

Exchange of opportunity: on science, the Vaibhav and VAJRA programmes

India's research institutes need **collaboration** across the world at the highest levels

While the Centre has announced the first set of recipients of a fellowship programme called Vaibhav (VAIshwik BHArtiya Vaigyanik), the **premise** of the initiative **remains intriguing**. **Scientists** of Indian origin, or of Indian **ancestry**, **can** apply to spend up to three months in a year, for three years, at a host research laboratory in India. In that period, these researchers are expected to begin a project or technology start-up, build long-term connections with the institute, collaborate with the host faculty and bring in new ideas to the field, in Indian university and research **settings**. As the programme gains **momentum**, officials say, new kinds of relationships could emerge: the Indian origin faculty could be encouraged to **take on** students, more **associates** and even **supervise** degrees that could **lead to** a genuine transfer of knowledge, innovation and work culture and **perhaps optimistically**, the non-resident Indian scientist even considering staying on in India.

Vaibhav is not an original idea. During this government's tenure itself, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) **conceived** the VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) Faculty Scheme with similar objectives. The **differences** in the two schemes **are minor**. Vaibhav is exclusively for the Indian **diaspora**, while VAJRA can include other nationalities too. **VAJRA**, though generous in the amount offered as fellowships, **was** restricted to one-year **engagements**, unlike Vaibhav which pays less but extends to three years. The **DST**, which is in charge of both schemes, **says** that nearly 70 international faculty have spent time in India as part of VAJRA, though there have been concerns over the **effectiveness** of the scheme. Currently, officials say, both schemes will continue. While **facilitating** exchange between Indian and foreign universities **is** welcome, there **ought to** be clarity on what India hopes to gain by specifically focusing on the Indian diaspora. Through the **decades**, **much ink has been spilt on** the problem of 'brain drain', where talented researchers went abroad **for want of commensurate** opportunities in India. While economics and individual **proclivities** heavily influence such decisions, short-term fellowships are useful in **priming** foreign faculty and researchers to the **potential** for science in India. They can also **lay bare** the challenges — the lack of funding for basic research, the lack of participation by private companies in core research and development and limits on academic freedom — and **trigger** changes in policy. The **tremendous competition** for tenured jobs in American and European universities **means** that there is a vast pool of skilled scientific manpower, trained abroad, who can be brought back or retained in India. Realistic expectations must be the **touchstone** of such engagements. **It remains to be seen** if the **presumption** that scientists of Indian origin will be likelier to **stay back**, indicated by the **ethno-nationalist** restriction, **will bear fruit**.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Collaboration** (noun) – Partnership, alliance, cooperation, association, teamwork सहयोग
2. **Premise** (noun) – Proposition, assumption, hypothesis, basis, premise धारणा
3. **Intriguing** (adjective) – Fascinating, interesting, captivating, engaging, compelling दिलचस्प
4. **Ancestry** (noun) – Lineage, heritage, descent, bloodline, pedigree वंशक्रम
5. **Settings** (noun) – Environment, backdrop, context, circumstances, milieu परिस्थितियाँ/ हालत
6. **Momentum** (noun) – Impetus, drive, force, energy, thrust गति
7. **Take on** (phrasal verb) – Accept, undertake, tackle, engage with, भरती करना
8. **Associate** (noun) – Partner, colleague, ally, companion, accomplice सहयोगी
9. **Supervise** (verb) – Oversee, monitor, manage, direct, control निरीक्षण करना
10. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, contribute to, provoke वजह बनना
11. **Perhaps** (adverb) – Possibly, maybe, potentially, conceivably, probably शायद
12. **Optimistically** (adverb) – Hopefully, positively, with optimism, with hope, confidently आशावादी रूप से
13. **Conceive** (verb) – Imagine, think of, conceptualize, devise, originate सोचना
14. **Minor** (adjective) – Lesser, small, trivial, insignificant, minor मामूली
15. **Diaspora** (noun) – Emigrants, expatriates, migrants, displaced persons, community प्रवासी
16. **Engagement** (noun) – Involvement, participation, commitment, appointment सहभागिता
17. **Effectiveness** (noun) – Efficiency, efficacy, potency, success, productivity प्रभावशीलता
18. **Facilitate** (verb) – Simplify, make easy, assist, aid, help सुगम बनाना
19. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, must, need to, is expected to, is supposed to करना चाहिए
20. **Decade** (noun) – Period of Ten years दशक
21. **Much ink has been spilled on something** (phrase) – Much has been written or discussed, extensively covered, widely debated काफी कुछ लिखा गया है
22. **Brain drain** (noun) – the situation in which large numbers of educated and very skilled people leave their own country to live and

- work in another one where pay and conditions are better
23. **For want of** (phrase) – Due to the lack of, because of the absence of, in the absence of की कमी के कारण
24. **Commensurate** (adjective) – Proportionate, corresponding, equivalent, matching, appropriate अनुरूप
25. **Proclivity** (noun) – Inclination, tendency, penchant, predisposition, propensity प्रवृत्ति
26. **Prime** (verb) – Prepare, ready, condition, set up, gear up तैयार करना
27. **Potential** (noun) – Possibility, capability, capacity, potentiality, power संभावना/सामर्थ्य
28. **Lay bare** (phrase) – Reveal, uncover, expose, disclose, unveil उजागर करना
29. **Trigger** (verb) – Activate, initiate, set off, spark, provoke सक्रिय करना
30. **Tremendous** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, immense, colossal, vast विशाल
31. **Touchstone** (noun) – Criterion, standard, benchmark, measure, yardstick कसौटी
32. **It remains to be seen** (phrase) – It is uncertain, it is yet to be determined, the outcome is unclear, it is undecided यह देखना बाकी है
33. **Presumption** (noun) – Assumption, supposition, belief, expectation, conjecture धारणा
34. **Stay back** (phrase) – Remain, continue, persist, linger, stay behind रुकना
35. **Ethno-nationalist** (adjective) – Relating to or advocating the promotion of the interests of a particular ethnic group, especially to the exclusion or detriment of others जातीय-राष्ट्रवादी
36. **Bear fruit** (phrase) – Yield results, succeed, be successful, be effective, come to fruition फल देना

Summary of the Editorial

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the Vaibhav and VAJRA programmes?** [Editorial P.]
 - A. Skeptical
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Critical
2. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the Vaibhav (VAIshwik BHArtiya Vaigyanik) programme EXCEPT that:**
 - A. Scientists of Indian origin or ancestry can participate in the programme.
 - B. Participants are required to spend three months annually, for three years, at a host research laboratory in India.
 - C. The programme aims to encourage participants to permanently relocate to India.
 - D. The initiative is designed to foster long-term connections and collaboration between the researchers and the host institutes.
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Comparison between Indian and foreign education systems
 - B. The economic implications of scientific research in India
 - C. The efforts to address 'brain drain' and foster international collaboration in research through Vaibhav and VAJRA
 - D. The technological advancements in Indian universities
4. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of:**
 - A. The Vaibhav programme exclusively focusing on technology start-ups.
 - B. Establishing a temporary exchange programme for non-resident Indian scientists.
 - C. Encouraging Indian-origin scientists to contribute to Indian research institutes without long-term commitments.
 - D. Facilitating a genuine transfer of knowledge, innovation, and work culture through long-term engagement and collaboration.
5. **What is the primary distinction between the Vaibhav and VAJRA schemes according to the passage?**
 - A. Vaibhav and VAJRA differ primarily in the duration of the engagements they offer, with Vaibhav extending to three years as opposed to VAJRA's one-year term.
 - B. The difference lies in the target demographic, as Vaibhav is exclusively for the Indian diaspora, while VAJRA is open to faculty of various nationalities.
 - C. Vaibhav is more generous in the fellowship amounts offered when compared to VAJRA.
 - D. VAJRA has successfully integrated a significant number of international faculty into Indian institutions, whereas the effectiveness of Vaibhav is still unproven.
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Any female animal which feeds its young on milk from her own body
 - A. Vertebrate
 - B. Parasite
 - C. Mammal

- D. Fauna
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Certain to happen
A. Justifiable
B. Indispensable
C. Convertible
D. Inevitable
8. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
A. Nefew
B. Father
C. Niece
D. Uncle
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Indolent
A. Lazy
B. Unskilled
C. Active
D. Sluggish
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The Indian independence movement sought to establish the conceptions of freedom and social welfare as the goals of an independent Indian state, resulting in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
A. procedures of free mind
B. concepts of liberty
C. symbols of victory
D. methods to sympathise
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
She might have completed her research by that time.
A. Her research might be completed by her by that time.
B. Her research might had been completed by her by that time.
C. Her research might have been completed by her by that time.
D. Her research might have completed by her by that time.
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The police were on high alert on account of the _____ convict who had killed many people.
A. run after
B. walk away
C. eloped
D. runaway
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
He regards himself as a Patriot.

- A. nationalist
B. dutiful
C. traitor
D. loyal
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Lucy presented a lucid account of her achievements before the committee.
A. orderly
B. ambiguous
C. intelligible
D. transparent
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Scrape the barrel
A. Trying to find something
B. Hiding something
C. Using all the ways to achieve the desired result
D. To be forced to use one's last and weakest resource
16. **Select the sentence that uses the given idiom correctly.**
A dime a dozen
A. Her ideas were worth a dime a dozen and didn't impress the boss.
B. The concert tickets were a dime a dozen and sold out quickly.
C. The restaurant had some delicious desserts that were a dime a dozen.
D. The antique store had some rare finds, but they were a dime a dozen.
17. **Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.**
A. She is a Indian artist married to an European engineer.
B. She is an Indian artist married to an European engineer.
C. She is an Indian artist married to a European engineer.
D. She is a Indian artist married to a European engineer
18. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
A. Fruitful
B. Unction
C. Wilfull
D. Cradle
19. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the sentence.**
Only the artists who make sculptures are allowed to take part in exhibitions.
A. Painter
B. Artisan
C. Sculptor
D. Potter
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Payments can be made by _____ or in cash.
A. chick
B. cheek

- C. cheque
- D. cheeky

Comprehension

Even as the region is reeling under the unprecedented monsoon ____1____ that has claimed many lives and destroyed crops, property and infrastructure worth thousands of crores of rupees in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, the report filed in the Rajya Sabha regarding the nationwide losses caused by rains in the last decade is an eye-opener. The data presented by the Jal Shakti Ministry for the 2012-2021 period says that over 17,000 people died in floods; it pegs the damage to property at Rs 2.61 lakh crore. That the death toll and destruction have continued to be massive over the years reflects poorly on the disaster management policies and flood ____2____ measures. Despite the availability of better technology to forecast weather, the country seems to be ____3____ to tackle the situation on the ground. And rendering most plans and strategies ineffective is the ____4____ violation of the many rules and regulations — with impunity — that have been promulgated to ____5____ save human and animal habitats from the flooding.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Decay
- B. Fury
- C. Sink
- D. Fancy

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

- A. Conclusion
- B. Repercussion
- C. Intercession
- D. Mitigation

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

- A. Streamlined
- B. Predisposed
- C. ill-prepared
- D. heavy-handed

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

- A. Censure
- B. Contention
- C. Exorbitant
- D. Rampant

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

- A. For
- B. To
- C. By
- D. With

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Optimistic**

The passage maintains an optimistic tone, particularly evident in the discussion of the potential benefits and positive outcomes of the Vaibhav and VAJRA programmes. For instance, the text highlights the possibility of fostering new kinds of relationships, encouraging Indian-origin faculty to engage more deeply with the academic community in India, and the anticipation of a genuine transfer of knowledge and innovation. The narrative does acknowledge challenges and the need for realistic expectations, but these are presented in the context of the overall hopeful outlook towards the programmes' potential impact.

2. C) **The programme aims to encourage participants to permanently relocate to India.**

The passage states that the Vaibhav programme allows scientists of Indian origin or ancestry to spend up to three months annually, for three years, at a host research laboratory in India (option B). During this time, they are expected to initiate projects or technology start-ups, build long-term connections with the host institute, and bring in new ideas to the field (option D). However, while the passage optimistically mentions the possibility of non-resident Indian scientists considering staying on in India, it does not explicitly state that the programme aims to encourage participants to permanently relocate to India (option C).

3. C) **The efforts to address 'brain drain' and foster international collaboration in research through Vaibhav and VAJRA**

The passage primarily discusses the Vaibhav and VAJRA programmes, focusing on their role in fostering international collaboration in scientific research and addressing the issue of 'brain drain'. It elaborates on how these initiatives aim to engage the Indian diaspora and international researchers, encouraging them to contribute to the research ecosystem in India. The theme encompasses the potential benefits of these programmes, such as knowledge transfer, innovation, and enhanced research collaboration, as well as the challenges they aim to overcome, like the lack of funding and participation in core research and development.

4. D) **Facilitating a genuine transfer of knowledge, innovation, and work culture through long-term engagement and collaboration.**

The passage describes the Vaibhav programme as a means for scientists of Indian origin or ancestry to spend time at a host research laboratory in India, with the expectation of initiating projects or technology start-ups, building long-term connections with the institute, collaborating with the host faculty, and bringing in new ideas to the field. The author mentions the potential for new kinds of relationships to emerge, including the supervision of degrees and a genuine transfer of knowledge, innovation, and work culture (option D). The passage does not emphasize the programme's focus exclusively on technology start-ups (option A) nor suggest it is a temporary exchange (option B). While the programme does not explicitly require

long-term commitments, the author highlights the potential for long-term impacts and connections, making option D the most supported inference based on the passage.

5. B) **The difference lies in the target demographic, as Vaibhav is exclusively for the Indian diaspora, while VAJRA is open to faculty of various nationalities.**

The passage clearly states that while both schemes have similar objectives, the primary distinction lies in their target groups. Vaibhav is specifically designed for the Indian diaspora, whereas VAJRA accommodates faculty from various nationalities, making option B the correct answer. Options A, C, and D discuss other aspects of the schemes but do not accurately represent the primary distinction between the two.

6. C) **Mammal** (noun) – Any female animal that feeds its young on milk from her own body.

स्तनधारी जीव

- **Vertebrate** (noun) – Animals that have a backbone or spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. मेरुदंडी जीव
- **Parasite** (noun) – An organism that lives in or on another organism (its host) and benefits by deriving nutrients at the host's expense. परजीवी
- **Fauna** (noun) – The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. जंतु-जगत

7. D) **Inevitable** (noun) – Certain to happen; unavoidable. अपरिहार्य

- **Justifiable** (adjective) – Able to be shown to be right or reasonable; defensible. यथोचित
- **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary; essential. अनिवार्य
- **Convertible** (adjective) – Capable of being changed in form or function; able to be exchanged for something else. परिवर्तनीय

8. A) The incorrectly spelled word among the given options is 'Nefew'. The correct spelling is 'Nephew', which means "the son of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law" (भतीजा, भाचा).

9. C) **Indolent** (adjective) – Lazy, lethargic, inactive, sluggish. आलसी

Antonym: **Active** (adjective) – Engaged, busy, energetic, lively. सक्रिय

- **Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle, sluggish. आलसी
- **Unskilled** (adjective) – Not having or requiring any special skill or training. अक्षम
- **Sluggish** (adjective) – Slow-moving or inactive, lethargic. सुस्त

10. B) **'conceptions of freedom'** के बदले **'concepts of liberty'** का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि वाक्य में स्वतंत्रता की अवधारणाओं को व्याप्त करने के लिए सही शब्द **'concepts'** है, जो **'liberty'** के साथ जुड़ा है; जैसे— Liberty is a concept that signifies freedom in various aspects of life.

- concepts of liberty' will be used instead of 'conceptions of freedom' because the correct word to encapsulate the ideas of freedom in the sentence is 'concepts', which aligns with 'liberty'; Like— Liberty is a concept that signifies freedom in various aspects of life.
11. C) Her research might have been completed by her by that time.
12. D) '**Runaway**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence एक कैदी की बात कर रहा है जो भाग गया है और जिसने कई लोगों को मार दिया है। यहाँ "the police were on high alert on account of the (7)_____ convict" के माध्यम से वह व्यक्ति दर्शाया जा रहा है जो फरार हो गया है। इसलिए, "runaway" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Runaway**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing a convict who has escaped and who has killed many people. Here, through "the police were on high alert on account of the (7)_____ convict", it portrays the individual who has fled. Thus, "runaway" would be the most appropriate choice.
13. C) **Patriot** (noun) – A person who vigorously supports their country and is prepared to defend it against enemies or detractors. देशभक्त
- Antonym: Traitor** (noun) – A person who betrays a friend, country, principle, or cause. देशद्रोही
- **Nationalist** (noun) – A person who advocates political independence for a country; often associated with strong patriotic feelings. राष्ट्रवादी
 - **Dutiful** (adjective) – Showing conscientiousness in performing one's duty. कर्तव्यनिष्ठ
 - **Loyal** (adjective) – Faithful, devoted, true to one's commitments or principles. वफादार
14. B) **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, easily understood, unambiguous, transparent, intelligible. स्पष्ट
- Antonym: Ambiguous** (adjective) – Having a double meaning, unclear, inexact, uncertain, vague. अस्पष्ट
- **Orderly** (adjective) – Neat, organized, well-arranged, tidy. सुव्यवस्थित
 - **Intelligible** (adjective) – Understandable, comprehensible, clear, lucid. समझने योग्य
 - **Transparent** (adjective) – See-through, clear, translucent, easily understood. पारदर्शक
15. D) **Scrape the barrel** (idiom) – To be forced to use one's last and weakest resource
16. A) **A dime a dozen** (idiom) – Very common or easy to acquire. बहुत आम
17. 'C). She is an Indian artist married to a European engineer.' का चयन होगा क्योंकि असंख्यक अनुच्छेद का सही प्रयोग यहाँ पर हुआ है। "Indian" शब्द जो कि स्वर से आरंभ होता है, के पहले 'an' का प्रयोग होता है। वही, "European" शब्द जो कि 'y' ध्वनि से आरंभ होता है, के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए, 'C' विकल्प सही है।
- She is an Indian artist married to a European engineer.' should be chosen because the correct use of the indefinite article is present here. For the word "Indian" which starts

with a vowel sound, 'an' is used before it. Similarly, for "European" which starts with a 'y' sound, 'a' is used before it. Therefore, option 'C' is correct.

18. C) The correct spelling is 'Willful', which means "intentional; deliberate." संवेदनशील, जानबूझकर
19. C) The correct answer is option C, 'Sculptor', which refers to the artists who make sculptures. In the given sentence, the underlined part "artists who make sculptures" directly defines a sculptor, meaning someone who creates three-dimensional works of art, especially by carving stone, wood, or other materials. संकीर्णक, मूर्तिकार.
20. C) 'cheque' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence भुगतान के दो Options की चर्चा कर रहा है: नकद में और चेक के माध्यम से। Options 'A', 'B', और 'D' इस संदर्भ में अर्थहीन होते हैं। इसलिए, "cheque" सबसे उपयुक्त Option होगा।
Cheque' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing two options for making payments: in cash and by cheque. Options 'A', 'B', and 'D' are meaningless in this context. Thus, "cheque" would be the most appropriate choice.
21. B) 'Fury' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "fury" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक प्रकोप या आक्रोश, जो यहाँ पर भारी बारिश या बारिश के अधिक प्रकोप को दर्शाता है। 'Decay' का अर्थ है अपक्षय, 'Sink' का अर्थ है डूबना, और 'Fancy' का अर्थ है कल्पना या भव्यता, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Fury' should be used because it denotes extreme anger or violence, representing the severe nature of the monsoon here. 'Decay' means decline, 'Sink' means to go down, and 'Fancy' means imagination or lavishness, which are not appropriate in this context.
22. D) 'Mitigation' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "mitigation" का अर्थ होता है नुकसान को कम करने या घटाने के लिए की जाने वाली क्रियावली। जबकि 'Conclusion' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष पहुंचाना, 'Repercussion' का अर्थ है प्रतिप्रवृत्ति या प्रतिसाद, और 'Intercession' का अर्थ है मध्यस्थता या मध्यस्थ का कार्य, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
'Mitigation' should be used because it refers to the actions taken to reduce or lessen damage. Whereas, 'Conclusion' means arriving at an end or a result, 'Repercussion' implies a consequence or response, and 'Intercession' denotes mediation or an act of intervening, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) 'ill-prepared' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "ill-prepared" का अर्थ होता है अधिकृत रूप से तैयार नहीं होना। संदर्भ में, यह बताने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है कि देश मौसम की भविष्यवाणी के लिए बेहतर प्रौद्योगिकी की उपलब्धता के बावजूद भी परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। 'Streamlined' का अर्थ है अधिक संविधानुकूल बनाना, 'Predisposed' का अर्थ है पूर्व-प्रवृत्त होना, और 'heavy-handed' का अर्थ है बिना सोचे-समझे व्यवहार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

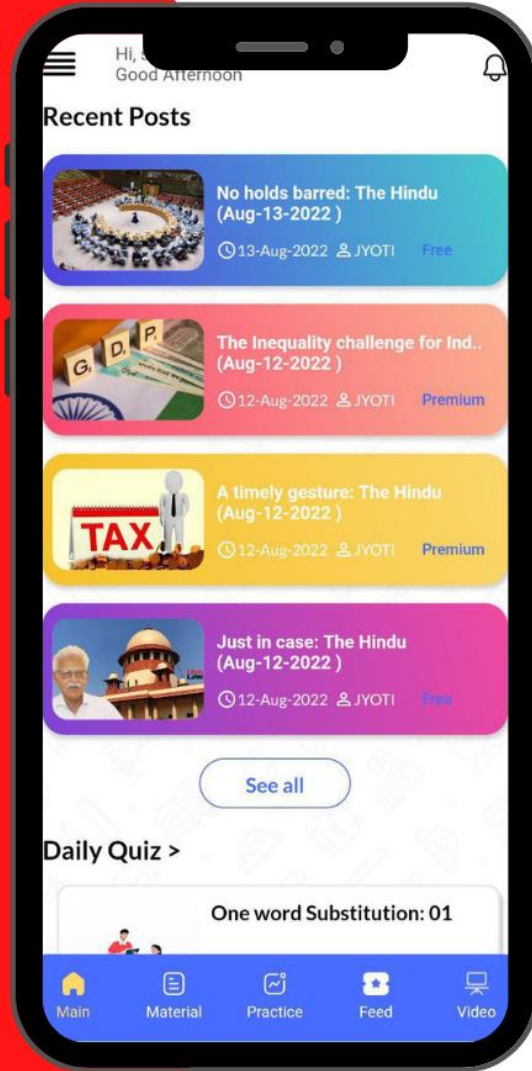
'ill-prepared' should be used because it means not adequately ready or prepared. In the context, it is used to convey that despite the availability of better technology for weather forecasting, the country is not ready to face the situations. 'Streamlined' means made more efficient, 'Predisposed' means to have a tendency or inclination, and 'heavy-handed' implies acting without tact, which don't fit in this context

24. D) 'rampant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "rampant" का अर्थ है अनियंत्रित या अत्यधिक बढ़ते हुए। passage में यह स्पष्ट है कि नियमों और विनियमों का उल्लंघन अनियंत्रित रूप से हो रहा है। जबकि 'Censure' का अर्थ है आलोचना करना, 'Contention' का अर्थ है विवाद, और 'Exorbitant' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Rampant' should be used because it means uncontrolled or escalating. The passage clearly points out the unchecked violations of rules and regulations. Whereas, 'Censure' means to criticize, 'Contention' means a heated disagreement, and 'Exorbitant' means excessively high, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) 'To' का use होगा क्योंकि 'to save human and animal habitats from the flooding' में 'to' एक infinitive के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो उद्देश्य या intent को दर्शाता है। Sentence का अर्थ है कि नियमों और विनियमों को बाढ़ से मानव और पशु आवासों की रक्षा के लिए लागू किया गया था। 'For', 'By', और 'With' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे उद्देश्य के लिए उचित preposition नहीं हैं।

'To' should be used because 'to save human and animal habitats from the flooding' acts as an infinitive that represents purpose or intent. The sentence implies that the rules and regulations were promulgated with the purpose of protecting human and animal habitats from the flooding. 'For', 'By', and 'With' are not appropriate in this context as they do not serve as the correct prepositions to denote purpose.



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