

Carry on, doctor: On the amended Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill

Doctors must not fear **prosecution** unless **gross negligence** is proven

The **proverbial slip between the cup and lip** was in evidence when the Union Home Minister's **assurance** on the floor of the Lok Sabha **was at variance with** the actual **amendment** on punishment for doctors in cases of death due to negligence. Amit Shah initially said: "If someone died due to medical negligence by doctors it was treated as **culpable homicide** not **amounting to** murder. I am bringing an amendment today. Doctors have been **exempted** from punishment [under this section]. The Indian Medical Association [IMA] had requested us [for the exemption]." The amended Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita **Bill**, 2023, passed since, however **did** not provide that **blanket exemption** to doctors. Instead, the amended Section 106(1) specifies that a registered medical practitioner (RMP) shall be punished with **imprisonment** up to two years and a fine. **In effect**, the **punishment** for doctors as specified under Section 304(A) of the Indian Penal Code that the BNSS replaces, **has** been retained. With the IMA still thanking the government despite the **status quo** situation, a **deft look** behind the scenes **reveals** that **a draft Bill** submitted to the **Parliamentary Standing Committee** on the issue, actually **suggested** a seven-year **imprisonment** term for death due to negligence in case of an RMP. The IMA then submitted to the Standing Committee that there was no **mens rea** or criminal **intent** in the relationship between the patient and the doctor, and thus the increased punishment was not justified. The committee then reduced the imprisonment to five years, which finally rested at two years, as the law was passed.

It is **pertinent** to look at **the index case** that defined guidelines relating to medical negligence — Jacob Mathew vs State of Punjab & Anr. (2005). The court **held** that the negligence should be 'gross', of a significantly high degree, and consequently, criminal **liability** would come up only if the physician's act can be **demonstrated** to be negligent or **reckless**, causing death. Even during prosecution, at various levels, the **weight** is on the opinion of a similarly qualified expert on whether negligence on the part of the doctor **led to** death. While it may be argued that doctors thus enjoy adequate protection under the law in the **execution** of their duties, the reality is that the **incidence** of violence against medical professionals **is indeed** increasing. To offer doctors refuge from fear of **assault** while **discharging** their duty, and to ensure that any **decision** made **is** not **clouded** or **impaired** from such fear is important. No one is above the law, but any **attempt** to **demonise** doctors for deaths that occur **may** cause them to **hold back** from giving patients the best available care. That, under no circumstances, is acceptable.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- Liability (noun) – Obligation, duty, responsibility, charge, दायित्व

Vocabulary

1. **Carry on** (phrasal verb) – Continue, persist, maintain, uphold, persevere जारी रखना; आगे बढ़ो
2. **Amended** (adjective) – Modified, altered, revised, adjusted, changed संशोधित
3. **Prosecution** (noun) – Legal action, litigation, trial, legal proceeding, lawsuit मुकदमा
4. **Gross** (adjective) – very unpleasant; repulsive, disgusting, abhorrent, घोर
5. **Negligence** (noun) – Carelessness, neglect, inattention, oversight, dereliction लापरवाही
6. **Proverbial** (adjective) – Famous, well-known, legendary, traditional, customary प्रसिद्ध
7. **Slip between the cup and lip** (phrase) – A miss at the last moment, a failure when success seemed certain, an unexpected problem, sudden disappointment, unforeseen issue अंतिम क्षण में चूक
8. **Assurance** (noun) – Guarantee, promise, assertion, pledge, commitment आश्वासन
9. **At variance with** (phrase) – In disagreement with, at odds with, conflicting with, contrary to, inconsistent with से अलग
10. **Amendment** (noun) – Alteration, modification, revision, change, adjustment संशोधन
11. **Culpable** (adjective) – Blameworthy, guilty, responsible, liable, at fault दोषी
12. **Homicide** (noun) – Murder, manslaughter, killing, slaying, assassination हत्या
13. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – Equal, be equivalent to, be tantamount to, constitute, comprise के बराबर होना
14. **Exempt** (verb) – Excuse, relieve, free, spare, absolve छूट देना
15. **Blanket** (adjective) – Comprehensive, total, all-inclusive, universal, sweeping व्यापक
16. **Exemption** (noun) – Immunity, dispensation, freedom, relief, exclusion छूट
17. **Imprisonment** (noun) – Incarceration, confinement, jailing, detention, custody कारावास
18. **In effect** (phrase) – Essentially, effectively, in essence, virtually, practically वास्तव में
19. **Status quo** (noun) – Current situation, existing state, present condition, state of affairs, existing circumstances यथास्थिति
20. **Deft** (adjective) – Skillful, adept, proficient, dexterous, nimble कुशल

21. **Parliamentary Standing Committee** (noun) – A permanent committee in a parliament that focuses on a specific area of government affairs. संसदीय स्थायी समिति
22. **Mens rea** (noun) – Criminal intent, guilty mind, culpable mind, intent to commit a crime आपराधिक मानसिकता
23. **Intent** (noun) – Intention, purpose, aim, objective, goal इरादा
24. **Pertinent** (adjective) – Relevant, applicable, germane, appropriate, related प्रासंगिक/ उचित
25. **Index case** (noun) – the first known case in a group of people of a disease or medical condition that can be passed on to others, either through infection or in the genes:
26. **Hold** (verb) – to have an opinion, etc. कोई राय आदि रखना
27. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, illustrate, prove, exhibit, display प्रदर्शित करना
28. **Reckless** (adjective) – Careless, rash, heedless, irresponsible, thoughtless लापरवाह
29. **Weight** (noun) – Importance, significance, influence, consequence, gravity महत्त्व
30. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, contribute to, give rise to वजह बनना
31. **Execution** (noun) – Implementation, performance, carrying out, enactment, accomplishment क्रियान्वयन
32. **Incidence** (noun) – Occurrence, frequency, rate, prevalence, instance घटनाक्रम
33. **Indeed** (adverb) – Actually, in fact, truly, really, certainly वास्तव में
34. **Assault** (noun) – Attack, aggression, battery, violence, onslaught हमला
35. **Discharge** (verb) – Complete or carry out निर्वहन करना
36. **Cloud** (verb) – Obscure, confuse, blur, muddle, befog धुंधला करना
37. **Impair** (verb) – Weaken, harm, damage, reduce, deteriorate बिगाड़ना/ खराब करना
38. **Demonise** (verb) – Vilify, denigrate, malign, condemn, stigmatize दुष्प्रचार करना
39. **Hold back** (phrase) – Restrain, inhibit, suppress, control, withhold रोकना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Context:** The Union Home Minister Amit Shah assured the Lok Sabha about changes in the punishment for medical negligence by doctors.
2. **Initial Assurance:** Shah initially stated that doctors would be exempted from punishment in cases of death due to medical negligence, following a request from the Indian Medical Association (IMA).
3. **Amended Bill:** However, the amended Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, did not provide a complete exemption for doctors.
4. **Specific Provisions:** The amended Section 106(1) prescribes imprisonment up to two years and a fine for registered medical practitioners (RMPs) in cases of negligence.
5. **Comparison with IPC:** This punishment aligns with Section 304(A) of the Indian Penal Code, which the Bill replaces.
6. **IMA's Reaction:** Despite the lack of full exemption, the IMA thanked the government, possibly acknowledging a compromise from an initially suggested harsher punishment.
7. **Initial Draft Proposal:** A draft Bill recommended a seven-year imprisonment term for negligence leading to death.
8. **IMA's Argument:** The IMA argued against increased punishment, stating the absence of criminal intent in doctor-patient relationships.
9. **Standing Committee's Role:** The Parliamentary Standing Committee adjusted the proposed imprisonment to five years, and it was eventually set at two years in the final law.
10. **Jacob Mathew Case Reference:** The case set guidelines for medical negligence, emphasizing that only 'gross' negligence warrants criminal liability.
11. **Expert Opinion in Prosecution:** Prosecution for medical negligence relies on the opinion of a similarly qualified expert to determine if the doctor's actions led to death.
12. **Legal Protection for Doctors:** While the law protects doctors, the reality includes increasing violence against medical professionals.
13. **Fear of Assault:** Addressing doctors' fear of assault is crucial to ensure unbiased and best possible patient care.
14. **Legal Responsibility:** Emphasizing that no one is above the law, including doctors.
15. **Risk of Impaired Care:** Warning against demonizing doctors for patient deaths, as it could lead to compromised patient care.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **In the context of the amended Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, which statement best reflects the changes made to the legal position regarding medical negligence?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The Bill exempts doctors from any form of punishment in cases of medical negligence.
 - B. It replaces the existing laws with a stipulation of seven years imprisonment for negligence resulting in death.
 - C. The Bill proposes a two-year imprisonment and a fine for registered medical practitioners found guilty of negligence.
 - D. It increases the punishment under Section 304(A) of the Indian Penal Code for medical negligence.
2. **According to the passage, what is the significant legal precedent that influences the current understanding of medical negligence in the context of the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill?**
 - A. The Indian Medical Association vs Union of India (2010)
 - B. Jacob Mathew vs State of Punjab & Anr. (2005)
 - C. Bharatiya Medical Council vs State of Kerala (2015)
 - D. Doctor's Association vs Union of India (2008)
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Sympathetic
4. **What is the subtitle of the passage discussing the amended Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill and its impact on doctors?**
 - A. Legal Implications for Medical Negligence
 - B. The Challenge of Medical Accountability
 - C. Protecting Doctors from Unjust Prosecution
 - D. Legislative Changes in Medical Practice
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the current legal provisions for medical negligence in India?**
 - A. The amended Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, completely exempts doctors from any form of punishment in cases of medical negligence, aligning with the initial statement of the Union Home Minister.
 - B. The Indian Medical Association (IMA) successfully advocated for the removal of all legal consequences for doctors in cases of medical negligence, resulting in the complete abolition of imprisonment terms.
 - C. Despite the amendments to the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, doctors can still face legal consequences, including imprisonment, for medical negligence, although the severity has been moderated from initial proposals.

- D. The Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, has increased the penalties for medical negligence to a maximum of seven years imprisonment, reflecting the Indian Medical Association's (IMA) submission to the Parliamentary Standing Committee.
6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
- The politician was accused of accepting bribes and lied about it to the public.
- A. of accepting bribes
 - B. The politician was accused
 - C. and lied about it
 - D. to the public
7. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
- Paragon
- A. Transient
 - B. Epitome
 - C. Associate
 - D. Grumpy
8. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- A. Through these experiences, Sarah gained a newfound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world, and returned home with a renewed sense of purpose and passion.
 - B. Sarah had always dreamed of traveling the world, but she never had the opportunity to do so until she graduated from college.
 - C. Along the way, she encountered a diverse array of individuals, each with their own unique stories and perspectives.
 - D. With her degree in hand, she set off on a backpacking adventure across Europe, eager to explore new cultures and meet new people.
- A. BACD
 - B. CBAD
 - C. DBCA
 - D. BDCA
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.
- The playwright borrowed the _____ (crux) of plot from Shakespeare.
- A. peel
 - B. subsistence
 - C. essence
 - D. Blueprint
10. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
- An imperfection; a blemish, a crack
- A. Flaunt
 - B. Fleck

- C. Flaw
D. Flea
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
He lost the golden opportunity due to his habit of **procrastination**.
A. indecisiveness
B. impulsiveness
C. inquisitiveness
D. Submissiveness
12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Syam does not **intervene** in others' affairs.
A. Meddle
B. Speak
C. Trouble
D. Help
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
The text _____ (implies) to several themes that need closer examination.
A. alludes
B. deceives
C. embellishes
D. Apprehends
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**
According to a report / every day / thousands of animals / are slautered.
A. thousands of animals
B. are slautered
C. every day
D. According to a report
15. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Piyush is **inexperienced** in leather industry
A. in great hands
B. a sore thumb
C. hang fire
D. a greenhorn
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(A) to simplify filling taxes
(B) to a single flat rate
(C) the current five rates
(D) by narrowing
(E) Forbes wanted

- A. EBDCA
- B. ECDAB
- C. EDACB
- D. EADCB

17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

She killed the cockroach.

- A. The cockroach was being killed by her.
- B. The cockroach is killed by her.
- C. The cockroach was killed by her.
- D. The cockroach has been killed by her.

18. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The student asked the teacher a question during class.

- A. A question was asked by the student to the teacher during class.
- B. A question is being asked by the student to the teacher during class.
- C. A question asked by the student to the teacher during class.
- D. A question will be asked by the student to the teacher during class.

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

People were _____ to safe places by the rescue team after the earthquake.

- A. ebacuated
- B. evacuated
- C. evkuated
- D. Evakuated

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A) Electronic waste is a huge challenge to the world today.
- B) But the unrequired purchase by consumers cannot be halted.
- C) However, an awareness on reduce and reuse can be of great help.
- D) Recycling industries are working hard to reduce the burden of waste.

- A. DBAC
- B. ABCD
- C. DABC
- D. ADBC

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

All the housewives who went to the Kalpatharu Supermarket in Bengaluru had one great ambition: to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her (1)_____. For this was what that notice just inside the entrance promised. It said: 'Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This may be your (2)_____ day!' For several weeks Mrs. Batliwala hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky (3)_____. Unlike her friends she never gave up hope. Her kitchen was full of things

which she did not need. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the supermarket would approach her and say “Madam, this is your lucky day. (4)_____ in your basket is free.” On Saturday morning, Mrs. Batliwala went to the supermarket and bought only tea. She went to the cash desk when the manager of the supermarket come up to her and said. “You are our lucky customer and everything in your basket is (5)_____ !”

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

- A. cloths
- B. shopping
- C. sugar
- D. Jewellery

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

- A. easy
- B. lucky
- C. smart
- D. Happy

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

- A. seller
- B. day
- C. women
- D. Customer

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

- A. products
- B. sample
- C. everything
- D. Packets

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

- A. yours
- B. expensive
- C. cheap
- D. free

Answers

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C 11.A 12.A
 13. A 14.B 15.D 16.D 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.D 21.B 22.B 23.D 24.C
 25. D

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- C) The Bill proposes a two-year imprisonment and a fine for registered medical practitioners found guilty of negligence.**

The passage clearly states that the amended Section 106(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, does not provide a blanket exemption for doctors. Instead, it specifies a punishment of imprisonment up to two years and a fine for registered medical practitioners found guilty of negligence. This contradicts option A, which incorrectly suggests total exemption. Option B is incorrect as the seven-year term was a suggestion in a draft bill, not the final amendment. Option D is also incorrect as the amendment retains the punishment specified under Section 304(A) of the IPC, not increases it.
- B) Jacob Mathew vs State of Punjab & Anr. (2005)**

The passage refers to the Jacob Mathew vs State of Punjab & Anr. (2005) case as the index case that defined guidelines relating to medical negligence. This case established that for criminal liability to arise in cases of medical negligence, the negligence must be 'gross' and of a significantly high degree. Options A, C, and D are incorrect as they are not mentioned in the passage and do not pertain to the legal precedent for medical negligence in the context of the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill.
- B) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. It scrutinizes the discrepancy between the initial assurance given by the Union Home Minister and the actual amendment regarding the punishment for doctors in cases of death due to negligence. The critical tone is evident in the analysis of the legislative changes and their implications for medical practitioners, highlighting the gap between promises and actual legal amendments.
- C) Protecting Doctors from Unjust Prosecution**

The most suitable subtitle for this passage is "Protecting Doctors from Unjust Prosecution." The passage focuses on the amendments to the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill and their implications for doctors, specifically concerning the issue of prosecution in cases of medical negligence. It discusses the balance between holding doctors accountable and protecting them from unjust prosecution, making this subtitle the most fitting.
- C) Despite the amendments to the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, doctors can still face legal consequences, including imprisonment, for medical negligence, although the severity has been moderated from initial proposals.**

The passage outlines the evolution of the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, regarding the punishment for medical negligence. Initially, there was a proposal for a seven-

year imprisonment term for negligence resulting in death, but after IMA's intervention and discussions, the term was reduced first to five years and then finally to two years. This shows that while doctors are not completely exempt from punishment (eliminating options A and B), the legal consequences they face have been moderated from the initial proposals. The final bill does not reflect the complete abolition of legal consequences nor an increase to a seven-year term (eliminating option D), but rather a middle ground where doctors can face up to two years of imprisonment for medical negligence.

6. C) 'lied' के बदले 'lying' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में parallelism की जरूरत है। "Of accepting bribes" और "lied about it" को एक समान structure में रखने के लिए 'lying' का प्रयोग करें। उदाहरण के तौर पर: He was tired of studying and playing.

- 'lying' will be used instead of 'lied' because the sentence requires parallelism. To keep "of accepting bribes" and "lied about it" in a similar structure, we should use 'lying'.
Example: He was tired of studying and playing.

7. B) **Paragon** (noun) – A person or thing regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality; a model of excellence or perfection. आदर्श

Synonym: Epitome (noun) – A person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type; a summary of a written work; an abstract. सारांश

- **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time; impermanent. अल्पकालिक/ क्षणिक
- **Associate** (noun) – A partner or colleague in business or at work; (verb) connect (someone or something) with something else in one's mind. सहयोगी/ साथी
- **Grumpy** (adjective) – Bad-tempered and irritable. चिड़चिड़ा

8. D) **BDCA**

Sarah had always dreamed of traveling the world, but she never had the opportunity to do so until she graduated from college. With her degree in hand, she set off on a backpacking adventure across Europe, eager to explore new cultures and meet new people. Along the way, she encountered a diverse array of individuals, each with their own unique stories and perspectives. Through these experiences, Sarah gained a newfound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world, and returned home with a renewed sense of purpose and passion.

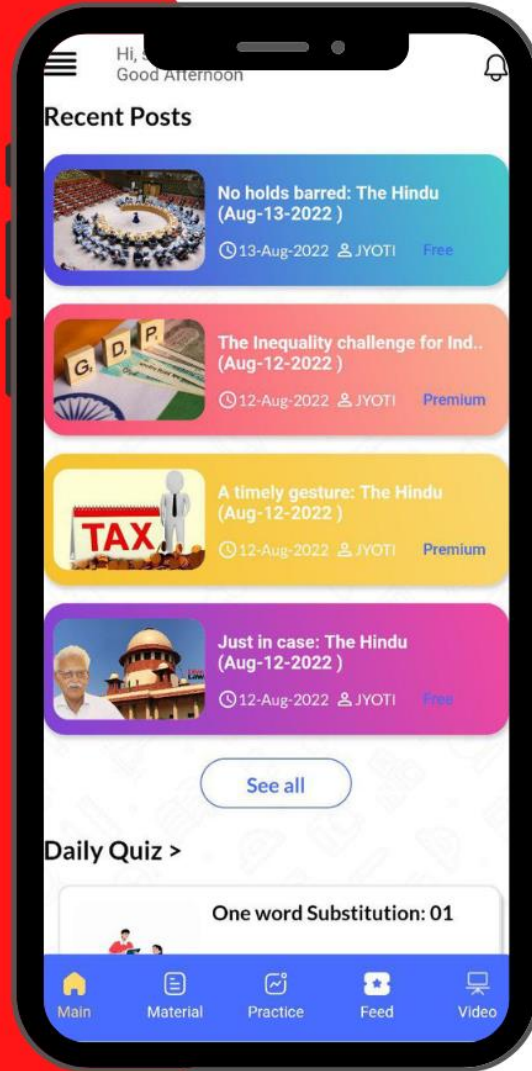
9. C) **Cruc** (noun) – The most important or decisive point, the central matter, essence. मूल बिंदु
Synonym: **Essence** (noun) – The intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, that determines its character. सार

- **Peel** (noun) – The outer covering or rind of a fruit or vegetable. छिलका

- **Subsistence** (noun) – The action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level. जीवन-यापन का साधन
 - **Blueprint** (noun) – A design plan or other technical drawing. नक्शा
10. C) **Flaw** (noun) – An imperfection; a blemish, a crack दोष
- **Flaunt** (verb) – to display ostentatiously or obtrusively; to show off दिखावा
 - **Fleck** (noun) – a small spot or mark; a speck धब्बा; मसा
 - **Flea** (noun) – a small wingless jumping insect that feeds on the blood of mammals and birds. It sometimes transmits diseases through its bite. पिस्सू
11. A) **Procrastination** (noun) – The action of delaying or postponing something. टाल-मटोल
- Synonym: Indecisiveness** (noun) – The trait of being undecided or unable to make up one's mind, which often leads to delays. अनिश्चितता
- **Impulsiveness** (noun) – Acting quickly without thought or care. आवेगशीलता
 - **Inquisitiveness** (noun) – The trait of being curious; wanting to discover or learn. जिज्ञासा
 - **Submissiveness** (noun) – The quality of being meek or overly compliant; does not equate to procrastination. दबूपन
12. A) **Intervene** (verb) – Come between so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events, interfere, mediate. हस्तक्षेप करना
- Synonym: Meddle** (verb) – Interfere in or busy oneself unduly with something that is not one's concern, intervene, intrude. हस्तक्षेप करना
- **Speak** (verb) – Say something in order to convey information or to express a feeling, talk, utter. बोलना
 - **Trouble** (verb) – Cause distress or anxiety to, bother, disturb, upset. परेशान करना
 - **Help** (verb) – Assist, aid, lend a hand to. मदद करना
13. A) **Alludes** (verb) – To hint at, to refer to indirectly, to suggest. संकेत करना
- Synonym: Implies** (verb) – To suggest without stating directly, to indicate. सूचित करना
- **Deceives** (verb) – To mislead or trick. धोखा देना
 - **Embellishes** (verb) – To make something more attractive by adding decorative details or features. सजावट करना

- **Apprehends** (verb) – To arrest someone for a crime; to understand or grasp. समझना or गिरफ्तार करना
14. B) The segment that contains a spelling error is option B, "are slautered". The correct spelling is "slaughtered", which means to kill animals, usually for food. It can also mean killing people or animals in a cruel or violent way, often in large numbers. (जानवरों का कशाईखाने में मारना या बड़ी संख्या में लोगों या जानवरों का निर्दयी या हिंसक तरीके से मारना)
15. D) The idiom "a greenhorn" refers to a person who is inexperienced or new to a specific job or industry. अनुभवहीन या नया.
16. D) **EADCB**
Forbes wanted to simplify filling taxes by narrowing the current five rates to a single flat rate
17. C) The cockroach was killed by her.
18. A) A question was asked by the student to the teacher during class.
19. B) **evacuated** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द भूकंप के बाद लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले जाने का सही अर्थ प्रकट करता है। "ebacuated", "evkuated", और "Evakuated" अशुद्ध और गलत विकल्प हैं। इसलिए, "evacuated" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'evacuated'** should be used because this word correctly signifies moving people to a safe place after an earthquake. "ebacuated", "evkuated", and "Evakuated" are incorrect and invalid options. Thus, "evacuated" would be the most appropriate choice.
20. D) **ADBC**
Electronic waste is a huge challenge to the world today. Recycling industries are working hard to reduce the burden of waste. But the unrequired purchase by consumers cannot be halted However, an awareness on reduce and reuse can be of great help.
21. B) **'Shopping'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पारग्राफ का संदर्भ एक सुपरमार्केट है जहां ग्राहक सामान खरीदते हैं। 'Cloths' का अर्थ है वस्त्र, 'Sugar' का अर्थ है चीनी, और 'Jewellery' का अर्थ है आभूषण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Shopping'** should be used because the context of the paragraph is about a supermarket where customers buy goods. Whereas, 'Cloths' means fabrics or dress, 'Sugar' refers to the sweet substance, and 'Jewellery' means ornaments, which don't fit in this context.
22. B) **'Lucky'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में बार-बार 'lucky' शब्द का उल्लेख किया गया है, जैसे "lucky customer", "your lucky day" आदि। 'Easy', 'Smart', और 'Happy' इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि यह पाठ ग्राहक को भाग्यशाली मानने के संदर्भ में है।

- **'Lucky'** should be used because the passage repeatedly mentions the word 'lucky', such as "lucky customer", "your lucky day", etc. 'Easy', 'Smart', and 'Happy' are not appropriate in this context as the passage is referring to the customer being fortunate.
23. D) **'Customer'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में बार-बार ग्राहकों की चर्चा हो रही है और सुपरमार्केट की उस पेशकश का उल्लेख है जिसमें एक ग्राहक को वस्त्र मुफ्त में मिलते हैं। 'Seller' का मतलब होता है विक्रेता, 'Day' का मतलब होता है दिन, और 'Women' का मतलब होता है महिलाएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Customer'** should be used because the paragraph frequently talks about the customers and the offer from the supermarket where one customer gets the goods for free. Whereas, 'Seller' means the one who sells, 'Day' means the day, and 'Women' implies females, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **'Everything'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ बता रहा है कि सुपरमार्केट के प्रबंधक उसे सूचित कर रहे हैं कि उसकी टोकरी में जो भी सामग्री है वह मुफ्त है। 'Products', 'Sample', और 'Packets' इस संदर्भ में उसी स्थानीयता और विशेषता को प्रकट नहीं करते हैं जो 'Everything' करता है।
- **'Everything'** should be used because the context of the sentence indicates that the supermarket manager is informing her that all items in her basket are free. 'Products', 'Sample', and 'Packets' do not convey the same locality and specificity as 'Everything' does in this context.
25. D) **'Free'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में पहले ही बताया गया है कि एक ग्राहक को सप्ताह में एक बार वस्त्र मुफ्त मिलता है। जबकि 'Yours' का अर्थ होता है आपका, 'Expensive' का अर्थ होता है महंगा, और 'Cheap' का अर्थ होता है सस्ता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Free'** should be used because the passage already mentions that once a week, one customer gets goods for free. Whereas, 'Yours' means yours, 'Expensive' means costly, and 'Cheap' means inexpensive, which don't fit in this context.



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