
Express View on government direction on Indian drug standards: A partial remedy

The government's **directive**, last week, asking medicine manufacturers to **abide by** WHO standards, **is** a much-needed move. In less than a year, at least three serious **adverse** incidents have **dented** the country's reputation as a **reliable** source of **inexpensive generics**. In October 2022, more than 60 children in Gambia died after kidney **complications**, **allegedly** caused by cough syrups made by the Haryana-based Maiden Pharmaceuticals. Less than three months later, **another cold remedy**, manufactured by Marion Biotech in Noida, **was blamed** for the deaths of 19 children in Uzbekistan. In March, **authorities** in Cameroon **incriminated** a batch of cough medicines produced by an Indore-based firm for at least 12 **fatalities**. The WHO has regularly **flagged concerns** about the quality of Indian generics and has found toxic content in seven Indian-made cough syrups. **Surveys** by Indian authorities **have** also **revealed** serious **shortcomings** in at least 160 pharma units. But the country's **policymakers** have **prevaricated** on **addressing** regulatory **loopholes**. They have, instead, **resorted** to **piecemeal** solutions such as cancelling the licences of **violators** — or denying **complicity** as in the Gambia case. **Enforcing** the WHO's protocols **should** be the first step in an urgently needed regulatory **overhaul** of the pharma sector.

According to health ministry data, less than 20 per cent pharma units in the country have WHO certification. Studies have shown that the major companies **outsource** their production to MSME **outfits**, where quality is **often compromised** for cost. Poorly-staffed and under-resourced state regulatory bodies find it hard to **deal with** the ways of these firms whose supply chains regularly involve **fly-by-night** operators. **Investigations** into the Maiden Pharma case, **for instance**, **revealed** that Haryana's drug **monitoring** department was functioning with less than 40 per cent of its **sanctioned** staff strength. Drug inspectors are often **tasked** with **administrative** work related to the cancellation and renewal and inspection of licences. **Scrutiny** of drugs for safety and **efficacy** **suffers** as a result. The country has 29 state government-run and two Central drug testing laboratories. **By all accounts**, this isn't enough.

Experts have, for long, demanded a database on inspections and violations that alerts regulatory authorities, healthcare institutions and doctors. There is, for example, very little information in the **public domain** about the procedures followed during the investigations conducted **in the wake of** the recent cough syrup-related deaths. The regulatory system must now **put its house in order**, **eliminate opacity** and make procedures **robust**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Partial** (adjective) – Incomplete, part, unfinished, half-done, fractional आंशिक, अधूरा
2. **Remedy** (noun) – Solution, cure, antidote, panacea, corrective उपाय
3. **Directive** (noun) – Instruction, order, command, mandate, guideline निर्देश
4. **Abide** (by) (verb) – Follow, adhere to, comply with, obey, observe पालन करना
5. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, detrimental, harmful, negative, deleterious विपरीत/ प्रतिकूल
6. **Dent** (verb) – Damage, harm, mar, tarnish, impair नुकसान पहुंचाना
7. **Reliable** (adjective) – Dependable, trustworthy, consistent, reliable, steady विश्वसनीय
8. **Inexpensive** (adjective) – Cheap, low-cost, low-priced, reasonable, economical, सस्ता
9. **Generic** (noun) – A product, especially a drug, that is no longer protected by a patent and is therefore available for any manufacturer to produce
10. **Complication** (noun) – Difficulty, problem, obstacle, hindrance, dilemma समस्या
11. **Allegedly** (adverb) – Supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, claimed to be कथित रूप से
12. **Blame** (verb) – Accuse, hold responsible, charge, indict, condemn दोषी ठहराना
13. **Incriminate** (verb) – Implicate, involve, accuse, charge, indict दोषी ठहराना
14. **Fatality** (noun) – Death, casualty, mortality, fatality, demise मृत्यु
15. **Flag** (verb) – Indicate, signal, sign, point out, mark संकेत करना
16. **Concern** (noun) – Worry, anxiety, apprehension, unease, distress चिंता
17. **Reveal** (verb) – Disclose, unveil, expose, uncover, demonstrate प्रकट करना
18. **Shortcomings** (noun) – Deficiencies, weaknesses, failings, flaws, faults कमियाँ
19. **Policymaker** (noun) – Decision-maker, lawmaker, administrator, executive नीति निर्माता
20. **Prevaricate** (verb) – Evade, dodge, sidestep, avoid, be evasive टाल-मटोल करना
21. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, handle, confront, deal with समाधान करना

22. **Loophole** (noun) – a means or opportunity of evading a rule, law, etc.
बचाव का रास्ता
23. **Resort** (to) (verb) – Turn to, use, employ, avail oneself of सहारा लेना
24. **Piecemeal** (adjective) – Gradual, step-by-step, bit by bit, incremental थोड़ा-थोड़ा
25. **Violator** (noun) – Transgressor, offender, criminal, culprit उल्लंघक
26. **Complicity** (noun) – Involvement, collusion, participation, implication सहभागिता/ मिलीभगत
27. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, compel, insist, apply, execute लागू करना
28. **Overhaul** (noun) – Revamp, refurbishment, restructure, improvement, reform सुधार
29. **Outsource** (verb) – Contract out, subcontract, assign, relocate, delegate बाहरी स्रोत से काम करवाना
30. **Outfit** (noun) – Organization, group, team, unit, set-up संगठन
31. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, usually अक्सर
32. **Compromise** (verb) – weaken or harm by accepting standards that are lower than is desirable. समझौता करना
33. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, confront, address, tackle सामना करना
34. **Fly-by-night** (adjective) – Unreliable, untrustworthy, shady, doubtful, risky गैरज़िम्मेदार
35. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to illustrate, such as उदाहरण के लिए
36. **Monitor** (verb) – Supervise, oversee, observe, watch, track निगरानी करना
37. **Sanctioned** (adjective) – Approved, authorized, allowed, permitted, endorsed स्वीकृत
38. **Task** (with) (verb) – Assign, entrust, charge, allocate किसी कार्य के लिए देना
39. **Administrative** (adjective) – Managerial, supervisory, directive, controlling प्रशासनिक
40. **Scrutiny** (noun) – Examination, inspection, review, analysis, assessment निरीक्षण
41. **Efficacy** (noun) – Effectiveness, efficiency, potency, power प्रभावशीलता
42. **By all accounts** (phrase) – According to everyone, by general agreement, as per information सभी के अनुसार

43. **Public domain** (noun) – open to the public, freely available सार्वजनिक होना
44. **In the wake of** (phrase) – Following, subsequent to, as a result of के परिणामस्वरूप
45. **Put one's house in order** (phrase) – to solve your own problems अपने मामलों को व्यवस्थित करना
46. **Eliminate** (verb) – Eradicate, remove, discard, get rid of हटाना
47. **Opacity** (noun) – Obscurity, non-transparency, incomprehensibility, ambiguity अस्पष्टता
48. **Robust** (adjective) – Strong, resilient, sturdy, durable मजबूत

Summary of the Editorial

1. The government has directed medicine manufacturers to adhere to WHO standards.
2. Three severe incidents within a year tainted India's image as a trustworthy source of affordable generics.
3. In October 2022, over 60 children in Gambia died due to kidney complications from a cough syrup produced by Maiden Pharmaceuticals.
4. Another incident involved 19 children's deaths in Uzbekistan, linked to a remedy from Marion Biotech.
5. In March, a cough medicine batch from an Indore firm was implicated in 12 deaths in Cameroon.
6. The WHO has repeatedly raised concerns over Indian generics, detecting toxic substances in seven Indian cough syrups.
7. Indian surveys found critical issues in 160 pharma units, but officials have been slow to address regulatory gaps.
8. Current measures, like canceling licenses or denying involvement, are inadequate.
9. Only about 20% of pharma units in India hold WHO certification.
10. Major pharmaceutical companies often outsource to MSMEs, sacrificing quality for cost.
11. State regulatory bodies, under-resourced and understaffed, struggle to regulate firms with dubious supply chains.
12. For example, during the Maiden Pharma incident, Haryana's drug monitoring was operating with under 40% of required staff.
13. Drug inspectors' focus often shifts from drug scrutiny to administrative tasks.
14. India's current number of drug testing labs (31 in total) is insufficient.
15. Experts call for a comprehensive inspections and violations database to alert stakeholders and increase transparency in the regulatory system.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what are some reasons for the subpar quality of pharmaceuticals in India?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Lack of clear guidelines from the WHO.
 - B. Corruption within the Indian health ministry.
 - C. Inadequate staffing and resources in regulatory bodies.
 - D. Excessive intervention from foreign authorities.
2. **What can be inferred from the passage about the government's approach to addressing the issues with Indian drug standards before the directive to abide by WHO standards?**
 - A. The government had already enforced stringent regulations that were closely aligned with WHO standards.
 - B. The government frequently conducted comprehensive investigations into all drug-related incidents.
 - C. The government took decisive action only against the pharmaceutical companies found at fault.
 - D. The government has mainly resorted to piecemeal solutions and avoided a comprehensive regulatory overhaul.
3. **According to the passage, what has been a consistent issue with Indian pharma units?**
 - A. They are over-staffed and over-resourced.
 - B. All Indian pharma units are WHO certified.
 - C. They only produce high-cost medications.
 - D. Quality is often compromised for cost, especially in outsourced production.
4. In the second paragraph, what does the word "**opacity**" mean?
 - A. Colorfulness
 - B. Transparency
 - C. Complexity
 - D. Lack of transparency
5. **What tone does the author adopt in the passage about the government's direction on Indian drug standards?**
 - A. Indifferent
 - B. Celebratory
 - C. Critical
 - D. Enthusiastic
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words. The group following and attending to some important person, A funeral procession.**
 - A. Hardened
 - B. Cortege
 - C. Geology
 - D. Jurisdiction
7. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the given sentence.

The professor demonstrated his eloquence during the captivating lecture on ancient civilizations.

- A. Demonstrated
 - B. Eloquence
 - C. Captivating
 - D. Civilizations
8. Replace the underlined word with its synonym to make the sentence more meaningful. She bought a new outfit for her baby because the old one was soiled.
- A. polluted
 - B. tarnished
 - C. contaminated
 - D. dirty
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
India crossed an impressive milestone of achieving remittances inflow of more than/ in a jugalbandi of sorts,/ \$100 billion in tandem with a /record services exports of more than \$300 billion in 2022.
- A. India crossed an impressive milestone of achieving remittances inflow of more than in a jugalbandi of sorts, \$100 billion in tandem with a record services exports of more than \$300 billion in 2022.
 - B. In a jugalbandi of sorts, India crossed an impressive milestone of achieving remittances inflow of more than \$100 billion in tandem with a record services exports of more than \$300 billion in 2022.
 - C. India crossed an impressive milestone of achieving remittances inflow of more than \$100 billion in tandem with a in a jugalbandi of sorts, record services exports of more than \$300 billion in 2022.
 - D. In a jugalbandi of sorts, \$100 billion in tandem with a India crossed an impressive milestone of achieving remittances inflow of more than record services exports of more than \$300 billion in 2022.
10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom
He was so scared, he turned tail as soon as he saw the dog.
- A. To confront bravely
 - B. To ignore completely
 - C. To run away in fear
 - D. To talk non-stop
11. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**

1. IN a sign that the Covid-scarred Indian economy is limping back to normalcy, GST collections have crossed the Rs 1 lakh crore mark for the first time in the current financial year.
 - A. The gross GST revenue collected in October was Rs 1,05,155 crore, 10 per cent higher than the figure for the same month last year.
 - B. It shows that the ongoing festive season is witnessing a surge in demand, a trend that is expected to continue throughout this month as well.
 - C. Sustaining the rise in consumption would be a challenge, considering that there is a likelihood of a second wave of the pandemic later this year.
 - D. The uncertainty caused by the pandemic — and the lockdown — forced many people to prefer saving to spending as far as possible, but with the virus ebbing for the time being, penny-pinching seems to have decreased.
2. If the Covid caseload stays under control with a high rate of recoveries, Central and state governments should set in motion a comprehensive plan for a faster pace of economic recovery.
 - A. BDCA
 - B. ACDB
 - C. ABDC
 - D. DCBA
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
 - P. Rooting out the drug menace remains an uphill battle in India as the number of adults, youngsters and children taking drugs continues to soar
 - Q. Children account for a fairly large proportion of those consuming hazardous and habit-forming drugs
 - R. Particularly distressing for the region are the facts that Punjab and Haryana figure among the states with the maximum drug users and Chandigarh is placed at the third spot among the UTs;
 - S. These disturbing statistics came to the fore in a report tabled by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in the Lok Sabha on Thursday
 - A. PQSR
 - B. PSRQ
 - C. SQPR
 - D. RQPS
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
 - P. Who refused to pawn their convictions to buy peace of shame.
 - Q. And I realise how harrowing it would have been for those adults of the time (1975-1977).
 - R. It rekindles some disturbing childhood memories.
 - S. I am guilty of forgetting birthdays and anniversaries, but June 25 never ceases to remind me of the Emergency.
 - A. RPQS
 - B. RSPQ
 - C. SRQP
 - D. SPRQ
14. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
 - P. This case reinforces Haryana's poor record in gender ratio.
 - Q. The chilling incident of a heartless grandma allegedly drowning her 'unwanted' infant granddaughter — the third in the family — in a septic tank in a Gurugram village yet again highlights the persistent prevalence of the social evil that refuses to die down.

- R. While a considerable improvement in the sex ratio at birth (SRB) was witnessed since 2014 when the sex ratio was an abysmally skewed 871 women for 1,000 men, this year has seen a setback with the SRB till July 2020 dropping to 914 against 923 in 2019.
- S. In the face of the continual preference for a male child caused by a mindset culturally conditioned to consider girls as a liability, many a daughter continues to be killed in the womb or soon after birth.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

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

- P. The launch of 5G hijacked the headlines because it is expected to improve the whole spectrum of our lives as speedily.
- Q. India itself has contributed two versions, sounding the same if differently spelt.
- R. At the top of the cultural bandwidth is JS Bach's rousing 'Air On The G-string'; at the lowlier end is the strip-tease dancer's arousing non-garment.
- S. It's a Big deal. Really? The 'G' has been around forever.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

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

- P. The PM's sleek and spotted 72nd 'budday' present was a showstopper worthy of India's own 75th.
- Q. So, rather than the usual caterwauling let us wish Oban, Tbilisi, Siyaya, Sasha & Co a quick recovery from their designer-jet lag.
- R. God and Dr Laurie Marker forbid, it won't come down to Babloo, Dabloo, Taploo, or, most insulting of all, Tiger.
- S. Asha, who arrived nameless, was christened by Modiji himself. Hopefully the rest will be spared lowlier Kuno handlers calling them by the more manageable and asli Indian Rani, Raja etc.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR

Comprehension

In January, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) constituted a panel headed by Delhi's lieutenant governor to find ways to _____1_____ the Yamuna in the capital. Six months later, a status report submitted by the Delhi government shows that there's scarcely any reduction in the river's pollution levels. It lists a _____2_____ of problems that have been known for long: The city's sewage treatment plants do not operate to their full capacity and untreated or partially treated sewage flows into the river. A large number of localities, inhabited by the poor, _____3_____ not covered by the network of pipes that take sewage to treatment plants. As a result, the water of the river in most of _____4_____ stretch in the capital is not fit for bathing quality.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Settle
B. Occupy

- C. Rejuvenate
 - D. Reside
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. Signify
 - B. Fatality
 - C. Litany
 - D. Possibly
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. Are
 - B. Was
 - C. Were
 - D. Is
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. Its
 - B. There
 - C. They
 - D. His

Answers

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

Explanations

1. C) Inadequate staffing and resources in regulatory bodies.
The passage discusses several problems that have led to serious quality issues in the Indian pharmaceutical sector. However, it does not mention anything about a lack of clear guidelines from the WHO (option A), corruption within the Indian health ministry (option B), or excessive intervention from foreign authorities (option D). Instead, the passage points to problems such as a shortage of staff in the drug monitoring department and a lack of resources for regulatory bodies. For example, the author states, "Investigations into the Maiden Pharma case, for instance, revealed that Haryana's drug monitoring department was functioning with less than 40 per cent of its sanctioned staff strength."
2. **D) The government has mainly resorted to piecemeal solutions and avoided a comprehensive regulatory overhaul.**
The passage highlights that the government's response to incidents concerning the quality of Indian generics and other drug-related issues has been characterized by a lack of decisive action. Instead of implementing systematic reforms to address regulatory loopholes, the government has mostly opted for short-term measures, such as cancelling licenses or denying complicity in specific cases. This indicates that the approach has been more fragmented and reactive rather than systematic and proactive.
3. **D) Quality is often compromised for cost, especially in outsourced production.**
The passage highlights the problems related to Indian drug standards, particularly in the context of inexpensive generics. It emphasizes the regulatory loopholes and the fact that quality is often compromised for cost. Specifically, the text states, "Studies have shown that the major companies outsource their production to MSME outfits, where quality is often compromised for cost." This directly supports option D as the correct answer.
4. **D) Lack of transparency**
In the context of the second paragraph, the word "opacity" refers to the lack of information or clarity in the public domain about the procedures followed during the investigations. It conveys a sense of concealment or obscurity in the regulatory system, meaning there is a lack of transparency.
5. **C) Critical**
The author's tone in this passage is critical. The writer expresses concern about the serious adverse incidents related to Indian generics, the lack of regulatory oversight, and the inefficiency of the existing system. They also highlight the urgent need for a regulatory overhaul of the pharma sector and criticize the government's partial and piecemeal

solutions to the problems, reflecting a critical stance on the government's approach to Indian drug standards.

6. B) **Cortege** – The group following and attending to some important person, A funeral procession. जूलूस
- **Hardened** – Not affected by anything कठोर
 - **Geology** – The science of earth's history and rocks भूविज्ञान
 - **Jurisdiction** – A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised क्षेत्राधिकार
7. B. **Eloquence** (The correct spelling is "eloquence")
8. D) The word '**soiled**' in the given sentence refers to the old outfit being unclean. Out of the given options, 'dirty' is the closest synonym that captures the intended meaning, as it also refers to something being unclean or covered in dirt. The other options, such as 'polluted,' 'tarnished,' and 'contaminated,' do not fit as well in the context of an outfit being unclean.
9. B) In a jugalbandi of sorts, India crossed an impressive milestone of achieving remittances inflow of more than \$100 billion in tandem with a record services exports of more than \$300 billion in 2022.
10. C) **Turn tail** (phrase) – to run away in fear: डर के मारे भाग जाना।
11. C) **ABDC**
1ABDC2

1: The paragraph starts with sentence 1, which sets the context that the Indian economy is showing signs of recovery from Covid, indicated by GST collections crossing a particular mark for the first time in the current financial year.

A: Sentence A logically follows 1, as it gives specific details about the amount of GST revenue collected in October and how it compares with the previous year. This sentence is linked to 1 via the noun-pronoun relationship. "The gross GST revenue" refers back to the "GST collections" mentioned in sentence 1.

B: Sentence B then connects to A. It explains the reason behind this increase in GST collections — the ongoing festive season is boosting demand, which is expected to continue. This continues the narrative from the details of the GST collection by explaining possible reasons for the increase.

D: Sentence D comes next as it expands on the changing spending habits of the public with the decrease of the pandemic's effects, further explaining the increased GST collections. The phrase "the virus ebbing for the time being" shows a time sequence, linking it to the previous statements about the current situation (the festive season and its impact).

C: Sentence C is placed after D because it brings in the aspect of challenge or uncertainty looking into the future, considering the possibility of a second wave of the pandemic. This introduces a potential problem to the current positive trend, creating a transition to the solution proposed in sentence 2.

2: Finally, sentence 2 concludes the paragraph by suggesting a plan if the positive Covid situation continues, linking back to the situation described in sentence C (the likelihood of a second wave). It naturally concludes the paragraph by proposing a course of action, which is typical for conclusion sentences.

12. **B) PSRQ**

P: provides an introduction to the issue, therefore it should logically be the starting sentence of the paragraph.

S: "These", which refers back to some statistics mentioned in previous sentences. Since sentence P sets up the general topic, sentence S would logically follow it, as it is providing more detail about the problem introduced in sentence P.

R: This sentence comes after S because it gives specific data from the report mentioned in sentence S. It's the next level of detail, narrowing the focus from the general problem in India to specific regions where the problem is particularly severe

Q: This sentence comes last because it gives another specific detail from the report mentioned in S and expanded upon in R. After knowing the regions most affected, understanding the demographic of the population (children) who account for a large proportion of those consuming drugs provides additional context to the problem being discussed.

13. **C) SRQP**

S: This sentence introduces a significant memory - the Emergency. Hence, this sentence is an effective beginning for the passage.

R: Here, the pronoun "It" refers to a previously mentioned subject. This suggests that this sentence follows another sentence that introduces a subject that "It" can refer to. In this case, "It" refers to the "June 25" memory of the Emergency mentioned in sentence S.

Q: The use of "And" at the start indicates that this sentence is a continuation or further realization from a previous sentence. "It" again refers back to the "Emergency" mentioned in S and the memories brought up in R.

P: The use of the relative pronoun "Who" at the start of the sentence suggests that it is referring back to a group of people mentioned in the previous sentence - the adults from the time of the Emergency in Q.

14. **A) QSPR**

Q: The sentence talks about a chilling incident highlighting a persistent social evil. We don't know what this social evil is yet.

S: The sentence discusses the cultural preference for male children, leading to killing of girls in the womb or soon after birth. The social evil hinted in Q seems to be this gender bias

P: This sentence discusses Haryana's poor record in gender ratio. This aligns with the issue introduced in S and provides more context.

R: This sentence details changes in the sex ratio at birth (SRB) over time in Haryana, providing specific data that relates to the general issue introduced in S and P.

PSRQ: The sequence starts with Haryana's record which hasn't been introduced yet and ends with the chilling incident, which seems out of place.

QSRP: The sequence ends with Haryana's poor record, but we're left hanging without the specific data given in R.

PQSR: This starts with Haryana's record without context, and ends with the issue of preference for male children, which should come before the data in R.

15. **B) PSRQ**

P: This sentence sets the stage and introduces the topic - the launch of 5G. It makes sense for this to be the first sentence because it provides context for the rest of the paragraph.

S: The pronoun "It" in this sentence refers to the subject introduced in the previous sentence, which is 5G. The sentence is continuing the discussion from sentence P about the impact of the launch of 5G, which is why it follows P.

R: Now that the letter 'G' and its significance have been discussed in the context of 5G, the conversation is steered towards a broader interpretation of 'G' in the cultural context. Hence, this sentence follows S.

Q: Finally, sentence Q follows R by furthering the discussion around variations of 'G', with a specific reference to contributions from India. The implication here is that India has contributed two variations of something related to 'G', in a similar vein to the previous sentence's discussion of the varied cultural meanings of 'G'

16. **D) PQSR**

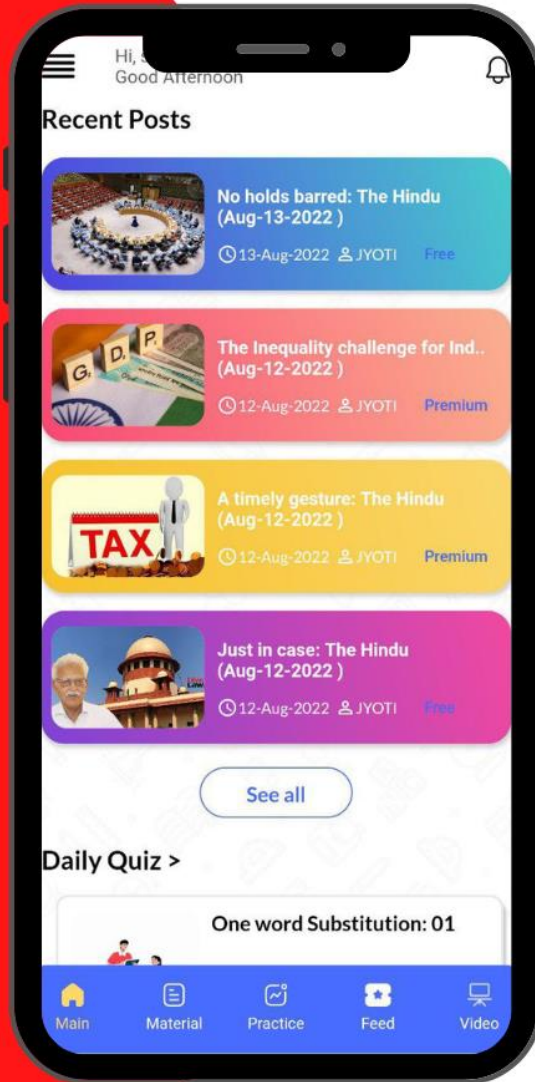
P: Sentence P sets up the context by mentioning the PM's birthday and the 75th celebration. This is a logical place to start

Q: Sentence Q introduces the names 'Oban, Tbilisi, Siyaya, Sasha & Co', which likely refer to the entities that are part of the PM's 'budday' present. The mention of 'designer-jet lag' indicates a travel or movement of these entities, likely part of the birthday present's showstopper aspect.

S: In this paragraph, a character named Asha, who "arrived nameless", was christened by the PM (Modiji). This paragraph builds on the previous one, hinting that Asha could be a part of the PM's birthday present. The final sentence in this paragraph mentions 'the rest' indicating there are more entities like Asha.

R: The last paragraph, R, continues the discussion on potential names, reiterating the idea from paragraph S about the hope that these characters will not be given names like Babloo, Dabloo, Taploo, or Tiger.

17. C) 'Rejuvenate' प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह यामुना नदी को Delhi में पुनः स्थापित करने के तरीके खोजने के context में सबसे उचित है। 'Settle', 'Occupy' और 'Reside' का अर्थ होता है बसना, कब्जा करना और निवास करना जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Rejuvenate' would be used to fill in because it is the most appropriate in the context of finding ways to revitalize the Yamuna River in the capital, Delhi. 'Settle', 'Occupy' and 'Reside' mean to settle down, to take possession, and to live respectively, which are not correct in this context.
18. C) 'Litany' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "litany" का अर्थ होता है लंबी सूची या समान प्रकार की बातों की लम्बी सूची। जबकि 'Signify' का अर्थ होता है संकेत करना, 'Fatality' का अर्थ होता है मृत्यु, और 'Possibly' का अर्थ होता है संभवतः, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Litany' should be used because it means a lengthy recitation or a long list of similar items. Whereas 'Signify' means to indicate, 'Fatality' means death, and 'Possibly' means potentially, which are not suitable in this context.
19. A) The sentence here is discussing a present situation related to a large number of localities. The verb needs to agree with the subject "a large number of localities" in terms of number and tense. As "localities" is a plural noun and the sentence is in the present tense, we use the plural present tense verb "are". Option B "Was", option C "Were" and option D "Is" are incorrect because they do not agree with the subject "a large number of localities" in terms of tense and number.
- यहां sentence एक बड़ी संख्या में स्थानों के वर्तमान स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा कर रहा है। verb को a large number of localities" के अनुसार संख्या और tense में सहमत होना चाहिए। चूंकि "localities" एक plural noun है और sentence present tense में है, हम "are" का use करते हैं। विकल्प B "Was", विकल्प C "Were" और विकल्प D "Is" गलत हैं क्योंकि वे संख्या और tense के हिसाब से "a large number of localities" के साथ सहमत नहीं होते हैं।
20. A) 'Its' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'its' यहाँ नदी (यमुना) के संदर्भ में इसकी लंबाई को संदर्भित कर रहा है। 'There', 'They' और 'His' इस context में गलत हैं क्योंकि वे सही grammar या अर्थ को प्रदान नहीं करते हैं।
- 'Its' will be used as it is referring to the stretch of the river (Yamuna) in this context. 'There', 'They', and 'His' are incorrect in this context as they do not provide the correct grammar or meaning. 'Its' is a possessive pronoun and it is used to indicate possession or ownership. In this case, it is used to denote the stretch of the river. The other options, 'There', 'They', and 'His' are not grammatically correct because they do not provide the necessary possessive meaning required in this context.



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