

## Private consultation: On the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023

The government's **gatekeeping** of **critical** debates **hurts** trust in policymaking process

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has **reportedly** been holding **closed-door** meetings with the broadcasting and entertainment industry regarding the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023, and while a draft was circulated last year, **subsequent** editions are only being given to a few select **stakeholders** — under strict terms of **confidentiality**. Each **copy** of the newest draft **has** been provided with a unique **watermark** that can identify “leaks”, if any. Public consultations are an **integral** part of making laws that affect many Indians, a fact that was recognised by the government's 2014 Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy, which recommends **extensive** public **outreach** before lawmaking. While the government circulated the earlier version of the Bill to the public, it seems to have **insisted on withholding** responses, and has chosen to take just a few stakeholders into confidence. This approach ignores online creators, large parts of the media industry, and civil society — the very stakeholders who have the most to be concerned about with media regulation. The Bill would expand an already **comprehensive** regulatory **framework** that has been criticised as **having a chilling effect, discouraging** free expression in a range of media **spanning** news and entertainment. This has been **evident, for instance**, in the **toning down** of OTT streaming platforms' content since the passage of the IT Rules, 2021.

**Cast in that light**, the **omission** of meaningful public consultation — a growing problem in much of policymaking across Ministries — **may** be less a **sin of omission** and more a **deliberate** strategy of **gatekeeping** major policy changes, and deciding who gets to have a say in them. While the individual laws that are being deliberated in this way may be concerning, the process **in and of itself** is cause for significant **alarm**. When it comes to media regulation, for instance, the **interests** of **established** corporate stakeholders **might** not always **coincide with** those of the emerging crop of creators, independent **commentators**, social media users and independent journalists who are also likely to be impacted by the Broadcasting Bill. Without a right to know other stakeholders' points of view — **let** alone respond to them — the quality and **sincerity** of this proposal can only be deeply **suspect**. The government must **cease** methods of policymaking that may be quick and **unfussy**, but **diminish** public trust in their **intent**. Meaningful public consultation does not **constrain** the ability of lawmakers to proceed with their intended **course of action** in any case; all it does is to put **diverse** points of view across. **Hurried** and gate-kept consultations may well **end up begetting flawed** and exclusionary **legislation**.

**[Practice Exercise]**

- **In and of itself** (phrase) – By itself, without considering any other factors. अपने आप में
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Gatekeeping** (noun) – Control, regulation, supervision, oversight, management  
नियंत्रण
2. **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, vital, essential, significant, indispensable महत्वपूर्ण
3. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, purportedly, ostensibly, reputedly कथित रूप से
4. **Closed-door** (adjective) – Private, secretive, confidential, exclusive, restricted गोपनीय
5. **Subsequent** (adjective) – Following, ensuing, succeeding, later, successive बाद का
6. **Stakeholder** (noun) – An individual, group, or organization with an interest or concern in a business or project हितधारक
7. **Confidentiality** (noun) – Secrecy, privacy, discretion, confidentiality, non-disclosure गोपनीयता
8. **Watermark** (noun) – A design or text incorporated into a paper or digital document to identify the maker or owner
9. **Integral** (adjective) – Essential, fundamental, indispensable, necessary, inherent अभिन्न
10. **Extensive** (adjective) – Comprehensive, wide-ranging, broad, thorough, exhaustive व्यापक
11. **Outreach** (noun) – Expansion, extension, reach, community service, engagement संपर्क
12. **Insist** (on) (verb) – Demand, assert, persist, maintain, require जोर देना
13. **Withhold** (verb) – Refuse, retain, reserve, suppress, conceal रोकना
14. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Inclusive, complete, all-encompassing, detailed, thorough व्यापक
15. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, outline, foundation, skeleton ढांचा
16. **Have a chilling effect** (phrase) – To discourage or inhibit a behavior or action, often through fear or uncertainty हतोत्साहित करना
17. **Discourage** (verb) – Deter, dissuade, inhibit, hinder, demotivate हतोत्साहित करना
18. **Span** (verb) – Extend, range, cover, bridge, stretch फैलाव
19. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, clear, apparent, noticeable, manifest स्पष्ट

20. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, for case उदाहरण के लिए
21. **Tone down** (phrasal verb) – Moderate, soften, reduce, lessen, mitigate कम करना
22. **Cast in that light** (phrase) – To perceive or interpret something in a particular way उस संदर्भ में देखना
23. **Omission** (noun) – Exclusion, neglect, oversight, omission, failure चूक
24. **Sin of omission** (phrase) – A failure to act or a neglect of duty through inaction
25. **Deliberate** (adjective) – Intentional, planned, premeditated, calculated, conscious जानबूझकर
26. **Alarm** (noun) – Concern, fear, apprehension, unease, anxiety चेतावनी
27. **Established** (adjective) – Recognized, settled, well-known, accepted, traditional स्थापित
28. **Coincide** (with) (verb) – Correspond, concur, align, match, synchronize मेल खाना
29. **Commentator** (noun) – Analyst, critic, pundit, reviewer, observer टिप्पणीकार
30. **Let** (verb) – Allow, permit, enable, grant, authorize होने देना
31. **Sincerity** (noun) – Honesty, genuineness, authenticity, truthfulness, integrity ईमानदारी
32. **Suspect** (verb) – Doubt, question, mistrust, distrust, surmise संदेह करना
33. **Cease** (verb) – Stop, discontinue, halt, terminate, end रोकना
34. **Unfussy** (adjective) – Simple, straightforward, uncomplicated, plain, unadorned सरल
35. **Diminish** (verb) – Reduce, decrease, lessen, weaken, abate कम करना
36. **Intent** (noun) – Purpose, aim, goal, objective, plan उद्देश्य
37. **Constrain** (verb) – Restrict, limit, restrain, confine, curb प्रतिबंधित करना
38. **Course of action** (noun) – Plan, strategy, approach, procedure, method कार्य योजना
39. **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, different, assorted, manifold, heterogeneous विविध
40. **Hurried** (adjective) – Rushed, hasty, rapid, swift, expedited जल्दीबाजी
41. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Result, conclude, finish, culminate, become अंततः
42. **Beget** (verb) – Cause, produce, create, generate, result in उत्पन्न करना
43. **Flawed** (adjective) – Imperfect, faulty, defective, erroneous, unsound त्रुटिपूर्ण
44. **Legislation** (noun) – Laws, statutes, regulations, acts, ordinances कानून

## Summary of the Editorial

- Closed-Door Meetings:** The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is holding private meetings with select stakeholders regarding the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023, which raises concerns about transparency and inclusivity in the policymaking process.
- Confidential Drafts:** The latest drafts of the Bill are being distributed only to a few stakeholders under strict confidentiality, with unique watermarks to track potential leaks, further limiting broader participation in the legislative process.
- Lack of Public Consultation:** The government's approach contradicts its 2014 Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy, which advocates for extensive public outreach and consultation in lawmaking, highlighting a departure from recommended practices.
- Ignored Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders such as online creators, parts of the media industry, and civil society are being excluded from consultations, despite being directly affected by the proposed media regulations.
- Expanded Regulatory Framework:** The Bill seeks to expand an already comprehensive regulatory framework, which critics argue could further stifle free expression across various media platforms, including news and entertainment.
- Chilling Effect on Content:** There is concern that the Bill could have a chilling effect on free expression, as evidenced by the moderation of OTT streaming platforms' content following the implementation of the IT Rules, 2021.
- Deliberate Gatekeeping:** The editorial suggests that the exclusion of public consultation may be a deliberate strategy to control major policy changes, limiting who can influence and participate in the decision-making process.
- Concerns About Process:** The lack of public consultation in policymaking, especially for media regulation, is alarming as it undermines the quality and sincerity of the proposed legislation.
- Corporate vs. Independent Interests:** The interests of established corporate stakeholders may not align with those of independent creators, social media users, and journalists, who are also affected by the Bill but excluded from discussions.
- Transparency and Trust:** Without access to diverse viewpoints and the ability to respond to them, public trust in the policymaking process is eroded, casting doubt on the government's intent and the quality of the proposed legislation.
- Need for Meaningful Consultation:** The editorial argues that meaningful public consultation enriches the legislative process by incorporating diverse perspectives without hindering lawmakers' ability to act.
- Potential for Flawed Legislation:** Exclusionary and hurried consultation processes risk resulting in flawed legislation that may not adequately address the needs and concerns of all affected stakeholders.

13. **Public Consultation as a Right:** The editorial emphasizes the right of stakeholders to know and engage with others' viewpoints, stressing the importance of transparency and inclusivity in the legislative process.
14. **Impact on Emerging Creators:** Emerging creators and independent voices in the media industry are particularly vulnerable to the effects of the Bill, necessitating their inclusion in discussions and consultations.
15. **Call for Change:** The editorial calls on the government to abandon quick and exclusionary policymaking methods, advocating for open consultations that foster public trust and lead to more equitable and effective legislation.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the government's approach to the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023?** [Editorial page]
  - A. The government is actively seeking input from all sectors of society.
  - B. The government is prioritizing transparency and open dialogue.
  - C. The government is prioritizing the views of a few select stakeholders over broader public opinion.
  - D. The government is disregarding the concerns of the broadcasting and entertainment industry entirely.
2. **The government's current approach to the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023, is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Enhance trust in the policymaking process
  - B. Strengthen public confidence in media regulation
  - C. Foster an inclusive debate among all stakeholders
  - D. Undermine trust in the policymaking process
3. **According to the passage, which of the following groups is notably excluded from the consultation process for the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023?**
  - A. Large offline conglomerates
  - B. Online creators and civil society
  - C. Government officials and policymakers
  - D. Select stakeholders with significant influence
4. **According to the passage, what is the main issue with the government's omission of meaningful public consultation in the policymaking process?**
  - A. It is an unintentional oversight due to the complexity of policymaking.
  - B. It is a deliberate strategy to control who can influence major policy changes.
  - C. It is a method to ensure that only the most relevant stakeholders are involved.
  - D. It is an approach to streamline the policymaking process and increase efficiency.
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The necessity of government control over media
  - B. The importance of public consultation in lawmaking
  - C. The role of technology in modern policymaking
  - D. The benefits of closed-door meetings with industry stakeholders
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

A few minutes later a request came that all members of the house party should Assemble in the drawing-room.

  - A. Search
  - B. Gather
  - C. Disperse
  - D. Guard
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who renounces a religious or political belief or principle.

- A. Ascetic  
B. Agnostic  
C. Apostate  
D. Atheist
8. **Select the sentence that does NOT have a spelling error**  
A. How dare you challange me?  
B. How dare you challenge me?  
C. How dare you chellenge me?  
D. How dare you chalenge me?
9. **Select the most appropriate article to fill in the blank.**  
Your shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ same colour as mine  
A. No article required  
B. a  
C. an  
D. The
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A study of the conditions and structure of the earth  
A. Meteorology  
B. Biology  
C. Geology  
D. Geography
11. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**  
A. Accuse  
B. Raival  
C. Trigger  
D. Conservative
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**  
He said, "She has finished the painting."  
A. She has finished the painting he said.  
B. He said that she had finished the painting.  
C. He said she has finished the painting.  
D. He said she had finished the painting.
13. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
By the time she retires, / she has been teaching / at the university for 30 years  
A. No error  
B. at the university for 30 years  
C. she has been teaching  
D. By the time she retires
14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**  
Were these books bought by her yesterday?

- A. Did she buy these books yesterday?  
B. Is she the one who bought these books yesterday?  
C. Who bought these books yesterday?  
D. Are these books bought by her yesterday?
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
A Mercedes-Benz was owned by my father  
A. My father has been owning a Mercedes-Benz.  
B. My father owns a Mercedes-Benz.  
C. My father has owned a Mercedes-Benz.  
D. My father owned a Mercedes-Benz
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Beliefs or incidents that happen in a way which cannot be explained by reason or science.  
A. Science totems  
B. Marvels  
C. Superstitions  
D. Wonders
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
To make both ends meet  
A. To live within one's income  
B. Quite worthless  
C. To anticipate  
D. To take back what you have said
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Crime of killing a king  
A. Homicide  
B. Genocide  
C. Pesticide  
D. Regicide
19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Rohit laid down his proposal, and told Rohit that **the ball was now in his court.**  
A. It is Rohit's responsibility to take the next action or decision  
B. He had to play the game and win the match  
C. He had to continue the remaining time in court  
D. The captaincy of the team was on his shoulders
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
We love Nathan  
A. Nathan has been loved by us.  
B. Nathan is loved by us.  
C. Nathan have been loved by us.  
D. Nathan is being loved by us

**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.**

Music at any age and stage of human life is a \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_. Yale University researchers have found it to be an even greater boon for the elderly. The Lancet recently carried an/a \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ study on the benefits of music at old age. Music has the potential to drive away 'old age blues' experienced by most senior citizens. The study urges senior citizens to listen to music of \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ taste and also suggests that they play a musical instrument, if they know how to play it. Writer Somerset Maugham, a medico who never practised, learnt to play the violin to \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ his loneliness in his old age. Bertrand Russell would regularly listen to Beethoven's ethereal symphonies to fight his \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ schizophrenic bouts.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. Motion
  - B. Resolution
  - C. Expulsion
  - D. Boon
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. Diminutive
  - B. Repetitive
  - C. Exhaustive
  - D. Persistent
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. Their
  - B. There
  - C. That
  - D. This
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. tiding over
  - B. tide over
  - C. paper over
  - D. moreover
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. Sporadic
  - B. Sympathetic
  - C. Enthusiastic
  - D. Intricacy

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- C) The government is prioritizing the views of a few select stakeholders over broader public opinion.**  
 A: The passage clearly states that only a few select stakeholders are being consulted, indicating a lack of broad public engagement.  
 B: The use of confidentiality and limited stakeholder engagement indicates a lack of transparency and open dialogue.  
 C: The passage highlights that the government is consulting only a few stakeholders, ignoring online creators, large parts of the media industry, and civil society.  
 D: The government is engaging with some stakeholders in the broadcasting and entertainment industry, albeit selectively, rather than disregarding them entirely.
- D) Undermine trust in the policymaking process**  
 A: The passage indicates that the lack of public consultation is detrimental to trust, not enhancing it.  
 B: The passage suggests that the current approach may have a chilling effect, thus reducing confidence in media regulation.  
 C: The government is excluding significant stakeholders, indicating a lack of inclusivity.  
 D: The passage notes that gatekeeping critical debates hurts trust in the policymaking process.
- B) Online creators and civil society**  
 A: The passage does not specifically mention large offline conglomerates as being excluded, but rather focuses on the lack of engagement with online creators and civil society.  
 B: The passage explicitly mentions that online creators and large parts of the media industry, including civil society, are excluded from the consultation process.  
 C: The passage does not imply that government officials and policymakers are excluded; rather, they are controlling the consultation process.  
 D: The passage indicates that select stakeholders are included in the process, not excluded.
- B) It is a deliberate strategy to control who can influence major policy changes.**  
 A: The passage explicitly states that the omission is not an oversight but a deliberate strategy, making this option incorrect.  
 B: The passage indicates that the omission of public consultation may be a "deliberate strategy of gatekeeping major policy changes," aligning perfectly with this option.  
 C: The passage argues that excluding diverse viewpoints is problematic, not beneficial, contradicting this option.  
 D: While the process may be "quick and unfussy," the passage criticizes it for diminishing trust and being exclusionary, making this option incorrect.
- B) The importance of public consultation in lawmaking**  
 A: This option is incorrect because the passage argues against excessive government control and regulation, highlighting its negative impact on free expression and media content. It does not support the idea of government control as necessary.  
 B: The passage emphasizes the need for public consultation in creating laws that affect a wide range of stakeholders. It criticizes the government's lack of transparency and engagement with the public, arguing that such exclusionary practices can lead to flawed legislation. This is the main theme.

- C: While the passage mentions the use of watermarks to prevent leaks, technology is not the central theme. The focus is more on the process and necessity of public involvement in lawmaking rather than technological aspects.
- D: The passage criticizes closed-door meetings, suggesting they harm trust and lead to exclusionary practices. It argues against this approach, making this option incorrect.
6. C) **Assemble** (verb) – To come together in a group, gather, convene. इकट्ठा करना  
Antonym: **Disperse** (verb) – To distribute or spread over a wide area, scatter, break up. बिखेरना
- **Search** (verb) – To look for something, seek, hunt. खोज करना
  - **Gather** (verb) – To come together, assemble, collect. इकट्ठा करना
  - **Guard** (verb) – To protect, watch over, defend. रक्षा करना
7. C) **Apostate** (noun) – A person who renounces a religious or political belief or principle धर्मत्यागी
- **Ascetic** (noun) – a person who practices severe self-discipline and abstention. तपस्वी
  - **Agnostic** (noun) – a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God. अज्ञेयवादी
  - **Atheist** (noun) – a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God. नास्तिक
8. B) How dare you **challenge** me?  
There is incorrect spelling of Challenge in option (A) Challenge, option (C) challenge, option (D) chalenge.
9. D) **The** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence विशिष्टता को दर्शा रहा है। यहाँ "Your shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ same colour as mine" के माध्यम से यह दर्शाया जा रहा है कि शर्ट का रंग पहले से ही निर्दिष्ट है और किसी विशेष रंग की बात की जा रही है। इसलिए, "The" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'The'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is indicating specificity. Here, through "Your shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ same colour as mine", it is implying that the color of the shirt is already specified and refers to a particular color. Thus, "The" would be the most appropriate choice.
10. C) **Geology** (noun) – A study of the conditions and structure of the earth भूविज्ञान
- **Meteorology** (noun) – the study of the atmosphere and weather conditions मौसम विज्ञान
  - **Biology** (noun) – the study of living organisms जीवविज्ञान
  - **Geography** (noun) – the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere भूगोल
11. B) The correct spelling of 'Raival' is 'Rival' which means "a person or thing competing with another" प्रतियोगी, प्रतिद्वंद्वी.
12. B) He said that she had finished the painting.
13. C) **'she has been teaching'** के बदले 'she will have been teaching' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में Future Perfect Tense का प्रयोग हो रहा है; जैसे— By the time she retires, she will have been teaching at the university for 30 years.
- 'she will have been teaching' will be used instead of 'she has been teaching' because the sentence is in Future Perfect Tense; Like— By the time she retires, she will have been teaching at the university for 30 years.

14. A) Did she buy these books yesterday?
15. D) My father owned a Mercedes-Benz
16. C) **Superstitions** (noun) – Beliefs or incidents that happen in a way which cannot be explained by reason or science. अंधविश्वास
- **Science** totems – Not a valid term for this context.
  - **Marvels** (noun) – wonderful or astonishing things. चमत्कार
  - **Wonders** (noun) – a feeling of amazement and admiration, caused by something beautiful, remarkable, or unfamiliar. आश्चर्य
17. A) **To make both ends meet** (idiom) – To live within one's income किसी तरह से गुज़ारा करना
18. D) **Regicide** (noun) – The crime of killing a king राजा की हत्या
- **Homicide** (noun) – the deliberate and unlawful killing of one person by another हत्या
  - **Genocide** (noun) – the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group जातिसंहार
  - **Pesticide** (noun) – a substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals कीटनाशक
19. A) **The ball was now in his court** (idiom) – it is his or her responsibility to take the next action or decision in a situation. अब उसका ज़िम्मेदारी है कि वह अगला कदम उठाए या निर्णय ले
20. B) Nathan is loved by us.
21. D) 'Boon' का use होगा क्योंकि 'boon' का अर्थ है एक बड़ा लाभ या सहायता, जो किसी की स्थिति में सुधार करता है। Sentence में mention है कि संगीत किसी भी उम्र में और जीवन के किसी भी चरण में एक लाभ है। इसलिए, 'boon' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Motion' का अर्थ है गति या हलचल, 'Resolution' का अर्थ है समाधान या संकल्प, और 'Expulsion' का अर्थ है निष्कासन या बाहर निकालना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Boon' will be used because it means a great benefit or help that improves someone's situation. The sentence mentions that music at any age and stage of life is a benefit, making 'boon' fitting here. Whereas, 'Motion' means movement or activity, 'Resolution' means a solution or determination, and 'Expulsion' means expelling or forcing out, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) 'Exhaustive' का use होगा क्योंकि "exhaustive" का अर्थ है किसी विषय या विषय को बहुत ही विस्तृत और व्यापक रूप से कवर करना। Sentence में mention है कि अध्ययन वृद्धावस्था में संगीत के लाभों पर किया गया है, और यह इंगित करता है कि अध्ययन विस्तृत और पूर्ण था, इसलिए 'exhaustive' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'Diminutive' का अर्थ है छोटा या कम करना, 'Repetitive' का अर्थ है दोहराया जाना, और 'Persistent' का अर्थ है लगातार बने रहना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Exhaustive' will be used because it means covering a subject or topic very thoroughly and comprehensively. The sentence mentions a study on the benefits of music in old age, suggesting that the study was detailed and complete, making 'exhaustive' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Diminutive' means small or reduced, 'Repetitive' means repeated, and 'Persistent' means continuing to exist, which don't fit in this context. 'Exhaustive' is an adjective that appropriately modifies "study," indicating the study's thorough and comprehensive nature

23. A) 'Their' का use होगा क्योंकि 'their' का अर्थ है किसी समूह का स्वामित्व या संबंधित होना। Sentence में mention है कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को अपनी पसंद के संगीत को सुनने का सुझाव दिया गया है, इसलिए 'their' का उपयोग सही है। जबकि 'There' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान पर होना, 'That' का प्रयोग किसी विशेष वस्तु या व्यक्ति को निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए होता है, और 'This' का प्रयोग किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति की ओर इशारा करने के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

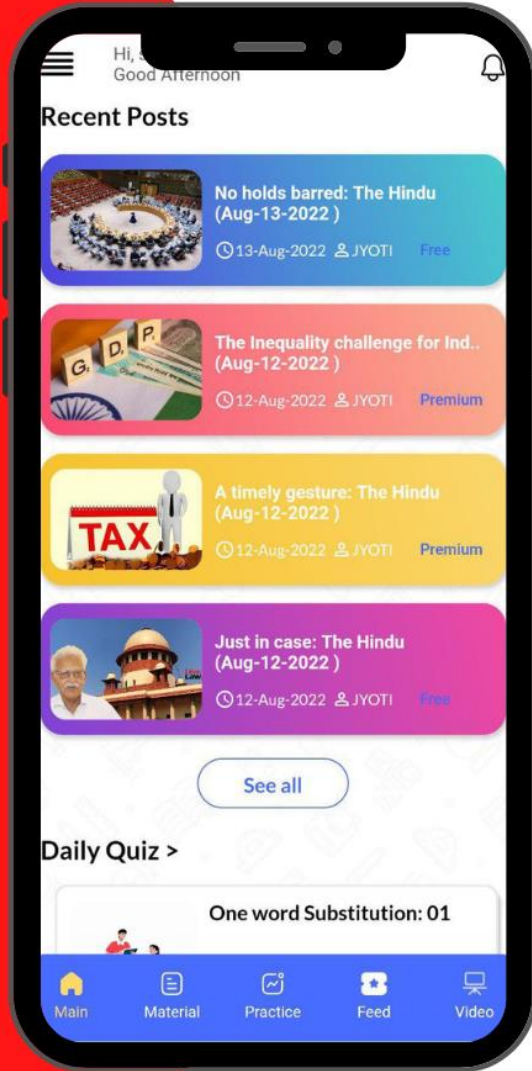
- 'Their' will be used because it denotes possession or association with a group. The sentence clearly suggests that senior citizens should listen to music of their own taste, making 'their' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'There' refers to a location, 'That' specifies a particular object or person, and 'This' points to an object or person, none of which fit this context grammatically.

24. B) 'Tide over' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'tide over' का अर्थ होता है किसी कठिन समय या स्थिति को सफलतापूर्वक पार करना। Sentence में mention है कि लेखक Somerset Maugham ने अपनी वृद्धावस्था में अकेलेपन को पार करने के लिए वायलिन बजाना सीखा था, इसलिए 'tide over' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'tiding over' गलत है क्योंकि यह tense का सही रूप नहीं है, 'paper over' का अर्थ है समस्याओं को छिपाना या दबाना, और 'moreover' का अर्थ है इसके अलावा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Tide over' will be used because it means to successfully overcome a difficult time or situation. The sentence mentions that the writer Somerset Maugham learned to play the violin to overcome his loneliness in his old age, making 'tide over' fitting here. Whereas, 'tiding over' is incorrect because it's not the correct form of the tense, 'paper over' means to conceal or cover up problems, and 'moreover' means besides or in addition to, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) 'Sporadic' का use होगा क्योंकि "sporadic" का अर्थ होता है अनियमित या कभी-कभार होने वाला। Sentence में mention है कि बर्ट्रैंड रसेल बीथोवेन की स्वर्गीय सिम्फनी सुनते थे ताकि वे अपने अनियमित सिज़ोफ्रेनिया के दौरों से लड़ सकें, इसलिए 'sporadic' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Sympathetic' का अर्थ है सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, 'Enthusiastic' का अर्थ है उत्साही, और 'Intricacy' का अर्थ है जटिलता, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- 'Sporadic' will be used because it means irregular or occurring at intervals. The sentence mentions that Bertrand Russell listened to Beethoven's ethereal symphonies to fight his irregular schizophrenic bouts, making 'sporadic' fitting here. 'Sympathetic' means compassionate, 'Enthusiastic' means eager or excited, 'Intricacy' means complexity, none of which fit in this context.



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