

ONOS bitten: On India's 'One Nation, One Subscription' plan

Bringing down cost of access to research papers **is** only one of many issues

While generally **undesirable**, centralisation promised to be a **boon vis-à-vis** public access to research through India's 'One Nation, One Subscription' (ONOS) plan. ONOS was first proposed in the country's fifth draft National Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (2020) in response to the **hefty** fees research **journals** charged — and still do — for **scholars** and the people **at large** to access the papers they published. In this revenue model, journals accept and publish papers submitted by scholars and charge those who want to read them a fee. Research institutes also subscribe to these journals, so scholars can **avail** all the papers through their libraries. As these fees **climbed** over time, librarians **banded up** in **consortia** to increase their **bargaining power** at **negotiations**. **ONOS**, which the Union Cabinet approved on November 25, **replaces** these consortia with the national government and **obliges** journals to provide a single fee to access them. The **upshot** is expensive journals will now become available at underfunded government institutes as well.

However, ONOS will be limited to publicly funded institutes; and it allows the **stranglehold** of commercial publishers on scholarly publishing to continue. Many journals **subsist** on publicly funded research while also charging people money to access it. ONOS may reduce these sums but the government's **willingness** to allocate ₹6,000 crore for three calendar years for 30 major publishers **must** be **seen against the backdrop of** the gross expenditure on research and development as a fraction of the GDP having become **stagnant**. The government could have promoted the **adoption** of 'green' and/or 'diamond' open-access models that guarantee public access by default or have supported, as a matter of policy, home-grown journals sensitive to Indian scholars' circumstances while enhancing the **discoverability** of their research. The **decision** to instead channel a large sum of money to publishers abroad **does** not **factor in** India's **potential** to influence research access **modalities** in the developing world. The lack of **transparency** is also **perturbing**, including over whether the list of journals will be **monitored** to **cull** titles that have become irrelevant or **predatory**, or to add those that have **gained currency** in recent years. Most of all, at a time when many journals have switched to 'gold' open-access — where researchers pay to have a paper published that is then available for free — and preprint papers are gaining in popularity **as a means of** communicating research, the government's **justification** for adopting the ONOS strategy in its present form **is** weak. Add to this the absence of consultation with the institutes on their specific needs, and any celebration of ONOS will have to be **deemed premature**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Undesirable** (adjective) – Unwanted, unfavorable, objectionable, unwelcome
अवांछनीय
2. **Boon** (noun) – Blessing, benefit, advantage, aid वरदान
3. **Vis-à-vis** (preposition) – In relation to, with regard to, compared with, concerning की तुलना में
4. **Hefty** (adjective) – Large, substantial, considerable, heavy भारी, बड़ा
5. **Journal** (noun) – Academic publication, periodical, scholarly magazine, research publication शोध पत्रिका
6. **Scholar** (noun) – Academic, researcher, intellectual, student शोधकर्ता
7. **At large** (phrase) – In general, as a whole, broadly, overall सामान्य तौर पर
8. **Avail** (verb) – Utilize, use, make use of, take advantage of लाभ उठाना
9. **Climb** (verb) – Increase, rise, go up, escalate बढ़ना
10. **Band up** (phrasal verb) – Unite, come together, join forces, collaborate इकट्ठा होना
11. **Consortia** (noun) – Associations, alliances, coalitions, groups संघ
12. **Bargaining power** (noun) – Negotiating strength, leverage, influence in negotiations मोलभाव की ताकत
13. **Negotiation** (noun) – Discussion, bargaining, talks, deliberation बातचीत
14. **Oblige** (verb) – Require, compel, bind, force बाध्य करना
15. **Upshot** (noun) – Result, outcome, conclusion, consequence परिणाम
16. **Stranglehold** (noun) – Dominance, control, grip, monopoly दबदबा
17. **Subsist on** (verb) – Survive on, live on, exist on, depend on पर निर्भर रहना
18. **Willingness** (noun) – Readiness, eagerness, desire, inclination इच्छा
19. **Seen against the backdrop of** (phrase) – Considering, in the context of, in light of की पृष्ठभूमि में देखते हुए
20. **Stagnant** (adjective) – Inactive, sluggish, not growing, static स्थिर
21. **Adoption** (noun) – Acceptance, implementation, embracing, incorporation अपनाना
22. **Discoverability** (noun) – Ease of being found, visibility, accessibility खोजयोग्यता

23. **Factor in** (phrasal verb) – Include, consider, take into account, incorporate शामिल करना
24. **Potential** (noun) – Possibility, capability, capacity, promise क्षमता
25. **Modality** (noun) – Method, manner, way, approach विधि, तरीका
26. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, clarity, accountability, lack of secrecy पारदर्शिता
27. **Perturbing** (adjective) – Disturbing, worrying, unsettling, troubling चिंताजनक
28. **Monitor** (verb) – Observe, watch, oversee, supervise निगरानी करना
29. **Cull** (verb) – Remove, eliminate, weed out, discard हटाना
30. **Predatory** (adjective) – Exploitative, unscrupulous, unfair, taking advantage शोषणकारी, लाभ उठाने वाला
31. **Gain currency** (phrase) – Become accepted, become popular, gain acceptance, become widespread लोकप्रिय होना
32. **As a means of** (phrase) – As a way of, as a method of, for the purpose of के तरीके से
33. **Deemed** (adjective) – Considered, regarded as, judged, thought माना गया
34. **Premature** (adjective) – Early, untimely, too soon, before proper time असमय

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Purpose of ONOS:** The 'One Nation, One Subscription' (ONOS) plan aims to reduce the cost of accessing research papers in India.
2. **Background:** ONOS was proposed in the 2020 draft of India's National Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy to address the high subscription fees charged by research journals.
3. **Existing System:** Journals charge fees for accessing papers, with research institutes subscribing to them for their scholars.
4. **Centralisation Through ONOS:** Approved by the Union Cabinet on November 25, ONOS centralises subscriptions, replacing consortia with the national government to negotiate access fees.
5. **Accessibility Gains:** ONOS makes expensive journals available to underfunded government institutions, improving access.
6. **Limitations:** The plan is restricted to publicly funded institutes and does not break the dominance of commercial publishers in scholarly publishing.
7. **Public Fund Dependency:** Many journals rely on publicly funded research but still charge for access, a practice ONOS will continue despite reduced costs.
8. **Government Expenditure:** ₹6,000 crore is allocated for three years for 30 major publishers, raising concerns about prioritisation amidst stagnant research funding.
9. **Alternative Models Ignored:** The government missed an opportunity to promote 'green' or 'diamond' open-access models that guarantee free public access.
10. **Lack of Local Focus:** Supporting home-grown journals that align with Indian scholars' needs was overlooked, along with enhancing their discoverability.
11. **Global Influence Neglected:** India's potential to shape research access in the developing world was not considered.
12. **Transparency Concerns:** There is no clarity on whether journal lists will be monitored for relevance, quality, or to include newly prominent titles.
13. **Emerging Trends Overlooked:** Many journals now use 'gold' open-access models and preprints are becoming popular, making ONOS appear outdated.
14. **Absence of Consultation:** Institutes were not consulted about their specific requirements, reducing the plan's relevance to their needs.
15. **Premature Celebration:** Without addressing these shortcomings, the ONOS strategy lacks robust justification and may fall short of its potential.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Enthusiastic and supportive
 - Critical and skeptical
 - Neutral and informative
 - Humorous and sarcastic
- Which of the following statements about India's 'One Nation, One Subscription' (ONOS) plan is incorrect?**
 - ONOS was proposed in response to the high fees charged by research journals for access to published papers.
 - Under ONOS, the national government replaces consortia in negotiations with publishers.
 - ONOS ensures that all research papers are freely accessible to the public without any fees.
 - The Union Cabinet approved the ONOS plan on November 25.
- Complete the following sentence from the passage by filling in the blank:**

"As these fees climbed over time, librarians banded up in consortia to increase their _____ at negotiations."

 - bargaining power
 - knowledge
 - subscription rates
 - research output
- Why is the government's allocation of ₹6,000 crore for the ONOS plan criticized in the passage?**
 - It does not address the stagnant gross expenditure on research and development.
 - It promotes transparency in selecting journals.
 - It supports the adoption of home-grown journals.
 - It focuses on green and diamond open-access models.
- What can be inferred about the ONOS plan's potential impact on research accessibility in India?**
 - It will eliminate the dominance of commercial publishers in research publishing.
 - It may make some journals accessible to underfunded government institutes.
 - It will increase transparency in research journal selection.
 - It ensures that all research is made freely available to the public.
- Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - Accommodate
 - Mischievous
 - Millennium
 - Privilege
- Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Taut

 - Slack
 - Tight

- C. Torn
D. Flaccid
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
He will be made President by the people.
A. People will be making him the President.
B. The people will make him President.
C. By the people, he shall be made the President.
D. He will be made President by the people.
9. **Which of the following idioms means 'to steal from a shop'?**
A. Golden opportunity
B. Green thumb
C. Five-finger discount
D. Black sheep
10. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
I are dancing with my husband at my sister's wedding.
A. husband at my
B. sister's wedding
C. with my
D. I are dancing
11. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The tea at this café is best than at the Costa Café in our office
A. at the Costa Café
B. The tea at this café
C. is best than
D. In our office.
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Miserable
A. Melodious
B. Settled
C. Restrained
D. Cheerful
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Confiscate
A. Restock
B. Destroy
C. Seize
D. Titivate
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**
Edible
A. noisome

- B. mortal
C. noxious
D. Nutritive
15. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
There are many factories in the operative area of the city
A. industrial
B. serviceable
C. industrious
D. Mechanical
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
The elaborate syllabi had to be _____ (summarised) to make a presentation in the UGC assessment meeting.
A. expanded
B. recapitulated
C. prolonged
D. Lengthened
17. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
I receieved a parcel in the mail today
A. received
B. recived
C. recieved
D. receaved
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
The question papers are placed in the lockers of the school in a way that they can't be reached
A. are irrepressible
B. are inaccessible
C. are affordable
D. are affable
19. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
He has the _____ to express his thoughts.
A. right
B. ride
C. write
D. Rite
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
An order of law requiring people to remain indoors
A. Restriction
B. Curfew

- C. Limit
- D. Check in

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.

Tea prices in the domestic (1) _____ continue to rule high in the current year despite the expectation of a higher production as compared to the previous year. During the past three months, tea prices have been (2) _____ with the prices of other companies. Unlike last year, tea prices have generally shown (3) _____, when tea prices rose dramatically, this year, prices seem to have (4) _____ at a rather high level. In the subsequent four months, the (5) _____ average price showed a downtrend.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. market
 - B. area
 - C. zone
 - D. Field
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. aligning
 - B. favouring
 - C. countering
 - D. Encountering
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. an inflow
 - B. an innate
 - C. a reduction
 - D. An uptrend
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. stabilised
 - B. moderated
 - C. equated
 - D. Abated
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. monthly
 - B. half yearly
 - C. weekly
 - D. yearly

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical and skeptical

B is correct because the passage critically examines the ONOS plan, highlighting its shortcomings and expressing skepticism about its effectiveness. The author points out issues such as the continuation of commercial publishers' control, the large allocation of funds without addressing fundamental problems, and the lack of transparency and consultation.

A is incorrect because the passage is not enthusiastic or supportive. Instead of praising the ONOS plan, it questions its implementation and the government's approach.

C is incorrect as the passage goes beyond merely providing neutral information. It presents an analysis with a clear critical stance, indicating the author's negative perspective on the subject.

D is incorrect because the tone is not humorous or sarcastic. The passage maintains a serious and analytical tone without employing humor or sarcasm.

2. C) ONOS ensures that all research papers are freely accessible to the public without any fees.

C is incorrect because ONOS does not make all research papers freely accessible to the public without any fees. Instead, it allows publicly funded institutes to access expensive journals through a single national subscription paid by the government. The general public still does not have free access under ONOS.

A is correct as the passage states that ONOS was proposed in response to the hefty fees charged by research journals.

B is correct because ONOS replaces the consortia of librarians with the national government in negotiations with publishers.

D is correct since the passage mentions that the Union Cabinet approved ONOS on November 25.

3. A) bargaining power

A is correct because the passage explains that librarians formed consortia to increase their bargaining power in negotiations with publishers due to rising fees.

B is incorrect as increasing knowledge is not the context here; the issue is about negotiating better terms.

C is incorrect because librarians aimed to manage or reduce subscription costs, not increase subscription rates.

D is incorrect since research output pertains to scholars' work, not librarians' negotiation strategies.

4. A) It does not address the stagnant gross expenditure on research and development.

A is correct because the passage criticizes the ₹6,000 crore allocation for not addressing the larger issue of stagnant gross expenditure on research and development as a fraction of GDP. Instead, it channels significant funds to publishers abroad.

B is incorrect because the passage highlights the lack of transparency in the plan, not its promotion.

C is incorrect because the government did not support home-grown journals, which the author suggests as a missed opportunity.

D is incorrect because the plan does not focus on green or diamond open-access models, which are suggested as better alternatives.

5. **B) It may make some journals accessible to underfunded government institutes.**

B is correct because the passage states that ONOS will reduce costs and allow underfunded government institutes to access expensive journals, which is one of its few positive aspects.

A is incorrect because the plan allows the stranglehold of commercial publishers to continue.

C is incorrect because the lack of transparency in the plan is explicitly criticized.

D is incorrect because the plan does not guarantee free public access to all research; it merely reduces costs for certain institutes.

6. B) The **incorrectly spelt word** is '**Mischievous**', and the correct spelling is '**Mischievous**', which means "**showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way**" शरारती

7. B) **Taut** (adjective) – Stretched or pulled tight, not slack, rigid, tense. कसावदार

Synonym: **Tight** (adjective) – Firmly or closely fixed in place, stretched, secure. कस हुआ

- **Slack** (adjective) – Loose, not tight, relaxed, limp. ढीला
- **Torn** (adjective) – Damaged by being pulled apart, split, ripped. फटा हुआ
- **Flaccid** (adjective) – Soft and hanging loosely, lacking firmness, limp. निर्जीव

8. B) The people will make him President

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) के साथ सीधा कार्य करता है। जैसे—

(i) He will be made President by the people.

To Be → will be V³ → made Active Voice → The people will make him President.

Explanation: 'The people' को कर्ता (subject) के रूप में रखा गया और 'will make' क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

(B) 'The people will make him President' will be used. While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and directly performs the action. For example:

(i) He will be made President by the people.

→ To Be → will be → V³ → made Active Voice → The people will make him President.

Explanation: 'The people' is placed as the subject, and 'will make' is used as the verb.

9. C) **Five-finger discount** (noun) – The act of stealing goods from a retail establishment without paying. चोरी करना

- **Golden opportunity** (noun) – A favorable chance to do something. सुनहरा अवसर
- **Green thumb** (noun) – A special ability to make plants grow well. बागवानी में निपुणता
- **Black sheep** (noun) – A person who is considered a disgrace or failure by their family or group. कलंकित सदस्य

10. D) 'I are dancing' के बदले '**I am dancing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject (I) के साथ Verb 'are' का प्रयोग करना गलत है। 'I' के साथ हमेशा 'am' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I am going to the market.

'I **am dancing**' will be used instead of 'I are dancing' because using the verb 'are' with the subject 'I' is incorrect. The verb 'am' should always be used with 'I'; Like— I am going to the market.

11. C) 'is best than' के बदले **'is better than'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree का प्रयोग 'than' के साथ होता है। 'Best' Superlative Degree है, जिसे 'than' के साथ प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है; जैसे—
The tea at this café is better than at the Costa Café in our office.

'is better than' will be used instead of 'is best than' because the Comparative Degree is used with 'than'. 'Best' is a Superlative Degree, which cannot be used with 'than'; Like— The tea at this café is better than at the Costa Café in our office.

12. D) **Miserable** (adjective) – Very unhappy, distressed, sorrowful, wretched. दुखी, परेशान

Antonym: **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, joyful, in good spirits, optimistic. प्रसन्न, खुश

- **Melodious** (adjective) – Pleasant-sounding, harmonious, tuneful. सुगम संगीत, मधुर
- **Settled** (adjective) – Established, fixed, stable. स्थिर, निश्चित
- **Restrained** (adjective) – Controlled, restricted, moderate. संयमित, नियंत्रित

13. C) **Confiscate** (verb) – To take or seize someone's property with authority. ज़ब्त करना

Synonym: **Seize** (verb) – Take hold of suddenly and forcibly, confiscate, grab. ज़ब्त करना

- **Restock** (verb) – Replenish supplies of something, refill. फिर से भरना
- **Destroy** (verb) – Put an end to the existence of something by damaging or attacking it. नष्ट करना
- **Titivate** (verb) – Make small enhancing alterations to something. संवारना

14. D) **Edible** (adjective) – Fit to be eaten; suitable for consumption. खाने योग्य

Meaning: **Nutritive** (adjective) – Providing nourishment; promoting growth and good health. पोषण से भरपूर

- **Noisome** (adjective) – Having an extremely offensive smell; disagreeable, unpleasant. दुर्गंधित
- **Mortal** (adjective) – Subject to death; human; causing death. नश्वर
- **Noxious** (adjective) – Harmful, poisonous, or very unpleasant. हानिकारक

15. A) 'operative' के बदले **'industrial'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'industrial area' का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसमें फैक्ट्रियाँ और कारखाने स्थित होते हैं। 'operative' का अर्थ होता है कार्यात्मक, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। जैसे— There are many factories in the industrial area of the city.

'industrial' will be used instead of 'operative' because 'industrial area' means a region where factories and industries are located. 'operative' means functional, which is not suitable in this context. Like— There are many factories in the industrial area of the city.

16. B) **Summarised** – To make a summary of, condense, sum up. सारांशित करना

Synonym: **Recapitulated** (verb) – To summarize and state again the main points of something, restate, repeat, review. पुनःस्मरण कराना

- **Expanded** (verb) – To make or become larger, increase, enlarge, spread out. विस्तारित करना

- **Prolonged** (verb) – To extend the duration of, continue, lengthen. लम्बा करना
 - **Lengthened** (verb) – To make or become longer, extend, elongate. लम्बा करना
17. A) The incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence is 'receieved'. The correct spelling is 'received', which means "to be given, presented with, or paid something" प्राप्त करना, ग्रहण करना.
18. B) 'are inaccessible' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'inaccessible' का अर्थ है "जिस तक पहुंचा न जा सके" और यहां प्रश्नपत्रों को ऐसी जगह रखा गया है कि वे पहुंच में नहीं हैं। "are inaccessible" का प्रयोग इसलिए सही है क्योंकि 'inaccessible' एक adjective है, जिसका अर्थ है "जिस तक पहुंचा न जा सके"। यह subject complement के रूप में प्रयोग होता है, जिससे यह बताता है कि प्रश्नपत्र (question papers) किस प्रकार रखे गए हैं।
- "are inaccessible" is correct because 'inaccessible' is an adjective that means "that cannot be reached." It acts as a subject complement, describing the state of the question papers.
19. 'A) **right**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'right' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को करने का अधिकार या स्वतंत्रता। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अधिकार है, इसलिए 'right' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'ride' का अर्थ है सवारी करना, 'write' का अर्थ है लिखना, और 'rite' का अर्थ है किसी धार्मिक या पारंपरिक अनुष्ठान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'right' will be used because it means having the freedom or authority to do something. The sentence states that the person has the right to express his thoughts, making 'right' the correct option. Whereas, 'ride' means to travel on something, 'write' means to put words on paper, and 'rite' refers to a religious or traditional ceremony, which do not fit the context.
20. B) **Curfew** (noun) – An order of law requiring people to remain indoors कफ़र्यू
- **Restriction** (noun) – A limiting condition or measure, especially a legal one प्रतिबंध
 - **Limit** (noun) – A point or level beyond which something does not or may not extend or pass सीमा
 - **Check in** (noun) – The act of reporting one's presence at a hotel, airport, etc. पंजीकरण
21. A) **Market**' का use होगा क्योंकि "market" का अर्थ है एक ऐसी जगह या प्रणाली जहाँ वस्तुएँ या सेवाएँ बेची और खरीदी जाती हैं। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि चाय की कीमतें घरेलू बाज़ार में ऊँची बनी हुई हैं, इसलिए 'market' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'area' का अर्थ क्षेत्र होता है, 'zone' का अर्थ है एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र, और 'field' का अर्थ है कोई विशेष क्षेत्र या कार्यक्षेत्र, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Market' will be used because it refers to a place or system where goods or services are sold and bought. The sentence mentions that tea prices in the domestic market continue to remain high, making 'market' fitting here. Whereas, 'area' means a region, 'zone' means a specific region, and 'field' refers to a specific domain or area of work, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) **Aligning**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "aligning" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के साथ मिलाना या समान बनाना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि पिछले तीन महीनों में, चाय की कीमतें अन्य कंपनियों की कीमतों के साथ मिल रही हैं, इसलिए 'aligning' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'favouring' का अर्थ है किसी का

समर्थन करना, 'countering' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का प्रतिकार करना, और 'encountering' का अर्थ है किसी का सामना करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Aligning' will be used because it means to bring into agreement or coordination with something else. The sentence mentions that tea prices have been aligning with those of other companies over the past three months, making 'aligning' the most appropriate choice here. On the other hand, 'favouring' means to support, 'countering' means to oppose or respond to something, and 'encountering' means to face or come across something, which do not fit in this context.

23. 'D) **An uptrend**' का use होगा क्योंकि "uptrend" का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें कीमतें या मूल्य लगातार बढ़ते हैं। Sentence में यह बताया गया है कि पिछले साल चाय की कीमतों में नाटकीय रूप से वृद्धि हुई थी, और इस साल भी कीमतें एक उच्च स्तर पर बनी हुई हैं। इसलिए 'an uptrend' का प्रयोग इस context में सही है। जबकि, 'an inflow' का अर्थ होता है प्रवाह, जो यहां कीमतों के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'An innate' का अर्थ होता है जन्मजात, जो इस स्थिति के लिए सही नहीं है। 'A reduction' का अर्थ होता है कमी, जो कि कीमतों में गिरावट को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहां कीमतों में वृद्धि का उल्लेख है।

'An uptrend' will be used because "uptrend" means a situation where prices or values are continuously increasing. The sentence mentions that last year, tea prices rose dramatically, and this year, prices have remained high, indicating a continuous increase. Hence, 'an uptrend' is fitting here. Whereas, 'an inflow' means flow, which is not appropriate for prices in this context. 'An innate' means inherent or natural, which doesn't fit this situation. 'A reduction' means a decrease, which indicates a drop in prices, but here, the passage mentions a high level of prices, making 'an uptrend' the correct choice.

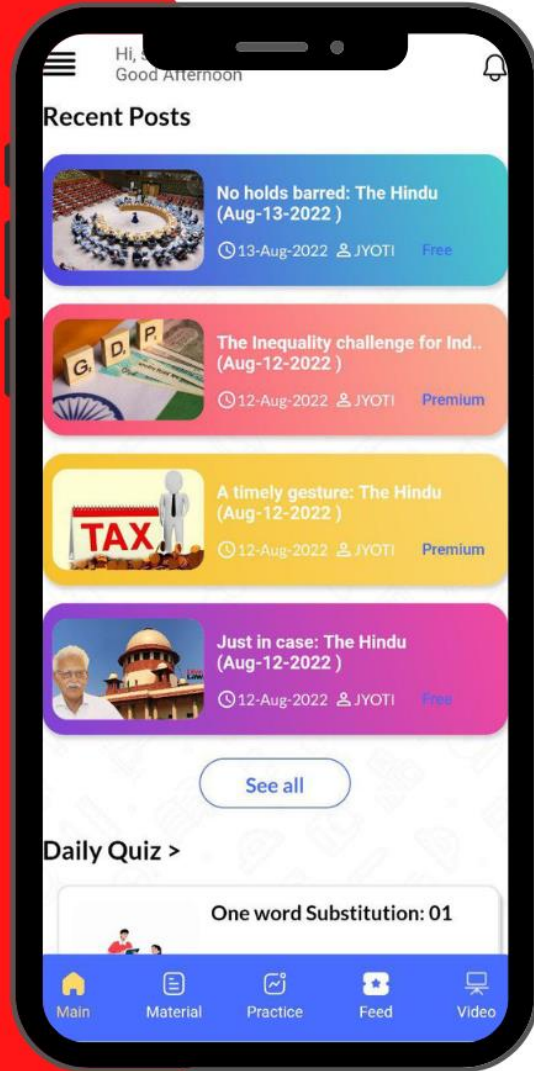
24. A) **Stabilised**' का use होगा क्योंकि "stabilised" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को स्थिर करना या समान स्तर पर बनाए रखना। इस sentence में mention है कि इस वर्ष की चाय की कीमतें ऊँचे स्तर पर स्थिर रही हैं। इसलिए, 'stabilised' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Moderated' का अर्थ है हल्का करना या कम करना, 'Equated' का अर्थ है बराबर करना, और 'Abated' का अर्थ है कम होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Stabilised' will be used because it means to maintain something at a constant or steady level. The sentence mentions that this year's tea prices have stayed steady at a high level, making 'stabilised' the correct option here. Whereas, 'Moderated' means to reduce or lessen, 'Equated' means to equalize, and 'Abated' means to decrease, which do not fit in this context.

25. A) **Monthly**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में पिछले चार महीनों की बात की गई है और औसत मूल्य की चर्चा की जा रही है। "Monthly" का अर्थ है "मासिक," जो कि यहाँ context के अनुसार सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Half yearly' का अर्थ है "छमाही," जो हर 6 महीने में होता है, 'Weekly' का अर्थ है "साप्ताहिक," जो हर हफ्ते होता है, और 'Yearly' का अर्थ है "वार्षिक," जो पूरे साल का होता है। ये सभी विकल्प इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते हैं।

Monthly' will be used because the passage talks about the average price trend over the last four months, and 'monthly' meaning "related to every month" fits perfectly in this context. 'Half yearly'

means every six months, 'weekly' means every week, and 'yearly' means every year, which do not align with the context here.



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