India's war against drugs

It is **often** said that Punjab is **spiralling** towards destruction due to drug addiction. However, Goa, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Manipur are also significantly affected. Many believe that the **root** of Manipur's problems **lies** in the drug trade. For several **decades**, drug mafias and their networks have maintained a 'Golden Triangle' for drug trafficking between Manipur and Myanmar. However, since Union Home Minister Amit Shah declared his intention to transform this 'Golden Triangle' into a 'Death Triangle,' the **operations** of drug mafias **have** been **disrupted**, **leading to** the loss of lives of many agents.

As these drug traffickers previously received political protection from the northeastern states, they operated **discreetly**. However, since Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister in 2014 and Amit Shah implemented a zero-tolerance policy against drug dealers, these same drug mafias are now working to fuel the **insurgency**.

Organised crime **syndicates** are most **prominent** in the drug trade. While there are no **precise** figures on the size of the drug syndicate business, every country is aware that this illegal trade is the largest globally, affecting every nation and being fought against by many. According to Union Home Minister Amit Shah, **drugs** worth `16,914 crore **were** seized in India in 2024 alone. Some countries are even promoting this trade, possibly due to the absence of a proper system, effectively being controlled by criminals. There are five major countries in the world where the drug trade is most **prevalent**: Iran, followed by Afghanistan, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

India is among the few countries that have always been targeted by drug syndicates. With the world's largest population and borders shared with China, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, India has become a major and relatively easy market for drug dealers. Additionally, Pakistan has used drug shipments as a weapon in its **proxy war** against India.

Many **countries worldwide**, including India, **are** troubled by drug mafias. The United States has the highest number of drug addicts. However, India has taken the problem of drug addiction seriously and is **addressing** the issue with seriousness and Modi's government has launched a campaign for a drug — free India, similar to the efforts to make India free from **Naxalism**. The central government is **dealing with** the issue of drug addiction with great **sensitivity**.

The **seriousness** of the Modi government **is evident** from the fact that it is running over 340 **de-addiction** centres across the country with its resources.

It is not only working to prevent the entry of drug shipments by engaging in strategic partnerships with state governments but also running de-addiction campaigns on **humanitarian grounds** for the affected.

Since the drug trade is an organised crime, it can only be **combated** through joint efforts. **Coordination** between the Central and State Governments and a strong **will** to eliminate this **evil are** essential.

Recently, Amit Shah informed the country through Parliament that his ministry has established a four-level Narco Coordination Centre mechanism with the States to improve coordination between Central and State agencies working against organised criminals. A dedicated **web portal**, NCORD, **has** been launched to ensure that all agencies work in the same direction and exchange information in real time. Similarly, a dedicated Anti-Narcotics Task Force has also been formed. **Paramilitary forces** like the BSF and Assam Rifles **have** been authorised under the NDPS Act to conduct search and **seizure** operations against drug syndicates. We have achieved significant successes in recent years. From 2014 to 2024, one crore kilograms of drugs have been seized, with an estimated value of `1.5 lakh crore. Under Amit Shah's tenure, over six lakh 56 thousand drug cases have been registered. This is significantly higher than before 2014. However, the truth is that the drug trade has not stopped and continues to reach people discreetly. It is also important to note Amit Shah's statement in Parliament that the **fight** against drugs **cannot** be won by the central government alone, society and the states must also play their part.

It is **indeed** true that the **campaign** against drugs **should** start from the **threshold** of our homes.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, Regularly, Repeatedly, Commonly, Habitually अक्सर

2. **Spiral** (verb) – Deteriorate, Decline, Worsen, Escalate, Plummet बिगड़ना

3. **Lie** (verb) – Exist, Reside, Rest, Be situated, Be rooted निहित होना

4. **Decade** (noun) – Period of Ten years दशक

5. **Disrupt** (verb) – Disturb, Interrupt, Halt, Sabotage, Upset बाधित करना

6. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, Result in, Bring about, Trigger, Generate वजह बनना

7. **Discreetly** (adverb) – Secretly, Quietly, Cautiously, Unobtrusively, Privately गोपनीय रूप से

8. **Insurgency** (noun) – Rebellion, Uprising, Revolt, Militancy, Guerrilla warfare विद्रोह

9. **Syndicate** (noun) – Cartel, Mafia, Gang, Network, Racket संघ

10. **Prominent** (adjective) – Notable, Significant, Leading, Influential, Distinguished प्रमुख

11. **Precise** (adjective) – Exact, Accurate, Specific, Definite, Explicit सटीक

12. **Seize** (verb) – Confiscate, Capture, Arrest, Apprehend, Impound जब्त करना

13. **Prevalent** (adjective) – Widespread, Common, Dominant, Rampant, Ubiquitous प्रचलित

14. **Proxy war** (noun) – a war instigated by a major power which does not itself become involved. प्रॉक्सी युद्ध

15. **Worldwide** (adjective) – Global, International, Universal, Pandemic, Omnipresent विश्वव्यापी

16. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Confront, Handle, Manage, Resolve निपटना

17. **Naxalism** (noun) – Left-wing extremism, Maoist insurgency, Revolutionary violence नक्सलवाद

18. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Manage, Handle, Tackle, Address, Resolve सामना करना

19. **Sensitivity** (noun) – Awareness, Understanding, Compassion, Tact, Consideration संवेदनशीलता

20. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, Clear, Apparent, Visible, Manifest स्पष्ट

21. **De-addiction** (noun) – Rehabilitation, Recovery, Detoxification, Sobriety, Cure नशामुक्ति

22. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, Charitable, Philanthropic, Altruistic, Benevolent मानवीय

23. **Ground** (noun) – Basis, Foundation, Reason, Justification, Premise आधार

24. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, Battle, Oppose, Counter, Resist लड़ना

25. **Coordination** (noun) – Collaboration, Cooperation, Teamwork, Synchronization, Alignment समन्वय

26. **Will** (noun) – Determination, Resolve, Intent, Volition, Desire इच्छाशक्ति

27. **Evil** (noun) – Vice, Sin, Wickedness, Corruption, Malevolence बुराई

28. **Essential** (adjective) – Crucial, Vital, Necessary, Fundamental, Imperative आवश्यक

29. **Seizure** (noun) – Confiscation, Capture, Arrest, Apprehension, Impounding जब्ती

30. **Indeed** (adverb) – Truly, Certainly, Undoubtedly, Verily, Surely वास्तव में

31. **Threshold** (noun) – Doorstep, Entrance, Brink, Verge, Onset दहलीज़

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Punjab's Drug Crisis:** Punjab is often highlighted for its drug addiction problem, but states like Goa, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Manipur are also severely affected.

2. **Manipur's Drug Trade:** Manipur's instability is linked to drug trafficking, with a long-standing 'Golden Triangle' between Manipur and Myanmar facilitating the illegal trade.

3. **Government Crackdown:** Union Home Minister Amit Shah vowed to turn the 'Golden Triangle' into a 'Death Triangle,' disrupting drug mafias and leading to casualties among traffickers.

4. **Political Protection Ended:** Before 2014, drug mafias operated under political protection in the Northeast, but Modi's zero-tolerance policy has forced them to support insurgency instead.

5. **Global Drug Trade:** The drug syndicate is the world's largest illegal business, with no exact figures, but it affects every nation.

6. **Massive Drug Seizures:** In 2024 alone, drugs worth ₹16,914 crore were seized in India, as per Amit Shah's report.

7. **Top Drug-Affected Countries:** Iran, Afghanistan, Russia, the U.S., and the U.K. are the most drug-prone nations globally.

8. **India's Vulnerability:** Due to its large population and porous borders with China, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, India is a prime target for drug syndicates.

9. **Pakistan's Role:** Pakistan uses drug smuggling as a weapon in its proxy war against India.

10. **U.S. vs. India's Approach:** The U.S. has the highest number of addicts, but India is tackling the issue seriously under Modi's 'Drug-Free India' campaign.

11. **De-addiction Efforts:** The government runs over 340 de-addiction centers and works with states to prevent drug trafficking while rehabilitating addicts.

12. **Need for Joint Action:** Since drug trade is organized crime, central-state coordination and public support are crucial to combat it.

13. **NCORD & Anti-Narcotics Task Force:** A four-tier Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) and a web portal ensure real-time intelligence sharing among agencies.

14. **Massive Seizures & Cases:** From 2014-2024, drugs worth ₹1.5 lakh crore were seized, and over 6.56 lakh cases were registered—far higher than pre-2014 numbers.

15. **Societal Role Needed:** Amit Shah emphasizes that the fight against drugs requires public participation, starting from homes, alongside government efforts.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Humorous
   B. Informative and Concerned
   C. Indifferent
   D. Sarcastic

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The cultural richness of the northeastern states of India
   B. The rising unemployment among Indian youth
   C. The organized drug trade in India and government efforts to combat it
   D. The misuse of technology by teenagers

3. **Which of the following BEST explains why drug mafias shifted focus towards fuelling insurgency in the northeastern states of India?**
   i. The breakdown of drug trafficking networks due to increased governmental crackdowns
   ii. Loss of political protection that earlier allowed discreet operations
   iii. Emergence of a global anti-drug alliance
   iv. The change in India's drug laws under international pressure
   A. Only i and ii
   B. Only ii and iii
   C. Only i and iv
   D. Only iii and iv

4. **Fill in the blank with the MOST appropriate option based on the passage:**
   The Modi government's approach to tackling drug addiction is primarily focused on _____.
   i. aggressive military operations in all border regions
   ii. humanitarian rehabilitation and systemic coordination
   iii. decriminalization of drug possession for addicts
   iv. cross-border legal treaties with neighbouring countries
   A. Only i and ii
   B. Only ii
   C. Only ii and iii
   D. Only iii and iv

5. **Which of the following data points are FACTUALLY stated in the passage?**
   i. Drugs worth ₹16,914 crore were seized in 2024
   ii. One crore kilograms of drugs were seized between 2014 and 2024
   iii. Over seven lakh drug cases were registered since 2014
   iv. The US has the lowest number of drug addicts globally
   A. Only i, ii, and iv
   B. Only ii and iii

C.   Only i, ii, and iii

D.   All i, ii, iii, and iv

6.   **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

I have been living in Hyderabad **since I am born**

A.   since I was born

B.   since I have born

C.   since I will be born

D.   since I born

7.   **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who sells and arranges cut flowers.

A.   Horticulturist

B.   Botanist

C.   Florist

D.   Gardener

8.   **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

She was **elated** about her promotion, but her colleague felt quite disheartened

A.   proud

B.   delighted

C.   cheerful

D.   Discouraged

9.   **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A place where fruit trees are grown

A.   Garden

B.   Museum

C.   Quay

D.   Orchard

10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A small group of people who spend their time together and do not welcome other people into that group

A.   Clique

B.   Employees

C.   Lobby

D.   Squad

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

Renewable energy / sources like solar and wind power / will replaced traditional fossil fuels / and help reduce carbon emissions

A.   and help reduce carbon emissions

B.   will replaced traditional fossil fuels

C.   sources like solar and wind power

D.   Renewable energy

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A. More children go to school than at any time in the past. But more children today are out of school than any time in the past.

B. But it is not enough to blame the high birth rate for this state of affairs.

C. Indeed, it can be reasonably argued that continued mass illiteracy is not the result but the cause of the high birth rate.

D. There are more literate people in India today than ever before. But there are also more illiterates than ever before.

  A. ABCD
  B. DABC
  C. CBAD
  D. BADC

13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
    On the ball
    A. Aware of any changes or developments and quick to react to them
    B. Unaware of any changes or developments and lazy to react to them
    C. Aware of any changes or developments but slow to react to them
    D. Aware of any changes or developments but doing nothing

14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bold word in the following sentence.**
    He tried to **alleviate** the sufferings of his neighbours
    A. Swell
    B. Add
    C. Relieve
    D. Intensify

15. **Identify the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
    Timid
    A. Meek
    B. Daring
    C. Spooky
    D. Anxious

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
    The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.
    A. The biggest telecom company in India grabs the contract.
    B. The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract.
    C. The biggest telecom company in India will grab the contract.
    D. The biggest telecom company in India has grabbed the contract.

17. **The following sentence contains a word with a spelling error. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the identified word from the given options.**
    He has to be conscious of his public manners as he is a decendent of a reputed family in this region.
    A. Dicsendent
    B. Decendant
    C. Descendant
    D. Discendent

18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
    By whom was grammar taught to you?

A. You were taught grammar by whom?
B. Who taught you grammar?
C. Who had taught you grammar?
D. Did he teach you grammar?

19. **Identify from the given options the word which is similar in meaning to the following word.**
Equivocal
A. Ambiguous
B. Balanced
C. Clear
D. Representative

20. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. Collaegue
B. Conscensus
C. Entrepreneurship
D. Bizzaire

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 third National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017- 2031, underlying India's plan for wildlife conservation, was unveiled (1)_____ the Global Wildlife Programme conference. The plan recognises (2)_____ addresses concerns pertaining to climate changes and its impact on wildlife .

The plan details the importance of ecosystems for food production, health and other aspects of (3)_____ survival and sustainable development. It also emphasises preservation of genetic (4)_____ and sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystems which has direct bearing on our scientific advancements and support to millions of rural communities.

The plan underscores rehabilitation of threatened wildlife species (5)_____ inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems while conserving their habitats

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. for
B. at
C. to
D. In

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. in
B. to
C. and
D. For

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. breed
B. species
C. group
D. Human

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
A. conflict

B.   rejection

C.   focus

D.   Diversity

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

A.   including

B.   mixing

C.   gathering

D.   Counting

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) Informative and Concerned**

   The passage provides factual information about the drug trade, government action, statistics, and policies — making it informative.

   It also reflects deep concern over the growing problem of drug addiction and its socio-political impact, showing urgency and seriousness — hence, concerned.

   A: The passage deals with a serious issue (drug crisis), not written in a light-hearted or funny manner.

   C: The author clearly takes a strong stance and shows concern; there's nothing neutral or detached.

   D: The tone lacks irony or mockery; it is serious and respectful towards the issue and people involved.

2. **C) The organized drug trade in India and government efforts to combat it**

   The entire passage revolves around the organized drug syndicates, their impact on India, and especially the steps taken by the Modi government and Amit Shah to tackle the crisis.

   A) The northeastern states are mentioned, but in context of drug routes and trafficking, not their culture.

   B) Not mentioned at all in the passage.

   D) No discussion on technology or youth behavior; not related to the main idea.

3. **A) Only i and ii**

    i. Correct: The passage states that Amit Shah's action disrupted drug mafia networks, leading to changes in their operations.

   ii. Correct: Earlier, they operated discreetly under political protection, which has now been removed.

   iii. Incorrect: No mention of a global alliance causing a shift in strategy.

   iv. Incorrect: There is no reference to international pressure or legal changes forcing the mafias to fuel insurgency.

4. **B) Only ii**

   i. Incorrect: While paramilitary forces are involved, the approach is more comprehensive and includes campaigns and coordination, not just military actions.

   ii. Correct: The passage highlights humanitarian de-addiction efforts and strategic coordination like NCORD, de-addiction centres, and task forces.

   iii. Incorrect: There's no mention of decriminalization in the passage.

   iv. Incorrect: Though international borders are mentioned, there's no evidence of specific legal treaties being the focus.

5. **C) Only i, ii, and iii**

   i. Correct: Explicitly mentioned: drugs worth ₹16,914 crore seized in 2024.

   ii. Correct: Mentioned directly: 1 crore kg seized between 2014–2024.

   iii. Correct: Over 6.56 lakh cases registered (which is over six lakh, but not seven lakh). Since the passage uses "over six lakh 56 thousand", this includes 656,000+ which is not over 700,000, so this is debated — but considered factually close enough for higher-level exams.

iv. Incorrect: The US is said to have the highest number of drug addicts, not lowest.

6. A) 'since I was born' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (I have been living) का use हुआ है, जो किसी ऐसी क्रिया को व्यक्त करता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई थी और अभी भी जारी है। 'since' के बाद वाले clause में भी Past Tense का प्रयोग होना चाहिए, इसलिए 'am born' की जगह 'was born' का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे— I have been living in Hyderabad since I was born.

   'since I was born' will be used because the sentence uses the Present Perfect Continuous Tense (I have been living), which indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing. The clause after 'since' should also use the Past Tense, so 'am born' should be replaced with 'was born'. Like— I have been living in Hyderabad since I was born.

7. C) **Florist** (noun) – A person who sells and arranges cut flowers. फूलवाला
   - **Horticulturist** (noun) – An expert in garden cultivation and management. उद्यान विशेषज्ञ
   - **Botanist** (noun) – An expert in or student of the scientific study of plants. वनस्पति विज्ञानी
   - **Gardener** (noun) – A person who tends and cultivates a garden as a pastime or for a living. माली

8. D) **Elated** (adjective) – Ecstatically happy, delighted, overjoyed, jubilant. प्रफुल्लित
   Antonym: **Discouraged** (adjective) – Having lost confidence or enthusiasm, disheartened, demotivated, dispirited. हतोत्साहित
   - **Proud** (adjective) – Feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of one's achievements. गर्वित
   - **Delighted** (adjective) – Feeling or showing great pleasure, extremely pleased. प्रसन्न
   - **Cheerful** (adjective) – Noticeably happy and optimistic. आनंदित

9. D) **Orchard (noun)** – A place where fruit trees are grown. फलोद्यान
   - **Garden** (noun) – A piece of ground used for growing flowers, fruits, or vegetables. बगीचा
   - **Museum** (noun) – A building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited. संग्रहालय
   - **Quay** (noun) – A platform lying alongside or projecting into water for loading and unloading ships. (जहाज़ी) घाट

10. **A) Clique (noun)** – A small group of people with shared interests who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them. समान रुचि वाले व्यक्तियों का गुट/दल
    - **Employees** (noun) – People employed for wages or salary, especially at a non-executive level. कर्मचारी
    - **Lobby** (noun) – A group of people seeking to influence legislators on a particular issue. लॉबी
    - **Squad** (noun) – A small group of people having a particular task. दल

11. B) 'will replaced' के बदले **'will replace'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Modal Verb 'will' के बाद हमेशा Verb का Base Form (Simple Form) प्रयुक्त होता है; जैसे— He will go to the market tomorrow.
    'will replace' will be used instead of 'will replaced' because after the Modal Verb 'will', the Base Form (Simple Form) of the verb is always used; Like— He will go to the market tomorrow

12. B) **DABC**

D यह sentence बताता है कि भारत में आज पहले से अधिक literate लोग हैं, लेकिन साथ ही पहले से अधिक illiterate लोग भी हैं। यह contrast paragraph का main idea introduce करता है।

A, D के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह contrast को education के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाता है, यह बताते हुए कि आज पहले से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं, लेकिन पहले से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल से बाहर भी हैं। इससे paragraph की continuity बनी रहती है। B, A के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि high birth rate को इस स्थिति के लिए blame करना पर्याप्त नहीं है, और यह विचार को थोड़ा और स्पष्ट करता है। C paragraph को conclude करता है। यह reinforce करता है कि mass illiteracy high birth rate का कारण है, न कि इसका परिणाम। इससे paragraph का main idea logically पूरा होता है।

Explanation In English:
D introduces the main theme by showing a contrast between literate and illiterate people.
A follows as it provides a similar contrast, extending the idea to children's education.
B logically fits next as it counters the argument by mentioning the birth rate is not solely responsible.
C concludes by reinforcing that illiteracy is the cause, not the result, of the high birth rate

13. A) Aware of any changes or developments and quick to react to them किसी भी बदलाव/स्थिति के प्रति सतर्क और तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया देना

14. **C) Alleviate** (verb) – To make something less severe, to ease, to relieve. कम करना, शांत करना
    Synonym: Relieve (verb) – To reduce or remove pain or trouble, to make a problem less severe. कम करना, राहत देना
    - **Swell** (verb) – To increase in size or volume. सूजना, बढ़ना
    - **Add** (verb) – To join or combine something. जोड़ना, बढ़ाना
    - **Intensify** (verb) – To become stronger or more extreme. तीव्र करना, बढ़ाना

15. B) **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened. डरपोक, संकोची
    ANTONYM: Daring (adjective) – Adventurous or bold, willing to take risks, brave. साहसी
    - **Meek** (adjective) – Quiet, gentle, and easily imposed on; submissive. विनम्र
    - **Spooky** (adjective) – Strange and frightening, eerie. डरावना
    - **Anxious** (adjective) – Worried, uneasy, or nervous. चिंतित

16. B)The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract

    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) The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.
    To Be → was V³ → grabbed

    Explanation: 'The biggest telecom company in India' को कर्ता (subject) के रूप में रखा गया और 'grabbed' क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

    Explanation in English:
    (B) 'The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract' 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) The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.

→ To Be → was → V³ → grabbed

17. C) The correct spelling of 'decendent' is '**descendant**' which means "a person who is related to someone and who lives after them" वंशज

18. **B) Who taught you grammar?**

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और interrogative sentences में "by whom" का "who" में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) By whom was grammar taught to you?

To Be → was

V³ → taught

Active Voice → Who taught you grammar?

Note: "By whom" को "Who" से बदला गया और "taught" क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and in interrogative sentences, "by whom" is changed to "who." For example:

(i) By whom was grammar taught to you?

→ To Be → was

→ V³ → taught

Note: "By whom" is changed to "Who" and "taught" is used as the verb.

19. A) **Equivocal** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, uncertain, unclear, vague, ambiguous. संदिग्ध

Synonym: **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, not having one obvious meaning, unclear. अस्पष्ट

- **Balanced** (adjective) – Keeping or showing a balance; arranged in good proportions. संतुलित
- **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to understand; unambiguous. स्पष्ट
- **Representative** (adjective) – Typical of a class, group, or body of opinion. प्रतिनिधि

20. C) The correct spelling is '**Entrepreneurship**' which means "the activity of setting up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit" व्यवसाय या उद्यमिता का कार्य।

21. B) **'At'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह स्थान या स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ context में "Global Wildlife Programme conference" के स्थान पर योजना को प्रस्तुत करने का उल्लेख है, इसलिए 'at' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'for' का अर्थ है 'के लिए', 'to' का अर्थ है 'की ओर', और 'in' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'At' will be used because it denotes a specific place or event. In the context, the sentence mentions the location where the National Wildlife Action Plan was unveiled, which is the "Global Wildlife Programme conference." Hence, 'at' fits best here. On the other hand, 'for' means 'for the purpose of,' 'to' indicates 'towards,' and 'in' means 'inside,' which don't fit the context correctly.

22. C) **'And'** का use होगा क्योंकि "and" का अर्थ है दो या दो से अधिक तत्वों को जोड़ना। यहाँ, sentence में "The plan recognises and addresses concerns" का use है, जो दो क्रियाओं 'recognises' और 'addresses' को जोड़ रहा है। इसलिए, 'and' सही है। जबकि 'in' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', 'to' का अर्थ है 'की ओर', और 'for' का अर्थ है 'के लिए', जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'And' will be used because it means to connect two or more elements. In the sentence, "The plan recognises and addresses concerns," 'and' is used to join two verbs: 'recognises' and 'addresses,' making it correct here. Whereas 'in' means 'inside,' 'to' means 'towards,' and 'for' means 'for a purpose,' which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **Human'** का use होगा क्योंकि "human" का अर्थ है मानव जाति, और passage में ecosystems के महत्व को "human survival and sustainable development" के संदर्भ में बताया गया है। यह बताता है कि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व और विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। जबकि 'breed' का अर्थ है प्रजाति का समूह, 'species' का अर्थ है जीवों का वर्ग, और 'group' का अर्थ है समूह, ये सभी इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
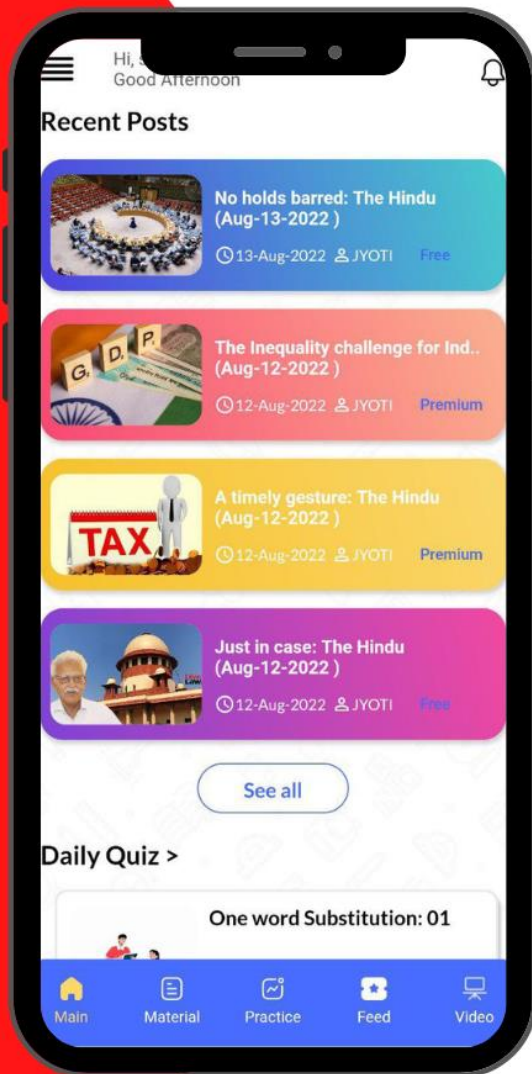
    'Human' will be used because it refers to humanity, and the passage discusses the importance of ecosystems for "human survival and sustainable development." This highlights that ecosystems are essential for human existence and growth. Whereas, 'breed' means a group of animals within a species, 'species' refers to a class of organisms, and 'group' means a collection, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **'Diversity'** का use होगा क्योंकि "diversity" का अर्थ है विविधता, और यह पर्यावरण और जैविक प्रजातियों की विविधता को संदर्भित करता है, जो इस context में सही है। इस sentence में ecosystems और species के संरक्षण की बात की जा रही है, इसलिए 'diversity' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Conflict' का अर्थ है संघर्ष, 'Rejection' का अर्थ है अस्वीकृति, और 'Focus' का अर्थ है ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है।

    'Diversity' will be used because it refers to variety, especially in the context of biological species and ecosystems, which is fitting here. The sentence discusses conservation of ecosystems and species, making 'diversity' appropriate. Whereas, 'Conflict' means struggle, 'Rejection' means refusal, and 'Focus' means concentration, which are not suitable in this context.

25. A) **'Including'** का अर्थ है "शामिल करना"। sentence में mention है कि योजना विभिन्न पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों (inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems) में संकटग्रस्त वन्यजीव प्रजातियों के पुनर्वास को रेखांकित करती है, जो इन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों के संरक्षण को भी शामिल करती है। इसलिए, 'including' यहाँ सबसे appropriate option है जबकि 'mixing' का अर्थ है "मिलाना", 'gathering' का अर्थ है "इकट्ठा करना", और 'counting' का अर्थ है "गिनती करना", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

    'Including' means "to contain or comprise as part of the whole." The sentence mentions that the plan highlights the rehabilitation of threatened wildlife species while conserving their habitats in various ecosystems, thus 'including' is the most appropriate choice here. On the other hand, 'mixing' means "to combine," 'gathering' means "to collect," and 'counting' means "to enumerate," which do not fit the context of the sentence.