

Insidious, incendiary: On the negligence of fire safety in India

India's **policymakers** must **address** the threat of building fires

The **devastating fires**, at a gaming centre in Rajkot, Gujarat and a newborn nursing clinic in Delhi within 24 hours of each other, which left over 30 dead, **is** another **grim** reminder of one of India's insidious threats: the **pervasive** nature of the negligence of the fire safety of buildings by a whole range of **stakeholders** — from builders and **proprietors** to regulatory authorities. While the Bureau of Indian Standards has set detailed fire safety protocols in its National Building Code of India (NBC) 2016, it is a recommendatory document, as fire services is a State subject, and **enforced** at the municipality level. The **sheer disregard** for India's fire safety norms **is apparent** from the opening lines in the 'About Fire Service – Background' page of the Director General, Fire Services website under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It reads, "The fire services are not well organized in India", adding, "in recent years the **requirements** for fire safety cover **have** increased **manifold whereas** the development of fire service has not **made much headway**".

The National Disaster Management Authority had recommended to the 13th Finance Commission, an **allocation** of ₹7,000 crore to **revamp** India's fire and emergency services. But the Commission **sought** an allocation of almost ₹90,000 crore at the municipality level, recognising the need for a **tailor-made revamping** and **restructuring** of fire and emergency **preparedness**. A 2019 Home Ministry response to the Rajya Sabha noted that India had only 3,377 fire stations, when a 2012 national report on fire **hazards** and risk analysis sought more than double that number. The staff shortage is even more **appalling**. The entire country had only about 55,000 fire servicemen in 2019, when the requirement was about 5,60,000 seven years earlier. The Centre **belatedly set aside** ₹5,000 crore last July asking States to **cough up** another ₹1,400 crore to **modernise** emergency services. This follows the 15th Finance Commission's advice to set aside 12.5% of all allocations towards the National/State Disaster Response Funds. With rising heatwaves and extreme weather events nationwide, it is clear that a **synchronisation** of the 2016 NBC and the Energy Conservation Building Code **is** required to attempt a **holistic** approach to address fires, as standards for construction material, electrical wiring, air-conditioning, and a whole range of cooling materials have to be revamped. More importantly, India's polity, **bureaucracy**, **policymakers** and **entrepreneurs** must urgently address this insidious threat.

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

[Practice exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Insidious** (adjective) – Stealthy, subtle, cunning, deceitful, treacherous
विश्वासघाती
2. **Incendiary** (adjective) – Inflammatory, provocative, combustible, arsonous, flammable उत्तेजक
3. **Negligence** (noun) – Carelessness, inattention, disregard, neglect, laxity
लापरवाही
4. **Policymaker** (noun) – Legislator, lawmaker, regulator, decision-maker, authority नीति निर्माता
5. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, handle, resolve समाधान करना
6. **Devastating** (adjective) – Destructive, catastrophic, ruinous, calamitous, annihilating विनाशकारी
7. **Grim** (adjective) – Severe, harsh, bleak, dire, dreadful गंभीर
8. **Pervasive** (adjective) – Widespread, prevalent, ubiquitous, omnipresent, extensive व्यापक
9. **Stakeholder** (noun) – Interested party, participant, investor, contributor, shareholder हितधारक
10. **Proprietor** (noun) – Owner, holder, possessor, landowner, master मालिक
11. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, impose, apply, execute, uphold लागू करना
12. **Sheer** (adjective) – Pure, absolute, unmitigated, utter, stark पूर्ण
13. **Disregard** (noun) – Indifference, neglect, inattention, apathy, omission उपेक्षा
14. **Apparent** (adjective) – Obvious, clear, evident, noticeable, manifest स्पष्ट
15. **Manifold** (adjective) – Numerous, multiple, various, diverse, several कई गुना
16. **Whereas** (adverb) – While, although, in contrast, though, however जबकि
17. **Make headway** (phrase) – Progress, advance, move forward, proceed, develop प्रगति करना
18. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, allotment, apportionment, assignment, granting आवंटन
19. **Revamp** (verb) – Renovate, overhaul, update, refurbish, modernize सुधारना
20. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, search for, aim for, strive for, look for तलाश करना
21. **Tailor-made** (adjective) – Custom-made, bespoke, personalized, customized, designed to fit विशेष रूप से तैयार किया हुआ

22. **Revamping** (noun) – Renovation, overhaul, updating, modernization, restructuring
सुधार
23. **Restructuring** (noun) – Reorganization, reformation, reshaping, realignment, reconstitution पुनर्गठन
24. **Preparedness** (noun) – Readiness, alertness, vigilance, state of preparedness, preparation तैयारी
25. **Hazard** (noun) – Danger, risk, peril, threat, jeopardy खतरा
26. **Appalling** (adjective) – Shocking, horrifying, dreadful, alarming, atrocious भयानक
27. **Belatedly** (adverb) – Late, tardily, delayed, overdue, after the event विलंब से
28. **Set aside** (phrasal verb) – Reserve, allocate, earmark, save, put aside अलग रखना
29. **Cough up** (phrasal verb) – Contribute, pay, give, shell out, disburse देना (संकट में)
30. **Modernise** (verb) – Update, upgrade, renovate, streamline, rejuvenate आधुनिक बनाना
31. **Synchronisation** (noun) – Coordination, alignment, harmonization, integration, unison समन्वय
32. **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive, integrated, all-inclusive, overall, wholeistic समग्र
33. **Bureaucracy** (noun) – Administration, civil service, government, officials, regulatory system नौकरशाही
34. **Policymaker** (noun) – Legislator, lawmaker, regulator, decision-maker, authority नीति निर्माता
35. **Entrepreneur** (noun) – Businessperson, industrialist, founder, innovator, capitalist उद्यमी

Summary of the Editorial

1. Recent devastating fires in Rajkot and Delhi resulted in over 30 deaths.
2. These incidents highlight widespread negligence of fire safety in India.
3. Various stakeholders, including builders, proprietors, and regulatory authorities, are culpable.
4. The National Building Code of India (NBC) 2016 contains detailed fire safety protocols.
5. The NBC is recommendatory as fire services are managed at the state and municipal levels.
6. India's fire services are poorly organized, according to the Director General, Fire Services website.
7. The National Disaster Management Authority recommended ₹7,000 crore for fire and emergency services revamping.
8. The 13th Finance Commission proposed nearly ₹90,000 crore for municipality-level improvements.
9. In 2019, India had only 3,377 fire stations, far below the required number.
10. There was a significant staff shortage, with only 55,000 fire servicemen compared to the needed 5,60,000.
11. The Centre allocated ₹5,000 crore in 2019 to modernize emergency services.
12. States were asked to contribute an additional ₹1,400 crore.
13. The 15th Finance Commission advised allocating 12.5% of funds to disaster response.
14. Rising heatwaves and extreme weather events necessitate a holistic approach to fire safety.
15. India's construction material, electrical wiring, air-conditioning, and cooling standards need revamping to address fire hazards effectively.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements best captures the main reason for the repeated fire incidents in India as mentioned in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The National Building Code of India (NBC) 2016 lacks comprehensive fire safety protocols and guidelines.
 - B. The implementation of fire safety norms is inconsistent due to fire services being a State subject and enforced at the municipality level.
 - C. The fire safety requirements have decreased over the years, leading to a relaxed attitude towards fire safety.
 - D. Builders and proprietors strictly follow the fire safety protocols set by the Bureau of Indian Standards.
2. **What does the passage imply about the role of regulatory authorities in the context of fire safety in India?**
 - A. Regulatory authorities have made significant progress in improving fire safety measures across the country.
 - B. The Ministry of Home Affairs has well-organized fire services that effectively manage fire safety protocols.
 - C. There is a significant gap between the fire safety requirements and the development of fire services in India.
 - D. Regulatory authorities are not involved in the enforcement of fire safety norms, leaving it entirely to builders and proprietors.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Critical
 - D. Enthusiastic
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The improvement of fire safety protocols in India
 - B. The negligence and inadequacy of fire safety measures in India
 - C. The importance of modernizing emergency services in India
 - D. The rising number of fire-related incidents in India
5. **What is the synonym of "revamp" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Renovate
 - B. Abandon
 - C. Neglect
 - D. Destroy
6. **What is the antonym of "insidious" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Overt
 - B. Subtle
 - C. Deceptive
 - D. Sinister

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.

The Indian stock market is _____(1)_____, and how! Putting a big smile on the faces of investors, Sensex — India's benchmark stock index — has _____(2)_____crossed the 75,000-points milestone. This surge is a _____(3)_____ to Indian economy's robustness and investor confidence in it. The Sensex jump to new heights can be attributed to a _____(4)_____of factors. One, the economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic has instilled optimism among investors. With the relaxation of lockdown measures and the successful _____(5)_____of vaccination campaigns, economic activities regained momentum and fuelled investor confidence.

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. Booming
 - B. Alarming
 - C. Unyielding
 - D. Warming
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. Doubtably
 - B. Consequently
 - C. Repeatedly
 - D. Unprecedentedly
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. Commitment
 - B. Testament
 - C. Consequent
 - D. Equipment
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
 - A. Inference
 - B. Divergence
 - C. Ambience
 - D. Confluence
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
 - A. Stand out
 - B. Cut out
 - C. Knockout
 - D. Rollout
12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in the brackets.
She was wearing a _____new outfit. (Expensive)
 - A. cheap
 - B. costly
 - C. premium
 - D. Precious

13. Select the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. The decision to change a hospital saved an life of the daughter of the doctor.
- B. The decision to change the hospital saved the life of the daughter of the doctor.
- C. The decision to change an hospital saved the life of the daughter of the doctor.
- D. A decision to change a hospital saved the life of the daughter of the doctor.

14. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Refusal
- B. Wajes
- C. Stretch
- D. Wearily

15. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

If/ it will rain, I we will have / a tough time.

- A. if
- B. a tough time
- C. we will have
- D. it will rain

16. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

Does Sneha not lick the butter?

- A. Is the butter being licked by Sneha?
- B. Is the butter not licked by Sneha?
- C. Sneha does not lick the butter?
- D. Was Sneha not licking the butter?

17. Select the sentence that uses the given idiom correctly.

Cut corners

- A. He cut corners on his homework and got a bad grade.
- B. The artist cut corners on the painting, and it ended up looking unfinished.
- C. I always make sure to cut corners when I'm driving to save time.
- D. I cut corners to finish my project on time, and my boss praised me for my hard work.

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

Rover would not swallow the pill.

- A. The pill would not be swallowing by Rover.
- B. The pill would not swallowed by Rover .
- C. The pill would not be swallowed by Rover.
- D. The pill would not be swallow by Rover.

19. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.

The moon is Earth's only natural satellite and the nearby large celestial body.

- A. the near largest
- B. the nearest large
- C. No substitution
- D. the nearly large

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** to substitute the underlined word.
The crowd cheered the cricketer.
- A. Encouraged
 - B. Distracted
 - C. Dropped
 - D. Attracted
21. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Place where grains are stored.
- A. Tannery
 - B. Pantry
 - C. Mint
 - D. Granary
22. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A big clumsy often slow-witted person
- A. Slouch
 - B. Chump
 - C. Oaf
 - D. Ape
23. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
One who cannot hear
- A. Illegible
 - B. Inaudible
 - C. Dumb
 - D. Deaf
24. Select the most appropriate **synonym** to substitute the underlined word.
My mother said to me that she had gone through a very strict and traditional education.
- A. analogy
 - B. demagogy
 - C. pedagogy
 - D. Mythology
25. **Correct the sentence with the appropriate form of the underline verb.**
Parents should tell their children to exercise great care when crossed busy roads.
- A. has crossed
 - B. crossing
 - C. cross
 - D. has been crossing

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) The implementation of fire safety norms is inconsistent due to fire services being a State subject and enforced at the municipality level.**

A is incorrect because the passage states that the NBC 2016 has detailed fire safety protocols, but these are only recommendatory.

B is correct as it highlights the inconsistency in implementation due to fire services being a State subject, as mentioned in the passage.

C is incorrect because the passage indicates that the requirements for fire safety have actually increased manifold, not decreased.

D is incorrect because the passage clearly points out the pervasive negligence of fire safety by stakeholders, including builders and proprietors

2. **C) There is a significant gap between the fire safety requirements and the development of fire services in India.**

A is incorrect because the passage suggests that the development of fire services has not made much headway.

B is incorrect as the passage mentions that fire services are not well organized in India.

C is correct because the passage explicitly states that while fire safety requirements have increased, the development of fire services has not kept pace.

D is incorrect because the passage does mention the role of regulatory authorities but highlights their negligence, not their complete absence in enforcement.

3. **C) Critical**

The passage points out the negligence of fire safety in India, highlighting the failures of various stakeholders, including builders, proprietors, and regulatory authorities.

Optimistic is incorrect because the passage does not express any hope or positive outlook.

Neutral is incorrect because the passage clearly takes a negative stance towards the issue.

Enthusiastic is incorrect because there is no excitement or positive energy in the discussion; instead, the tone is serious and critical.

4. **B) The negligence and inadequacy of fire safety measures in India**

The main theme of the passage is the negligence and inadequacy of fire safety measures in India. The passage discusses the lack of proper fire safety protocols, insufficient fire stations and personnel, and the overall neglect by various stakeholders.

The improvement of fire safety protocols in India is incorrect because the focus is on the lack of enforcement and adherence to existing protocols, not their improvement.

The importance of modernizing emergency services in India is a related point but not the main theme; the main focus is on the current state of negligence and inadequacy.

The rising number of fire-related incidents in India is mentioned but is not the main theme; it serves as evidence to support the main argument of negligence and inadequacy.

5. A) **Renovate**

Correct because "revamp" means to renovate or improve something to make it better.

B. Incorrect because "abandon" means to leave or give up entirely, which is the opposite of revamping.

C. Incorrect because "neglect" means to fail to care for properly, which is the opposite of revamping.

D. Incorrect because "destroy" means to ruin something completely, which is the opposite of improving it.

6. A) **Overt**

Correct because "insidious" means proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with harmful effects, and "overt" means done or shown openly; not hidden.

B. Incorrect because "subtle" means not obvious, which can be a synonym for insidious.

C. Incorrect because "deceptive" means misleading, which is similar to insidious.

D. Incorrect because "sinister" means giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening, which can be a synonym for insidious.

7. A) 'Booming' का use होगा क्योंकि "booming" का अर्थ होता है तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ या उन्नति कर रहा। sentence में mention किया गया है कि भारतीय स्टॉक मार्केट तेजी से ऊपर जा रहा है, इसलिए 'booming' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Alarming' का अर्थ है चिंताजनक, 'Unyielding' का अर्थ है न झुकने वाला, और 'Warming' का अर्थ है गर्म होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Booming' will be used because it means rapidly growing or thriving. The sentence mentions that the Indian stock market is rising significantly, making 'booming' fitting here. Whereas, 'Alarming' means causing worry or concern, 'Unyielding' means not giving way to pressure, and 'Warming' implies becoming warm, which don't fit in this context.
8. D) 'Unprecedentedly' का use होगा क्योंकि "unprecedentedly" का अर्थ होता है बिना किसी पूर्व उदाहरण के या पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सेंसेक्स ने 75,000-पॉइंट का मील का पत्थर पार कर लिया है, जो एक अभूतपूर्व घटना है, इसलिए 'unprecedentedly' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Doubtedly' का अर्थ है संदेहपूर्वक, 'Consequently' का अर्थ है परिणामस्वरूप, और 'Repeatedly' का अर्थ है बार-बार, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Unprecedentedly' will be used because it means without previous instance or never done before. The sentence mentions that the Sensex has crossed the 75,000-points milestone, which is an unprecedented event, making 'unprecedentedly' fitting here. Whereas, 'Doubtedly' means with doubt, 'Consequently' means as a result, and 'Repeatedly' means happening again and again, which don't fit in this context.
9. B) 'Testament' का use होगा क्योंकि "testament" का अर्थ होता है प्रमाण या सबूत। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सेंसेक्स की वृद्धि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूती और निवेशकों के विश्वास का प्रमाण है, इसलिए 'testament' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Commitment' का अर्थ है

प्रतिबद्धता, 'Consequent' का अर्थ है परिणामस्वरूप, और 'Equipment' का अर्थ है उपकरण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Testament' will be used because it means evidence or proof. The sentence mentions that the rise of the Sensex is a testament to the robustness of the Indian economy and investor confidence, making 'testament' fitting here. Whereas, 'Commitment' means a pledge or obligation, 'Consequent' means resulting, and 'Equipment' means tools or machinery, which don't fit in this context

10. D) 'Confluence' का use होगा क्योंकि "confluence" का अर्थ होता है विभिन्न तत्वों का मिलन या संगम। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सेंसेक्स की नई ऊँचाई पर पहुँचने के कई कारण हैं, जो विभिन्न कारकों के संगम के कारण संभव हुआ है, इसलिए 'confluence' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Inference' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष, 'Divergence' का अर्थ है विचलन, और 'Ambience' का अर्थ है वातावरण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Confluence' will be used because it means the coming together of different elements. The sentence mentions that the Sensex reaching new heights can be attributed to a combination of factors, making 'confluence' fitting here. Whereas, 'Inference' means a conclusion, 'Divergence' means a separation, and 'Ambience' means the environment, which don't fit in this context.

11. D) 'Rollout' का use होगा क्योंकि "rollout" का अर्थ होता है किसी योजना या उत्पाद का व्यापक स्तर पर परिचय या शुरुआत करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि सफल टीकाकरण अभियानों की शुरुआत ने आर्थिक गतिविधियों को गति दी, इसलिए 'rollout' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Stand out' का अर्थ है अलग दिखाई देना, 'Cut out' का अर्थ है काट देना या निकाल देना, और 'Knockout' का अर्थ है बेहोश करना या मुकाबले में हरा देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Rollout' will be used because it means the introduction or launch of a new plan or product on a large scale. The sentence mentions that the successful rollout of vaccination campaigns has fueled economic activities, making 'rollout' fitting here. Whereas, 'Stand out' means to be noticeable, 'Cut out' means to remove, and 'Knockout' means to render unconscious or to defeat in a competition, which don't fit in this context.

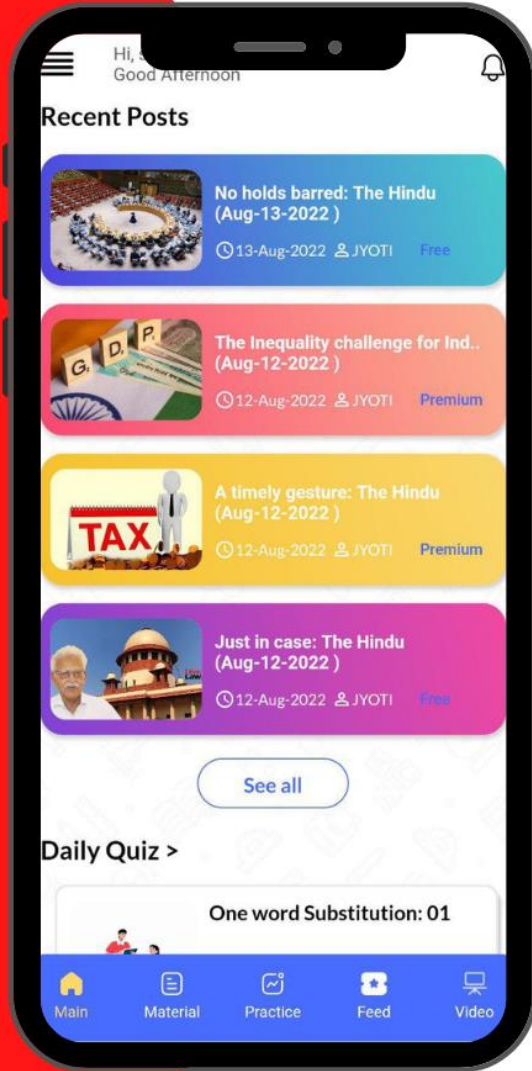
12. A) **Expensive** (adjective) – Costing a lot of money, high-priced, costly. **महंगा**

Antonym: **Cheap** (adjective) – Not costly, low-priced, affordable, economical. **सस्ता**

- **Costly** (adjective) – High in price, expensive, valuable. **महंगा**
- **Premium** (adjective) – Of superior quality or value, high-priced, costly. **उच्च मूल्यवान**
- **Precious** (adjective) – Of great value, costly, invaluable. **मूल्यवान**

13. B) 'an life' के बदले 'the life' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'life' के आगे 'an' का प्रयोग गलत है।
whereas, article 'a' is used before hospital, it is not referred to specific hospital. सही वाक्य है— The decision to change the hospital saved the life of the daughter of the doctor.
- 'an life' के बदले 'the life' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'life' के आगे 'an' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही वाक्य है— The decision to change the hospital saved the life of the daughter of the doctor.
14. B) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Wajes'. The correct spelling is 'Wages' which means “a payment usually of money for labor or services” मजदूरी, वेतन
15. D) 'it will rain' के बदले 'it rains' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि english grammar में Conditional Sentences के पहले भाग में present tense प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— If it rains, we will have a tough time.
- 'it rains' will be used instead of 'it will rain' because in English grammar, we use the present Tense in the first part of Conditional Sentences. Like— If it rains, we will have a tough time.
16. B) Is the butter not licked by Sneha?
17. A) He cut corners on his homework and got a bad grade.
18. C) The pill would not be swallowed by Rover.
19. B) 'the nearby large' के बदले 'the nearest large' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'nearest' सही तरीके से मून के पृथ्वी के प्रति समीपता को दर्शाता है।
- the nearest large' will be used instead of 'the nearby large' because 'nearest' correctly indicates the proximity of the moon to Earth.
20. A) **Cheered** (verb) – Shout for joy or in praise or encouragement, applaud, hail. **उत्साहित**
Synonym: **Encouraged** (verb) – Give support, confidence, or hope to; motivate, boost, uplift.
प्रोत्साहित
- **Distracted** (verb) – Prevent someone from giving full attention to something; divert, sidetrack. **विचलित**
 - **Dropped** (verb) – Let or make something fall; release, let go. **गिराया**
 - **Attracted** (verb) – Cause to come to a place or participate in a venture; draw, allure. **आकर्षित**
21. D) **Granary** (noun) – Place where grains are stored. **अन्नागार**
- **Tannery** (noun) – A place where animal hides are tanned to produce leather. **चमड़ा बनाने की जगह**
 - **Pantry** (noun) – A small room or closet in which food, dishes, and utensils are kept. **रसोईघर का एक छोटा कमरा**

- **Mint** (noun) – A place where coins are made. सिक्का बनाने की जगह
22. C) **Oaf** (noun) – A big clumsy often slow-witted person गँवार आदमी
- **Slouch** (noun) – A person with a drooping posture, or an act of drooping or a lazy person. ढीला आदमी
 - **Chump** (noun) – A foolish or easily deceived person मूर्ख
 - **Ape** (noun) – a large primate that lacks a tail, including the gorilla, chimpanzees, orangutan, and gibbons.
23. D) **Deaf** (noun) - Lacking the power of hearing or having impaired hearing. बहरा
- **Illegible** (adjective) - Not clear enough to be read. अपठनीय
 - **Inaudible** (adjective) - Unable to be heard. अश्रव्य
 - **Dumb** (adjective) - Lacking the power of speech, often used to describe someone who cannot speak due to a physical or developmental condition. मूक
24. C) **Education** (Noun) - the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university. शिक्षा
- Pedagogy** (noun) – The method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept. शिक्षाशास्त्र
- **Analogy** (noun) – A comparison between two things for the purpose of explanation or clarification. समानता
 - **Demagogy** (noun) – Political activity or practices that seek support by appealing to the desires and prejudices of ordinary people rather than by using rational argument. जनसमर्थन प्राप्ति
 - **Mythology** (noun) – A collection of myths, especially one belonging to a particular religious or cultural tradition. पुराण
25. B) 'crossed' के बदले 'crossing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ एक simultaneous action को दर्शाने के लिए present participle का उपयोग होगा।
- **crossing** will be used instead of 'crossed' because a present participle is used to indicate a simultaneous action.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam