

Express View on Delhi's pollution crisis: A dreary winter

Delhi's **problems** with poor air quality usually **attract** attention during late autumn, especially **in the run-up to**, and after, Diwali. That's when **stubble** burning is at its **peak** in the states neighbouring the NCR. However, data shows that good or even moderately satisfactory air **eludes** the capital's residents for most parts of the year, especially in winter. This season has been particularly harsh for the city's residents this year, bringing back memories of 2016 when the Delhi government was forced to implement the odd-even scheme of **road rationing** at the Supreme Court's **directive**. On Sunday, Delhi **registered** severe on the AQI register.

The **Commission** for Air Quality Management (CAQM) — the Union government pollution **monitoring** agency **set up** in 2021 — **has resorted to** a familiar set of measures. It has brought back the ban on the construction and BS-III petrol and BS-IV diesel four-wheelers. These measures might provide temporary relief. But from the history of the NCR's pollution crisis, one thing is clear — Delhi, and most Indian cities, need an all year action plan to improve air quality.

There is now **considerable** information on the **variables** linked to the capital's pollution. But data is only an **enabler** — it can **facilitate** action. The CAQM is **mandated** to do that. But the agency has functioned more like a regulator whose primary responsibility is to implement the Graded Action Response Plan, which **comes into play** when bad air becomes an emergency.

At times, the Commission has **taken stock of** measures to control dust in the capital. It needs to do more. CAQM hasn't, **for instance**, developed a **synergy** between the different bodies whose work is crucial to ensure that residents in the capital and its **neighbourhood** breathe clean air — the Delhi government, CPCB, the city's transport department and **emission** monitoring **outfits** in the NCR.

In 2019, the government launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to reduce pollution by 20-30 per cent by 2024 compared to 2017. In 2022, the programme's **goalposts** were shifted — 40 per cent reduction in pollution by 2026. Most independent studies show that **progress** under NCAP **has** been slow and at best **incremental**. Last month, the Centre told Parliament that **cities** in Delhi-NCR **have** utilised less than 40 per cent of the funds allocated to **curb** air pollution. The **omissions** are clearly at multiple levels. **Measures** to improve matters, even when they have been made, **are** not showing results.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Dreary** (adjective) – dull, rainy, or frigid cold snowy weather. कड़ाके की; निर्जन
2. **In the run-up to** (phrase) – In the period before, leading up to, preceding, prior to, before, उस समय से पहले
3. **Stubble** (noun) – Remnants of crops, short stalks, crop residue, cut stalks, post-harvest residue, पराली
4. **Peak** (noun) – Summit, apex, pinnacle, top, zenith, चरम
5. **Elude** (verb) – Evade, avoid, dodge, escape, sidestep, बचना; बच निकलना
6. **Road rationing** (noun) – Traffic control, vehicle limitation, travel restriction, conveyance regulation, transportation management, यातायात नियंत्रण
7. **Directive** (noun) – Order, instruction, command, mandate, guideline, निर्देश
8. **Register** (verb) – Record, log, note, enter, enroll, दर्ज करना
9. **Monitor** (verb) – Observe, surveil, watch, oversee, supervise, निगरानी करना
10. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, create, found, initiate, launch, स्थापित करना
11. **Resort to** (phrasal verb) – Turn to, use, employ, utilize, rely on, का सहारा लेना
12. **Considerable** (adjective) – Significant, substantial, sizeable, major, noteworthy, महत्वपूर्ण
13. **Variable** (noun) – Factor, element, component, parameter, aspect, घटक
14. **Enabler** (noun) – Facilitator, supporter, helper, assistant, promoter, सहायक
15. **Facilitate** (verb) – Enable, assist, ease, simplify, make easier, सुविधाजनक बनाना
16. **Mandate** (to) (verb) – Order, require, command, direct, instruct, आदेश देना
17. **Come into play** (phrase) – Become relevant, be used, be applied, be operative, take effect, प्रयोग में आना
18. **At times** (phrase) – Occasionally, sometimes, now and then, intermittently, from time to time, कभी-कभी
19. **Take stock of** (phrase) – Assess, evaluate, review, analyze, appraise, मूल्यांकन करना
20. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to illustrate, such as, namely, उदाहरण के लिए
21. **Synergy** (noun) – Collaboration, cooperation, combined effort, teamwork, alliance, सहयोग
22. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Area, locality, community, vicinity, region, पड़ोस

23. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, expulsion, effusion, outflow, उत्सर्जन

24. **Outfit** (noun) – Organization, group, team, unit, company, संगठन

25. **Goalpost** (noun) – Target, objective, aim, end, goal, लक्ष्य

26. **Incremental** (adjective) – Gradual, progressive, step-by-step, phased, accumulative, क्रमिक

27. **Curb** (verb) – Restrain, control, limit, check, reduce, नियंत्रित करना

28. **Omission** (noun) – Neglect, exclusion, oversight, disregard, lapse, चूक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Persistent Air Quality Issues:** Delhi faces severe air quality problems, not just during late autumn due to stubble burning but throughout the year, particularly in winter.
2. **Severe Winter Pollution:** This winter has been exceptionally harsh, reminiscent of 2016, which led to the implementation of the odd-even road rationing scheme.
3. **Recent Air Quality Index:** Delhi recorded a severe rating on the AQI register recently, indicating a critical pollution level.
4. **Measures by CAQM:** The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM), established in 2021, has reintroduced bans on certain construction activities and older vehicle models to mitigate pollution.
5. **Temporary Solutions:** The measures implemented offer temporary relief but highlight the need for a year-round action plan to tackle pollution.
6. **Understanding Pollution Variables:** There's substantial information available on factors contributing to Delhi's pollution, but leveraging this data effectively remains a challenge.
7. **CAQM's Role and Limitations:** CAQM, primarily a regulatory body, enforces the Graded Action Response Plan during emergency pollution levels but needs to play a more proactive role.
8. **Lack of Integrated Efforts:** There's a lack of synergy between various agencies like the Delhi government, CPCB, transport department, and emission monitoring bodies in the NCR.
9. **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP):** Launched in 2019 with an aim to reduce pollution by 20-30% by 2024 from 2017 levels, later revised to a 40% reduction by 2026.
10. **Slow Progress Under NCAP:** Independent studies indicate that the progress under NCAP has been slow and incremental.
11. **Underutilization of Funds:** Cities in the Delhi-NCR region have reportedly used less than 40% of the funds allocated for air pollution control.
12. **Multiple Level Omissions:** There are gaps and inefficiencies at various levels in the approach to handling the pollution crisis.
13. **Ineffective Measures:** Despite various measures being implemented, the results in improving air quality have been lacking.
14. **Need for Comprehensive Action:** Emphasizes the necessity for an all-encompassing, year-round plan to effectively combat air quality issues.
15. **Collaborative Effort Requirement:** Highlights the need for better coordination and integrated efforts among various governmental and environmental bodies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the second paragraph of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Appreciative
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Government's successful efforts in improving air quality
 - B. The history of Diwali celebrations in Delhi
 - C. The ongoing challenge of air pollution in Delhi and surrounding areas
 - D. The economic impact of air pollution
3. **What is a synonym for the word 'incremental' as used in the last paragraph?**
 - A. Substantial
 - B. Gradual
 - C. Immediate
 - D. Complete
4. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of the CAQM?**
 - A. It has been highly successful in reducing air pollution in Delhi.
 - B. Its primary function is to act as a coordinator among various governmental bodies.
 - C. It acts more as a regulatory body than a proactive agent in air quality improvement.
 - D. It focuses mainly on reducing pollution during the Diwali season.
5. **What inference can be made about the effectiveness of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)?**
 - A. It has exceeded its targets in reducing air pollution.
 - B. It has been effective but only in the short term.
 - C. Its progress in reducing pollution has been slow and limited.
 - D. It focuses exclusively on industrial pollution.
6. **Select the passive form of the given sentence.**

They are constructing a residential youth hostel.

 - A. A residential youth hostel is constructed by them.
 - B. A residential youth hostel was constructed by them.
 - C. A residential youth hostel has been constructed by them.
 - D. A residential youth hostel is being constructed by them.

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Drug addiction is the continued use of a particular drug (1)_____ harmful consequences.

Drug addiction not only affects an individual's health and relationship, but also (2)_____ the society and the environment. Prevention of a particular list of drugs can be possible by

(3) _____ their sale without a prescription. Drug addicts should be given proper medical treatment and (4) _____ facilities. Motivational and awareness camps should be organized to scale down the consumption (5) _____ drugs

7. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1**

- A. despite of
- B. though
- C. in spite
- D. Despite

8. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2**

- A. imparts
- B. impacts
- C. reflects
- D. reduces

9. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3**

- A. conducting
- B. restricting
- C. performing
- D. Promoting

10. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4**

- A. regeneration
- B. resignation
- C. rehabilitation
- D. regression

11. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5**

- A. for
- B. of
- C. from
- D. By

12. Select the correct **antonym** of the given word.

Allure

- A. Revive
- B. Rewind
- C. Repulse
- D. Attract

13. Select the word which means the **same** as the groups of words given.

A long and aggressive speech

- A. Harangue
- B. Eloquence
- C. Prologue
- D. Discussion

14. Select the word which means the **same** as the groups of words given.

The school or college in which one has been educated

- A. Alma mater
B. Alumni
C. Graduate
D. Mentor
15. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. During the celebration, many people display a set of ornamental dolls known as 'Hina' dolls.
B. Hinamatsuri is a celebration of the girls in Japan wishing them a bright future.
C. These royal-looking dolls are dressed in the clothing of the Heian period.
D. These dolls represent the Emperor, Empress and other royal representatives
A. CDBA
B. ACBD
C. DBAC
D. BADC
16. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
The old man did not wanted to eat any food.
A. to eat
B. did not wanted
C. any food
D. The old man
17. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
All students should express their _____ views in the group discussion without any fear.
A. outspoken
B. guarded
C. candid
D. secluded
18. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
All his endeavors to win his teacher's favour proved _____ and did not bring the desired results.
A. perpetual
B. futile
C. apparent
D. Prosperous
19. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
No least than fifty participants were present for the singing competition.
A. No least than
B. the singing competition
C. fifty participants were
D. present for
20. Select the correct **antonym** of the given word.
Bizarre
A. Strange

- B. Usual
- C. Happy
- D. weird

21. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**

Many of a students were not shortlisted for the personal interview.

- A. No improvement
- B. Many of students
- C. The many student
- D. Many of the students

22. **Select the appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

To flog a dead horse

- A. To waste the efforts
- B. To accept the challenge
- C. To complete the work
- D. To make the best use of resources

23. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**

When I was working in a software company, it was mandatory to register my legally as an authorized software developer.

- A. register me legal
- B. register myself legally
- C. register mine legally
- D. No improvement

24. **Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.**

“Hello”, he said to his friend. “What can I do for you?”

- A. He said hello and asked his friend what can do for him.
- B. He asked and greeted his friend that what he can do for him.
- C. He greeted his friend and asked what he could do for him.
- D. He told hello and asked his friend what he could do for him.

25. **Select the correct synonym of the given word.**

Violent

- A. Kind
- B. Mild
- C. Calm
- D. Aggressive

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) The second paragraph discusses the actions of the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) and their limitations. The tone is critical, as it points out that the measures might provide only temporary relief and emphasizes the need for a year-round action plan to improve air quality. This criticism suggests an expectation for more effective and comprehensive solutions.
2. C) The main theme of the passage is the persistent issue of air pollution in Delhi and its neighboring regions. It discusses various aspects of this challenge, including the role of CAQM, the effectiveness of measures taken, and the need for more comprehensive and consistent action plans. The passage critically examines the efforts to address the air quality crisis, highlighting the complexities and shortcomings in these endeavors.
3. B) In the context of the last paragraph, 'incremental' refers to something happening in small, gradual steps. The passage mentions that progress under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has been slow and incremental, indicating that improvements in air quality are occurring, but at a slow, gradual pace. Therefore, 'gradual' is the closest synonym.
4. C) The passage suggests that the CAQM functions more like a regulator, primarily responsible for implementing the Graded Action Response Plan when air quality reaches emergency levels. There is no indication that it has been highly successful in reducing pollution or that its main focus is coordination among government bodies or specifically targeting the Diwali season.
5. C) The passage indicates that progress under the NCAP has been slow and at best incremental. It also mentions that the programme's goalposts were shifted, suggesting that the original targets were not met as planned. There is no indication that the NCAP has been effective in the short term or that it exclusively focuses on industrial pollution.
6. D) A residential youth hostel is being constructed by them.
7. D) '**Despite**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के होने के बावजूद। Sentence में बताया गया है कि drug addiction tab होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति एक विशेष drug का इस्तेमाल नुकसानदायक परिणामों के बावजूद करता है, इसलिए 'Despite' यहाँ सही है। 'Despite of' और 'In spite' गलत हैं क्योंकि 'Despite' के बाद 'of' का use नहीं होता और 'In spite' पूरा फ्रेज 'In spite of' होता है। 'Though' का अर्थ है हालांकि, जो इस context में ठीक नहीं बैठता।
 - '**Despite**' should be used because it means something is happening in spite of harmful consequences. In the sentence, it is mentioned that drug addiction is the continued use of a particular drug despite harmful consequences, making 'Despite' the correct choice here. 'Despite of' and 'In spite' are incorrect because 'of' is not used after 'Despite,' and

'In spite' is part of the full phrase 'In spite of'. 'Though' means although, which doesn't fit well in this context.

8. B) **Impacts'** का use होगा क्योंकि "impacts" का अर्थ होता है प्रभावित करना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि ड्रग एडिक्शन व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य और रिश्तों को ही नहीं, बल्कि समाज और पर्यावरण को भी प्रभावित करता है, इसलिए 'impacts' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Imparts' का अर्थ है देना या प्रदान करना, 'Reflects' का अर्थ है प्रतिबिंबित करना, और 'Reduces' का अर्थ है कम करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Impacts'** should be used because it means to affect something. The sentence is conveying that drug addiction affects not only the health and relationships of an individual but also impacts society and the environment, making 'impacts' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'Imparts' means to give or bestow, 'Reflects' means to show or express, and 'Reduces' means to make something less, which are not appropriate in this context.

9. B) **Restricting'** का use होगा क्योंकि "restricting" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज की सीमा बनाना या रोकना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि नशीली दवाओं की रोकथाम केवल तब ही संभव है जब उन्हें बिना प्रिस्क्रिप्शन की बिक्री को रोक दिया जाये। इसलिए 'restricting' यहाँ सही है। 'Conducting' का अर्थ है आचरण करना, 'Performing' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शन करना, और 'Promoting' का अर्थ है प्रचार करना या बढ़ावा देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Restricting'** should be used because it means to limit or control something. The sentence mentions the prevention of a particular list of drugs can be possible by stopping their sale without a prescription, making 'restricting' fitting here. Whereas, 'Conducting' means carrying out, 'Performing' means to carry out a task or action, and 'Promoting' means to support or encourage, which don't fit in this context.

10. C) **Rehabilitation'** का use होगा क्योंकि "rehabilitation" का अर्थ होता है पुनर्वास या फिर से स्वास्थ्य या सामाजिक स्थिति में लौटना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि ड्रग एडिक्ट्स को उचित मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट और (4)_____ सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए, इसलिए 'rehabilitation' यहाँ सही है। 'Regeneration' का अर्थ है पुनरुत्पन्न होना, 'Resignation' का अर्थ है इस्तीफा देना, और 'Regression' का अर्थ है प्रतिगमन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **rehabilitation'** should be used because it means the process of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness. The sentence mentions that drug addicts should be given proper medical treatment and (4)_____ facilities, making 'rehabilitation' fitting here. Whereas, 'Regeneration' means renewal or restoration, 'Resignation' means the act of quitting,

and 'Regression' means returning to a former or less developed state, which don't fit in this context.

11. B) of' का use होगा क्योंकि "of" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की मात्रा या अनुपात को व्यक्त करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि awareness camps का आयोजन ड्रग्स की खपत को घटाने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए, इसलिए 'of' यहाँ सही है। 'for', 'from', और 'by' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे इस specific meaning को represent नहीं करते हैं।

- **of'** should be used because it is used to express the amount or proportion of something. The sentence talks about organizing camps to reduce the consumption of drugs, making 'of' the correct choice here. 'for', 'from', and 'by' are incorrect in this context as they do not convey this specific meaning.

12. C) **Allure** (noun) – The quality of being powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating; charm, magnetism, appeal. ललचाना

Antonym: **Repulse** (verb) – Cause to feel intense distaste and aversion, disgust, repel. हटाना, अस्वीकार करना

- **Revive** (verb) – Restore to life or consciousness, resuscitate, resurrect. पुनर्जीवित करना
- **Rewind** (verb) – Wind something back, especially a film or tape. पिछले मोड़ पर ले जाना
- **Attract** (verb) – Cause to come to a place or participate in a venture by offering something of interest, favorable conditions, or opportunities. आकर्षित करना

13. A) **Harangue** (noun) – A long and aggressive speech लंबी और आक्रामक भाषण

- **Eloquence** (noun) – The ability to speak or write well and in an effective way. वाक्पटुता
- **Prologue** (noun) – An introductory part of a book, play, or other work. प्रस्तावना
- **Discussion** (noun) – The act of talking about something with another person or a group of people. विवाद

14. A) **Alma mater** (noun) – The school, college, or university that one once attended.

विद्यालय/कॉलेज

- **Alumni** (noun) – Graduates or former students of a particular school, college, or university. स्नातक
- **Graduate** (noun) – A person who has successfully completed a course of study or training, especially a person who has been awarded an undergraduate or first academic degree. स्नातक
- **Mentor** (noun) – An experienced and trusted adviser. मार्गदर्शक

15. D) **BADC**

Hinamatsuri is a celebration of the girls in Japan wishing them a bright future. During the celebration, many people display a set of ornamental dolls known as 'Hina' dolls. These dolls represent the Emperor, Empress and other royal representatives. These royal-looking dolls are dressed in the clothing of the Heian period.

16. B) **did not wanted** के बजाय 'did not want' होना चाहिए क्योंकि 'did' के साथ हमेशा first form of verb आती है; जैसे— He did not want to go there.

- **'did not wanted'** should be 'did not want' because with 'did' we always use the first form of the verb; Like— He did not want to go there.

17. C) **Candid** का use होगा क्योंकि "candid" का अर्थ होता है स्पष्ट और ईमानदार राय या विचार व्यक्त करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि सभी छात्रों को अपने _____ विचार समूह चर्चा में डर के बिना व्यक्त करना चाहिए, इसलिए 'candid' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Outspoken' का अर्थ है बिना डरे बोलना, 'Guarded' का अर्थ है सतर्क या संरक्षित, और 'Secluded' का अर्थ है अलग या पृथक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Candid'** should be used because it means expressing opinions in an open and honest way. The sentence mentions that all students should express their _____ views in the group discussion without any fear, making 'candid' fitting here. Whereas, 'Outspoken' means speaking without fear but can sometimes imply rudeness, 'Guarded' means cautious, and 'Secluded' implies being apart from others, which don't fit in this context.

18. B) **futile** का use होगा क्योंकि "futile" का अर्थ होता है व्यर्थ या निष्फल। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि उसकी सभी कोशिशें अपने शिक्षक की कृपा पाने में निष्फल रहीं, इसलिए 'futile' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Perpetual' का अर्थ है सतत या लगातार, 'Apparent' का अर्थ है स्पष्ट या दिखाई देने वाला, और 'Prosperous' का अर्थ है समृद्ध या सफल, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **futile** should be used because it means pointless or unsuccessful. The sentence mentions that all his efforts to win his teacher's favour proved unsuccessful and did not bring the desired results, making 'futile' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Perpetual' means continual, 'Apparent' means visible or obvious, and 'Prosperous' means successful or thriving, which do not fit in this context.

19. A) **'No least than'** को 'No fewer than' में बदलना होगा क्योंकि हम countable quantity के लिए 'fewer' का प्रयोग करते हैं, जैसे— No fewer than fifty participants were present for the singing competition.

- **'No least than'** should be corrected to 'No fewer than' because 'fewer' is used for countable quantities; Like— No fewer than fifty participants were present for the singing competition.

20. B) **Bizarre** (adjective) – Very strange, unusual, or unconventional. **अजीब**

Antonym: **Usual** (adjective) – Common, ordinary, typical, habitual. सामान्य

- **Strange** (adjective) – Not previously visited, seen, or encountered; unfamiliar or alien. अनजान
- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. खुश
- **Weird** (adjective) – Suggesting something supernatural; unearthly, mysterious, strange. अजीब

21. D) '**Many of a students**' के बदले '**Many of the students**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम एक विशेष समूह या category की बात करते हैं, तो 'the' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Many of the players were not available for the match.

- '**Many of the students**' will be used instead of '**Many of a students**' because when we refer to a specific group or category, 'the' is used; Like— Many of the players were not available for the match.

22. A) **To flog a dead horse** (idiom) – To waste the efforts प्रयास व्यर्थ करना

23. B) '**register my legally**' के बदले '**register myself legally**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ reflexive pronoun की आवश्यकता है और 'legally' सही रूप में अधिकारिक तरीके से पंजीकरण को व्यक्त करता है।

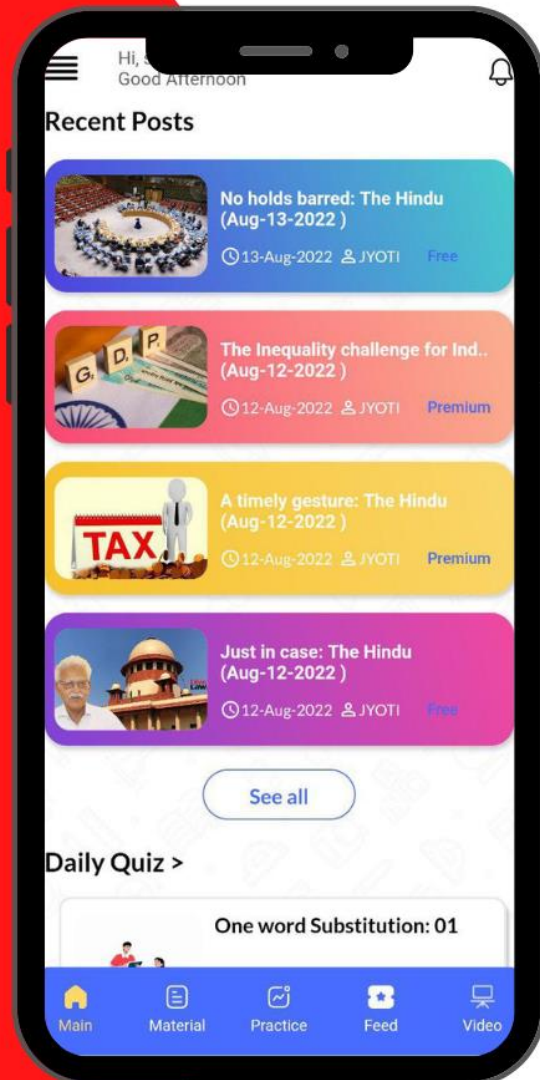
- '**register myself legally**' will be used instead of '**register my legally**' because a reflexive pronoun is needed here and 'legally' appropriately expresses registration in an official manner.

24. C) He greeted his friend and asked what he could do for him.

25. D) **Violent** (adjective) – Involving the use of physical force to cause harm or damage to someone or something, brutal, aggressive, fierce. हिंसक

Synonym: **Aggressive** (adjective) – Ready or likely to attack or confront, combative, antagonistic. आक्रामक

- **Kind** (adjective) – Having a compassionate or benevolent nature, gentle, caring, good-natured. दयालु
- **Mild** (adjective) – Gentle and not harsh, moderate, temperate, not severe. सौम्य
- **Calm** (adjective) – Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other emotions; tranquil, composed, placid. शांत



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