutdown in Manipur :**
 - i. The shutdown was held to be in contravention of the law by the Supreme Court.
 - ii. The shutdown has been used as a substitute for enforcing law and order.
 - iii. The shutdown has been beneficial in restoring peace and normalcy.
 - iv. The shutdown has been in place for over a month-and-a-half.
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. Both I and ii
 - D. I, ii, iv
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Neutral
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Critical
 - D. Encouraging

6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
- A. The role of government in promoting e-commerce
 - B. The fundamental right to freedom of speech and its interpretation
 - C. The impact and critique of Internet shutdowns in conflict situations
 - D. The ethnic conflicts between Meiteis and Kukis in Manipur
7. What is a synonym for "**overkill**" as used in the context of the passage?
- A. Exaggeration
 - B. Understatement
 - C. Suppression
 - D. Pacification
8. What is an antonym for "**intransigence**" as used in the context of the passage?
- A. Flexibility
 - B. Stubbornness
 - C. Firmness
 - D. Rigidity
9. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- She couldn't help but feel a sense of _____ after finishing the challenging puzzle**
- A. exhilaration
 - B. bewilderment
 - C. frustration
 - D. indifference
10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom.
- To the manner born**
- A. To have high manners
 - B. To do something as though it is coming naturally
 - C. To be sophisticated
 - D. To give a ride to someone

Comprehension

The African cheetah may soon see some competition, from an even more exotic guest with a _____1_____ that is the subject of a globally-watched TV series. But, let's begin at the beginning. In the late 1980s, Pablo Escobar — the founder and leader of the Medellin Cartel in Colombia — had more money, power and impunity than he knew what to do with. Among his many _____2_____ were a few hippopotami he had brought in from Africa — the pièce de résistance in his collection of exotic animals. After his death in 1993, four of the hippos escaped and have since multiplied. The Colombian authorities have now decided to _____3_____ 70 of these animals — and 60 are reportedly going to come to India. Hippos, even when they are not associated with cocaine, power and the _____4_____ excesses of drug lords, are fascinating creatures. Massive, semi-aquatic herbivores, they have _____5_____ been posited as a "missing link" between land-based and marine mammals (whales, seals, etc).

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Anomaly
- B. Backstory
- C. Productivity
- D. Urgency

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

- A. Magnificence
- B. Consequence
- C. Extravagances
- D. Emergence

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

- A. Accelerate
- B. Observe
- C. Resolve
- D. Relocate

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

- A. Opulent
- B. Inclement
- C. Prominent
- D. Paramount

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

- A. Just
- B. Often
- C. Merely
- D. Thus

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

- P. In the region, the schools of Kapurthala (Punjab), Kunjpura (Haryana), Sujanpur Tihra (Himachal Pradesh) and Nagrota (J&K) have opened the doors to girl cadets in Class VI from the current academic session
 - Q. Haryana — known for producing gritty sportswomen — have entered the portals of the Kunjpura school
 - R. The initial admission trends are encouraging: while a tribal girl from Lahaul has cracked the tough competitive entrance test to secure a seat in Sujanpur Tihra, 10 girls of
 - S. Buoyed by the successful experimentation of admitting girl cadets in the Mizoram Sainik School since 2018-19 and the tentative steps taken subsequently by more schools to follow suit, the government earlier this year, finally, decided to allow all 33 Sainik Schools in the country to take in girls and even reserved 10 per cent seats for them
- A. SPQR B.QRPS C.SPRQ D.PRQS

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

- P. Even though the SC maintained that it didn't want a confrontation,
- Q. There is no respect for the judgments of this court,' it said, warning the Centre of contempt action

- R. its observation that the government was attempting to emasculate tribunals by not making the appointments reflects its frustration
- S. The Supreme Court's outburst over inordinate delay in filling up around 250 vacancies in various tribunals has given rise to apprehensions about a face-off between the government and the judiciary
- A. RSQP B.SRQP C.SPQR D.SPRQ
- 18. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. INDIA had won only 12 medals overall in the Paralympics prior to the just-concluded Tokyo games. In this edition alone, the country's para athletes went on to win a record 19 medals, including five gold, as India finished 24th on the medal table — its all-time-best position.
- Q. A car accident in 2012 left Avani Lekhara wheelchair-bound. Her determination to rise from the ashes like the proverbial phoenix propelled her to excel in shooting. The 19-year-old clinched a gold medal in Tokyo, becoming the first Indian woman ever to achieve this feat in the Paralympics, and followed it with a bronze.
- R. The phenomenal numbers, however, tell only half the story. Every medallist's performance exemplified the triumph of the human spirit against formidable odds. The gritty players did not let disability become an impediment to the pursuit of their dreams.
- S. IAS officer Suhas Yathiraj, currently posted as District Magistrate in Noida, won a silver in badminton, making light of a lower-limb impairment.
- A. SRPQ B.PRSQ C.SRQP D.PRQS
- 19. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The prevalence of such diseases in India — caused by poor dietary habits and lifestyles — is already staggeringly high.
- Q. Jolted by the widespread devastation witnessed during the Covid-19 pandemic, people have become acutely aware of the importance of good health for fighting diseases.
- R. When the pandemic broke out, stress was laid on how those with pre-existing conditions such as hypertension or diabetes were more vulnerable if infected with coronavirus.
- S. In fact, Covid-19 was also seen to induce certain cardiovascular ailments as well as high blood glucose levels.
- A. QRSP B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
- 20. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. It also persists in the mainstream media, especially some TV channels that give a communal spin to news and propagate a distorted narrative.
- Q. Though there is a statutory mechanism under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, not enough is being done to regulate the channels which spew venom day in, day out.
- R. The SC has rightly pulled up a section of the media, particularly web portals and social media platforms, for the proliferation of fake and communally coloured news.
- S. The court has expressed concern that if this problem goes unchecked, it would damage the country's image. The menace, however, is not confined to the likes of YouTube, Twitter and Facebook.
- A. RSQP B.QSRP C.RSPQ D.PRQS

Answers

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

Explanations

- The correct answer is A) To prevent the posting of violence-promoting material by "anti-social elements". According to the passage, the government of Manipur extended the Internet shutdown citing threats to "law and order" and the activities of "anti-social elements", which is used as a euphemism for extremists involved in violent acts or posting violence-promoting material. Although it's mentioned that the government is also aiming to block websites where inflammatory material can be published (option C), this is described as a part of the larger sledgehammer approach rather than the primary reason for the shutdown. The tense relations between the Meiteis and Kukis (option B) and the promotion of e-commerce activities (option D) are described as effects of the shutdown, not reasons for it.
- Option D is incorrect. The paragraph mentions that the Manipur government extended the internet shutdowns due to reasons such as threats to "law and order" and the role of "anti-social elements." However, it does not mention anywhere that the shutdowns were implemented after getting permission from the central government, as mentioned in Section 5(2) of the Telegraph Act, 1885 and Telegraph Rules. Therefore, option D is the incorrect statement.
- B. The indefinite suspension of internet services is illegal, and should adhere to the principle of proportionality and not exceed necessary duration.**
 The passage mentions that the Supreme Court, in Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India (2020), held that the indefinite suspension of Internet services was against the law as it contravened the freedom of speech and the freedom to carry out commercial work using the Internet, both considered as fundamental rights. It added that such suspensions should follow the "principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond necessary duration". This implies that the Supreme Court is against indefinite internet suspensions and emphasizes on a balanced and time-limited approach
- D) I, ii, iv options are true about Internet shutdown in Manipur and option iii is incorrect The passage does not suggest that the Internet shutdown in Manipur has helped restore peace and normalcy. Instead, it is criticized as being an inappropriate measure to enforce law and order.
- C) Critical**
 The passage consistently criticizes the Internet shutdown in Manipur, explaining how it negatively affects economic activity, livelihoods, and fundamental rights. The author also criticizes the government's rationale for the shutdown and its effectiveness in maintaining law and order. This critical tone is maintained throughout the passage.
- C) The impact and critique of Internet shutdowns in conflict situations**
 The main theme of the passage is the criticism of the Internet shutdown in Manipur due to conflicts. The author discusses the negative impact of the shutdown on various sectors, such as economics and livelihoods, and critiques the government's justifications for the shutdown. The

passage also refers to the Supreme Court's stance on such shutdowns. While there are mentions of ethnic conflicts and the right to freedom of speech, these points are presented in the context of the main theme - the critique of the Internet shutdown.

7. A) **Exaggeration**

In this context, "**overkill**" refers to an action or response that is excessively severe or intense compared to what is necessary or required.

8. A) **Flexibility**

Intransigence (noun) – Refusal to change one's views or to agree about something. कट्टरता, हठ

"**Intransigence**" refers to a refusal to change one's views or to agree about something. The antonym "**flexibility**" signifies a readiness to adapt or change, which is opposite to the stubbornness suggested by "**intransigence**".

9. A) In this question, we are asked to select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. The context suggests that the individual feels positively about completing the challenging puzzle. Among the options, '**exhilaration**' (a feeling of excitement or elation) best fits the context and conveys the intended emotion.

10. B) **To the manner born** (phrase) – To do something as though it is coming naturally जन्मजात योग्य

11. **Backstory** (noun) – history, background, origin, past, prehistory पृष्ठभूमि

In the given context, we are speaking about the unique history or 'backstory' of these hippos being the subject of a globally-watched TV series

- **Anomaly** (noun) – Irregularity, abnormality, discrepancy, inconsistency विसंगति
- **Productivity** (noun) – Efficiency, Output, Yield, Production, Performance उत्पादकता
- **Urgency** (noun) – Imperative, exigency, haste, immediacy, आवश्यकता

12. **Extravagance** (noun) – luxury, lavishness, opulence, splendor, indulgence अतिव्यय

In the context, we're talking about the unusual and extravagant purchases of Pablo Escobar.

- **Magnificence** (noun) – Splendour, grandeur, glory, majesty भव्यता
- **Consequence** (noun) – Result, Outcome, Effect, Repercussion, Aftermath परिणाम
- **Emergence** (noun) – appearance, arrival, coming उद्भव

13. **Relocate** (verb) – move, transfer, shift, resettle, transport पुनर्वास करना

This makes sense in the context because the authorities have decided to move the hippos to a new location.

- **Accelerate** (verb) – expedite, speed up, hasten, quicken, Increase तेजी लाना
- **Observe** (verb) – Celebrate, keep; notice, see, perceive, recognize मनाना
- **Resolve** (verb) – solve, settle, come to a decision, put an end to समाधान करना

14. **Opulent** (adjective) – luxurious, sumptuous, grand, affluent, rich धनी

This word refers to extreme wealth or lavishness, which aligns well with the context of the excesses of drug lords.

- **Inclement** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, extreme, violent, stormy खराब
- **Prominent** (adjective) – noticeable, conspicuous, significant, distinct, prominent प्रमुख
- **Paramount** (adjective) – Supreme, topmost, prime, chief, utmost महत्वपूर्ण

15. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, habitually, repeatedly, commonly अक्सर

In this context, the sentence is noting that hippos have **frequently** been posited as a missing link.

16. C) **SPRQ**

S: "Buoyed by the successful experimentation of admitting girl cadets in the Mizoram Sainik School since 2018-19 and the tentative steps taken subsequently by more schools to follow suit, the government earlier this year, finally, decided to allow all 33 Sainik Schools in the country to take in girls and even reserved 10 per cent seats for them."

This sentence should be the starting sentence as it provides a background context and broad policy change.

P: This sentence logically follows after 'S' as it provides specific examples of where the new policy is being implemented

R: The sentence 'R' gives some early results and feedback of the new policy, and should thus come after 'P'

Q: This sentence provides an example of a specific state and should logically come after 'R', once the general trends have been outlined

17. D) **SPRQ**

S: "The Supreme Court's outburst over inordinate delay in filling up around 250 vacancies in various tribunals has given rise to apprehensions about a face-off between the government and the judiciary." **This sentence acts as the opening statement, introducing the issue at hand which is the Supreme Court's anger over vacancies in tribunals, and the potential tension between the government and the judiciary.**

P: "Even though the SC maintained that it didn't want a confrontation," This sentence logically follows the first, as it explores the Supreme Court's perspective and desire to avoid a confrontation despite the escalating issue.

R: its observation that the government was attempting to emasculate tribunals by not making the appointments reflects its frustration." This sentence adds depth to the Supreme Court's stance, elaborating on its frustration with the government's inaction in filling the tribunal vacancies.

Q: "There is no respect for the judgments of this court,' it said, warning the Centre of contempt action." This sentence logically concludes the paragraph. It sums up the Supreme

Court's frustration, claiming a lack of respect for its judgments, and warning of potential legal action.

18. D) **PRQS**

P: Sentence P provides a comparison of India's performance in previous Paralympic games to the record-breaking performance in the Tokyo Paralympics. This sentence serves as an introduction to the topic and thus should be placed first

R: Sentence R builds on P by noting that the sheer number of medals won only tells half the story, and introduces the idea of the individual triumphs of the athletes. This sentence acts as a transition between the general context and specific examples, and therefore comes next

Q: Sentence Q introduces Avani Lekhara's inspiring story. This provides an illustration of the statement made in sentence R about the athletes' triumph over adversity, and thus follows R.

S: Finally, Sentence S provides another individual example of triumph over adversity, in this case the story of Suhas Yathiraj. Placing this sentence last continues the theme established by Q and provides further emphasis on the individual accomplishments of the athletes.

19. A) **QRSP**

Q: The paragraph starts with sentence 'Q' where it introduces the overall topic, which is the heightened awareness of the importance of good health because of the Covid-19 pandemic

R: It logically follows up with 'R', discussing how this awareness was specifically important for those with pre-existing conditions like hypertension or diabetes during the pandemic. It forms a direct link to the next sentence

S: The sentence 'S' builds upon the vulnerability mentioned in 'R', further detailing the additional health complications that Covid-19 could cause, specifically mentioning cardiovascular ailments and high blood glucose levels.

P: Finally, the paragraph concludes with 'P' where it generalizes the scenario to the overall population of India, stating the high prevalence of such diseases and their link to poor dietary habits and lifestyles.

20. C) **RSPQ**

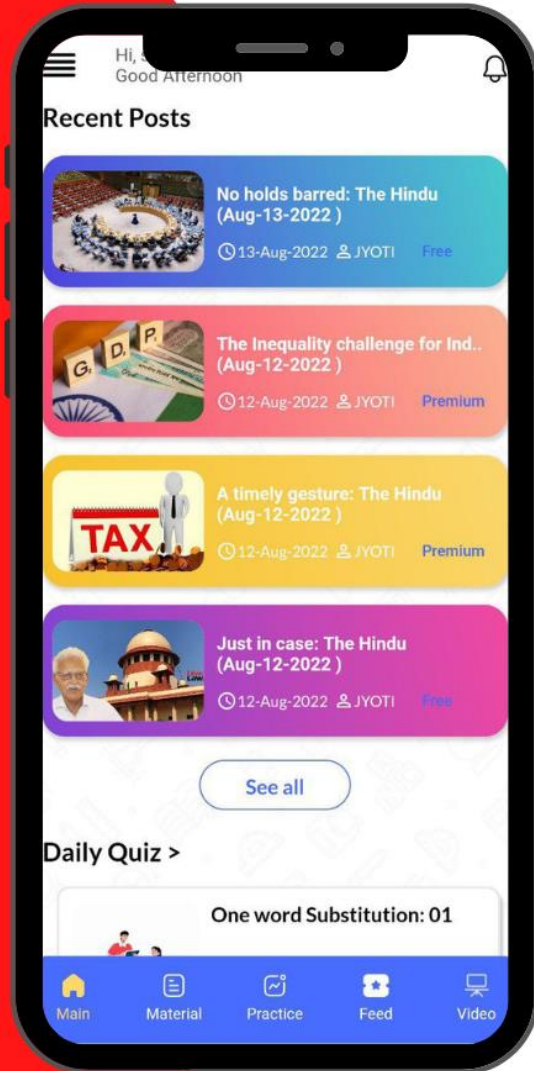
R: R. The SC has rightly pulled up a section of the media, particularly web portals and social media platforms, for the proliferation of fake and communally colored news.

This sentence sets the context of the entire paragraph and introduces the main topic, which is the Supreme Court's concern about fake news spread via different media channels

S: This sentence is a natural follow-up to the previous one, further explaining the court's concerns and that the issue isn't limited to social media platforms

P: After stating the issue isn't confined to social media, this sentence gives examples of how the problem is also found in mainstream media

Q: This is a suitable concluding sentence, showing that despite having regulations in place, not enough is done to control the problem, indicating a call to action or expressing the need for change



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