

Costly lapses: On the Hyderabad pharma unit blast

Pharma plants should have a high level of safety culture

Microcrystalline Cellulose (MCC) is chemically **inert**. The human body does not absorb it. The skin does not react to it. But it has several useful physical properties such as being a binder and texturiser, which is why it has **varied applications** in the pharmaceutical, food, cosmetics and other industries. MCC can **add weight to** a drug and **facilitate** the active **ingredients** to **function** effectively while making the drug **conform to** weight specifications. On Monday (June 30, 2025), however, **the pharma unit** of Sigachi Industries in Hyderabad, which makes this **benign** substance, **was** the scene of a **lethal** accident, with the **toll** rising to 36 on Tuesday (July 1, 2025). The **making** of this safe substance **does** involve risky processes, which can, however, be safe if appropriate procedures are followed by trained personnel. Most of the dead are young, poor, **migrant** workers from northern and eastern India who **often** lack **social support**. The Telangana government has announced an **ex gratia** of ₹1 crore and efforts must be made to ensure it reaches the families. It does seem that the **response** of **mitigation agencies** **was** timely and **is** ongoing.

The blast, however, **puts the spotlight back on** the pharma manufacturing industry, which has been a foreign exchange earner for India. Such accidents have been frequent, sadly. In August last year, there was a major accident at a pharma unit in Anakapalli near Visakhapatnam. Months earlier, in April, there was another accident in Hyderabad. Officials **suspect** that Monday's accident happened due to equipment **malfunction**, likely due to poor maintenance. It could have **led to** an abnormal **build-up** of temperature, leading to the blast. Key **aspects** of operating such **hazardous** units safely **are** that **HAZOP**, or a form of process **hazard** analysis, **should** be **carried out** by **competent** and knowledgeable staff. **The data** that individual units generate, that would indicate any **abnormality**, **should** be **seamlessly** integrated into operation control, again **manned** by competent staff. Operators should be trained, constantly aware of safety issues and implement steps that can ensure safety. While these are recommended practices, what is crucial is that such plants should have a high level of safety culture. Operators, managers and workers should be **conscious of** the ever-present risks. In this **era** of **heightened scrutiny** of industrial accidents by **proactive** media, manufacturing units are expected to conform to global norms especially regarding safety. **Major slip-ups**, such as this accident in Hyderabad, **are** likely to **have a negative bearing on** this key source of trade for India. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Lapse** (noun) – Mistake, error, slip, oversight, blunder चूक
2. **Inert** (adjective) – Inactive, unreactive, motionless, sluggish, unresponsive निष्क्रिय
3. **Varied** (adjective) – Diverse, assorted, mixed, manifold, different विविध
4. **Application** (noun) – Use, implementation, employment, utilization, purpose उपयोग
5. **Add weight to** (phrase) – Strengthen, reinforce, support, back up, substantiate वजन बढ़ाना/सहारा देना
6. **Facilitate** (verb) – Ease, assist, enable, simplify, expedite सुविधा देना
7. **Ingredient** (noun) – Component, element, constituent, part, factor घटक
8. **Function** (verb) – Operate, work, act, serve, perform कार्य करना
9. **Conform** (to) (verb) – Comply, adhere, follow, match, align पालन करना
10. **Benign** (adjective) – Harmless, gentle, safe, innocuous, inoffensive हानिरहित
11. **Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, fatal, murderous, dangerous, life-threatening घातक
12. **Toll** (noun) – Death count, casualty number, loss, damage, impact मृतक संख्या
13. **Migrant** (adjective) – Traveling, nomadic, itinerant, wandering, displaced प्रवासी
14. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, habitually अक्सर
15. **Social support** (noun) – Community help, assistance network, aid, care, backing सामाजिक सहयोग
16. **Ex gratia** (noun) – Compensation, gratuitous payment, goodwill payment, settlement, financial aid अनुग्रह राशि
17. **Mitigation agency** (noun) – Agency which help in the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
18. **Put the spotlight on** (phrase) – Highlight, focus attention on, emphasize, bring into focus, underscore ध्यान आकर्षित करना
19. **Suspect** (verb) – Doubt, believe, suppose, think, presume संदेह करना
20. **Malfunction** (noun) – Breakdown, failure, defect, glitch, fault खराबी
21. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, produce, culminate वजह बनना
22. **Build-up** (noun) – Accumulation, gathering, collection, increase, rise जमा होना
23. **Aspect** (noun) – Feature, element, part, facet, component पहलू

24. **Hazardous** (adjective) – Dangerous, risky, perilous, unsafe, harmful खतरनाक
25. **Hazard** (noun) – Danger, risk, threat, peril, menace खतरा
26. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Perform, execute, implement, accomplish, conduct करना
27. **Competent** (adjective) – Capable, skilled, qualified, proficient, adept सक्षम
28. **Abnormality** (noun) – Irregularity, deviation, anomaly, oddity, peculiarity असामान्यता
29. **Seamlessly** (adverb) – Smoothly, effortlessly, flawlessly, perfectly, uniformly निर्बाध रूप से
30. **Man** (verb) – Staff, operate, control, handle, run संभालना
31. **Conscious** (of) (adjective) – Aware, mindful, alert, attentive, watchful जागरूक
32. **Era** (noun) – Period, age, epoch, time, generation युग
33. **Heightened** (adjective) – Increased, intensified, escalated, amplified, raised बढ़ा हुआ
34. **Scrutiny** (noun) – Inspection, examination, analysis, investigation, review जांच
35. **Proactive** (adjective) – Initiative-taking, anticipatory, forward-looking, enterprising, prepared सक्रिय
36. **Major** (adjective) – Significant, important, serious, substantial, critical बड़ा
37. **Slip-up** (noun) – Mistake, error, blunder, oversight, lapse गलती
38. **Have a bearing on** (phrase) – Affect, influence, impact, determine, sway असर डालना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Microcrystalline Cellulose (MCC) is widely used in pharmaceuticals, food, and cosmetics because of its binding and texturizing properties.
2. Although MCC is chemically inert and safe for humans, its manufacturing process can involve hazardous steps.
3. On June 30, 2025, a deadly blast occurred at Sigachi Industries' pharma unit in Hyderabad that produces MCC.
4. The death toll from the accident rose to 36 by July 1, 2025.
5. Many victims were young, poor, migrant workers from northern and eastern India who lack adequate social support systems.
6. The Telangana government has promised ₹1 crore as ex gratia compensation for the victims' families, which must be delivered properly.
7. Emergency response teams appeared to act promptly and mitigation efforts are ongoing.
8. This tragedy highlights recurring safety lapses in India's pharma industry, which is crucial for earning foreign exchange.
9. Similar accidents have happened recently: a major accident occurred in Anakapalli near Visakhapatnam in August last year.
10. Another pharma accident took place in Hyderabad just months before, in April, underscoring a pattern of negligence.
11. Monday's accident is suspected to have been caused by equipment malfunction, possibly due to poor maintenance.
12. Proper safety protocols such as HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Study) must be conducted by skilled and knowledgeable staff.
13. Safety-critical data from equipment and processes should be integrated into control systems managed by competent personnel.
14. Continuous training and awareness among operators and workers are essential for maintaining safe operations.
15. The editorial emphasizes that fostering a strong safety culture across pharma plants is vital, as repeated accidents damage India's global reputation and could hurt this important sector of the economy.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the **main reason** behind the Hyderabad accident?
 - MCC is inherently dangerous to humans
 - Safety protocols were inadequately implemented
 - The Telangana government failed to respond
 - Migrant workers deliberately ignored safety rules
- According to the passage, **why** is MCC widely used in various industries?
 - It is highly reactive chemically
 - It causes beneficial reactions in the human body
 - It has useful physical properties like binding and texturising
 - It increases the potency of drugs chemically
- Fill in the blank:**

“Key aspects of operating such hazardous units safely are that _____ should be carried out by competent and knowledgeable staff.”

 - product quality checks
 - marketing campaigns
 - HAZOP or process hazard analysis
 - staff salary revisions
- What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - The benefits of Microcrystalline Cellulose in pharmaceuticals
 - The economic contributions of the Indian pharma industry
 - The need for stringent safety measures in hazardous industries
 - The role of migrant workers in manufacturing units
- The word **benign** (as used in the passage: “this benign substance”) means harmless or gentle. Which of the following words is the ANTONYM of benign?
 - Noxious
 - Innocuous
 - Mild
 - Safe
- Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling from the options.**

All the political parties of India appaer lost in the physical exercise of fighting elections

 - Apeear
 - Appear
 - Apearr
 - Aappear
- Select the option that has an error in the use of phrasal verb.**
 - Clean up the mess in the kitchen. It is unhygienic.
 - To earn a significant profit, you are advised to deal in electronic items.
 - We look forward to seeing you during the event.
 - Why does she break out with all her near and dear ones?
- Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

She is someone who always discourages our enthusiasm; therefore, we have decided to keep our distance from her.

 - a cash cow
 - a nine days' wonder
 - a fish out of water

- D. a wet blanket
9. **Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options**
- A. An unexpected power failure completely foiled the plan of the team.
 - B. A unexpected power failure completely foiled the plan of a team.
 - C. An unexpected power failure completely foiled an plan of the team.
 - D. An unexpected power failure completely foiled a plan of a team
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym or word for the given word.**
- Reverent
- A. Rushed
 - B. Respectful
 - C. Related
 - D. Important
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- They all felt that the movie was truly captivating and unforgettable
- A. tantalising
 - B. relatable
 - C. repugnant
 - D. charismatic
12. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
- The bread was drier and stale.
- A. more drier
 - B. driest
 - C. much drier
 - D. dry
13. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
- After their disagreement, they decided to saparate their belongings and part ways
- A. seprete
 - B. separate
 - C. seperate
 - D. seprate
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- My brother trains young girls at the football academy, whereas I gets a handsome salary to teach mathematics at the same place.
- A. I gets a handsome salary
 - B. at the football academy, whereas
 - C. to teach mathematics at the same place
 - D. My brother trains young girls
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom from the options given below.**
- To show the white feather
- A. To show anger
 - B. To act bravely
 - C. To act cowardly

- D. To maintain peace
16. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.
- Although she is usually / rude with everyone, / she behaved nice / with all of us today
- A. she behaved nice
B. Although she is usually
C. with all of us today
D. rude with everyone
17. One of the four underlined words in the given sentence is incorrectly spelt. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
- Let us appreciate, support and contribute our might to the promotional efforts of the comunity
- A. contribute
B. comunity
C. promotional
D. appreciate
18. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
- A building where animals are butchered
- A. Cemetery
B. Decanter
C. Abattoir
D. Burrow
19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- The scientist conducted a series of experiments to _____ his hypothesis.
- A. variable
B. verify
C. vague
D. variation
20. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
- Triumph
- A. Attentiveness
B. Lapse
C. Delay
D. Failure
- 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.**
- Goddess Shailputri is the first form of Goddess Durga, who is worshipped ____ (1) ____ Navaratri. In this form, she is worshipped as the daughter of ____ (2) ____ Himalayas. She is the goddess ____ (3) ____ nature and is adorned with flowers. She ____ (4) ____ a bull and holds a trident in one hand and a lotus flower in another. During Navaratri, nine different forms of Durga are worshipped. Durga is a ____ (5) ____, ____ (6) ____, ____ (7) ____ deity who is also known as Adishakti—the energy that manifested to create the universe.
21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
- A. among
B. during

- C. by
D. to
- 22. Select the most appropriate article to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. an
B. the
C. no article
D. a
- 23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. with
B. around
C. of
D. at
- 24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. had ridden
B. rides
C. was riding
D. rode
- 25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blanks number 5.**
- A. powerful; radiant; Indian
B. Indian; radiant; powerful
C. powerful; Indian; radiant
D. radiant; Indian; powerful

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Safety protocols were inadequately implemented

The passage indicates that the making of MCC involves risky processes that are safe only if proper procedures are followed. It suggests equipment malfunction likely due to poor maintenance, highlighting lapses in safety implementation.

A is incorrect: The passage explicitly says MCC is benign.

C is incorrect: The response of mitigation agencies was described as timely.

D is incorrect: There's no evidence migrant workers ignored safety; it points to systemic failures instead.

2. C) It has useful physical properties like binding and texturising

The passage says MCC is chemically inert but has physical properties that make it useful as a binder and texturiser, hence its varied applications.

A is incorrect: MCC is described as chemically inert, not reactive.

B is incorrect: The body does not absorb MCC; it does not cause beneficial reactions.

D is incorrect: MCC facilitates the active ingredient's function physically, not by increasing potency chemically.

3. C) HAZOP or process hazard analysis

The passage specifically says HAZOP (Hazard and Operability study) should be carried out to ensure safe operation of hazardous units.

A is incorrect: Product quality checks are unrelated to hazard analysis.

B is incorrect: Marketing campaigns have no role in safety operations.

D is incorrect: Staff salaries are irrelevant to safe operational procedures.

4. C) The need for stringent safety measures in hazardous industries

The passage revolves around unsafe practices, repeated accidents, the necessity of proper procedures, competent staff, and a culture of safety in hazardous industries.

A) The benefits of Microcrystalline Cellulose is incorrect; while MCC's properties are mentioned, they're a backdrop, not the main focus.

B) Economic contributions are touched upon but only as context; the central point is the danger of accidents.

D) Role of migrant workers is relevant in describing victims but not the central argument of safety lapses and prevention.

5. A) Noxious

Noxious – means harmful, poisonous, dangerous, which is opposite of benign → correct antonym.

6. B) The correct spelling of 'appaer' is 'appear', which means "to come into sight or become visible" – प्रकट होना, दिखना।

7. D) 'break out with' के बदले **'break up with'** का प्रयोग होगा। 'Break up with' का अर्थ होता है किसी के साथ संबंध तोड़ लेना (to end a relationship), जबकि 'break out' का अर्थ होता है अचानक शुरू होना या बाहर निकलना (to begin suddenly or escape), जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
'break out with' should be replaced with **'break up with'**. The phrase 'break up with' means to end a relationship, while 'break out' means to begin suddenly or escape, which is incorrect in this context.
8. D) **A wet blanket** (Idiom)- A person who discourages others' enthusiasm or excitement। ऐसा व्यक्ति जो दूसरों के उत्साह को कम कर देता है।
9. **A) An unexpected power failure completely foiled the plan of the team.**
B: A "unexpected" is incorrect because "unexpected" begins with a vowel sound, and the correct article should be "an."
C: An "plan" is incorrect because "plan" begins with a consonant sound, and the correct article should be "a."
D: The use of "a plan of a team" which implies non-specificity
10. B) **Reverent** (adjective) – Showing deep respect or admiration for someone or something. आदरपूर्ण, श्रद्धालु।
Synonym: **Respectful** (adjective) – Feeling or showing respect or admiration, deferential, polite. आदरपूर्ण।
- **Rushed** (adjective) – Done in a hurry or under pressure, hurried, hasty. जल्दबाजी में।
 - **Related** (adjective) – Connected, associated, linked. संबंधित।
 - **Important** (adjective) – Significant, having great value or influence. महत्वपूर्ण।
11. C) **Captivating** (adjective): Fascinating, charming, enchanting, or holding attention completely. मोहक
Antonym: Repugnant (adjective) – Disgusting, offensive, or distasteful. घृणास्पद
- **Tantalising (adjective)** – Tempting, teasing, alluring. लुभाने वाला
 - **Relatable (adjective)** – Able to be related or connected to; understandable, familiar. संबंधित करने योग्य
 - **Charismatic (adjective)** – Having a compelling charm or inspiring attraction. आकर्षक और प्रेरणादायक
12. D) 'dry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'drier' Comparative Degree है और बिना किसी तुलना के Comparative Degree का प्रयोग उचित नहीं है; जैसे—The bread was dry and stale.
'dry' will be used instead of 'drier' because 'drier' is a Comparative Degree. Using a Comparative Degree without making any comparison is not appropriate; Like—The bread was dry and stale.
13. B) The correct spelling of the word **'saporate'** is **'separate'**, which means "to divide or cause to divide into different groups or parts" (अलग करना, विभाजित करना).

14. A) I **gets'** में error है क्योंकि 'I' एक Singular Pronoun है लेकिन इसके साथ 'gets' का use गलत है। Verb 'get' का use 'I' के साथ हमेशा Plural Form में होता है। अतः 'gets' के स्थान पर 'get' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
The error is in 'I gets' because 'I' is a singular pronoun but using 'gets' is incorrect.
The verb 'get' must always be in the plural form when used with 'I'. Therefore, 'gets' should be replaced with 'get'
15. C) **To show the white feather** (idiom) – To act cowardly (डरपोक या कायरता का प्रदर्शन करना)
16. A) **'nice'** के स्थान पर **'nicely'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'behaved' एक verb है, और verb को qualify करने के लिए adverb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'nice' एक adjective है, जबकि यहाँ adverb की आवश्यकता है।
'nicely' will be used instead of 'nice' because 'behaved' is a verb, and to qualify a verb, we use an adverb. 'nice' is an adjective, but here we need an adverb.
17. B) The word **'community'** is incorrectly spelt. The correct spelling is **'community'**, which means "a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common" (समुदाय, समूह).
18. C) **Abattoir** (noun) – A building where animals are butchered. वधशाला
- **Cemetery** (noun): A large burial ground for burying dead people. कब्रिस्तान
 - **Decanter** (noun): A glass container used to serve wine or other drinks. शराब की सुराही
 - **Burrow** (noun): A hole or tunnel dug by a small animal for habitation. बिल
19. B) **Verify** का use होगा क्योंकि "verify" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को सत्यापित या प्रमाणित करना। वैज्ञानिक अपने परिकल्पना को सही साबित करने के लिए प्रयोग कर रहे थे। जबकि **'variable'** का अर्थ है बदलने योग्य कारक, **'vague'** का अर्थ है अस्पष्ट, और **'variation'** का अर्थ है भिन्नता, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।
'Verify' should be used because it means to confirm or prove the truth of something. The scientist was conducting experiments to validate or confirm his hypothesis. Whereas, **'Variable'** means something that can change, **'Vague'** means unclear or indefinite, and **'Variation'** refers to differences or changes, none of which fit in this context.
20. D) **Triumph** (noun) – A great victory or achievement; success, conquest, or accomplishment. विजय
Antonym: **Failure** (noun) – Lack of success; defeat, fiasco, collapse, or downfall. असफलता
- **Attentiveness** (noun) – Paying close attention; alertness, carefulness. सावधानी
 - **Lapse** (noun) – A temporary failure of concentration or judgment; mistake, error. चूक
 - **Delay** (noun) – A postponement or slowing of progress; deferment, lag. विलंब
21. B) **During** का use होगा क्योंकि "during" का अर्थ है "किसी अवधि के बीच में" और यहाँ नवरात्रि की अवधि के दौरान पूजा करने की बात हो रही है। जबकि **'Among'** का अर्थ है "के बीच में" जो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के समूह को दर्शाता है। **'By'** का अर्थ है "के द्वारा," जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है, और **'To'** का अर्थ है "की ओर" या "तक," जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'During' should be used because it means "in the course of a period of time," and the sentence talks about worshipping during Navaratri. Whereas, 'Among' means "in the midst of," referring to a group of people or things, which doesn't fit here. 'By' means "through or via," which is not contextually correct, and 'To' indicates direction or destination, which is irrelevant in this sentence.

22. B) **The** का use होगा क्योंकि "Himalayas" एक proper noun है जो एक विशिष्ट और अद्वितीय पर्वत श्रृंखला को संदर्भित करता है। 'The' का उपयोग ऐसे nouns के पहले होता है जो विशिष्टता (specificity) को दर्शाते हैं। यहाँ 'Himalayas' के पहले 'The' लगाना आवश्यक है ताकि यह स्पष्ट हो सके कि यह एक विशेष स्थान का उल्लेख कर रहा है। 'An' का उपयोग singular nouns के साथ होता है जो vowel sound से शुरू होते हैं, और "Himalayas" plural है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'No article' (किसी article का उपयोग न करना) भी गलत है क्योंकि proper nouns जैसे "Himalayas" के लिए definite article ('The') की आवश्यकता होती है। 'A' का उपयोग singular और non-specific nouns के साथ होता है, जबकि "Himalayas" plural और specific है, इसलिए यह भी गलत है।

'The' will be used because "Himalayas" is a proper noun that refers to a specific and unique mountain range. 'The' is necessary before nouns that indicate specificity. 'An' is incorrect because it is used with singular nouns starting with a vowel sound, and "Himalayas" is plural.

'No article' is incorrect because proper nouns like "Himalayas" typically require a definite article ('The') when referring to a specific entity. 'A' is incorrect because it is used with singular, non-specific nouns, whereas "Himalayas" is plural and specific.

23. C) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि यह संबंध स्थापित करता है। Sentence "She is the goddess (3) nature" इस बात की ओर इशारा करता है कि देवी प्रकृति से संबंधित हैं। यहाँ 'of' का अर्थ होता है 'का' या 'संबंध में', जो इस संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। जबकि: 'With' का अर्थ होता है 'साथ में', जो यहां अर्थ नहीं बनाता। 'Around' का अर्थ होता है 'आसपास', जो इस वाक्य में फिट नहीं होता। 'At' का उपयोग स्थान को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहां स्थान की बात नहीं हो रही है।

'Of' will be used because it establishes a relationship. The sentence fragment "She is the goddess (3) nature" implies that the goddess is related to nature. Here, 'of' means 'belonging to' or 'related to,' which fits the context perfectly. Whereas: 'With' means 'along with,' which doesn't make sense here. 'Around' means 'surrounding,' which doesn't fit the sentence.

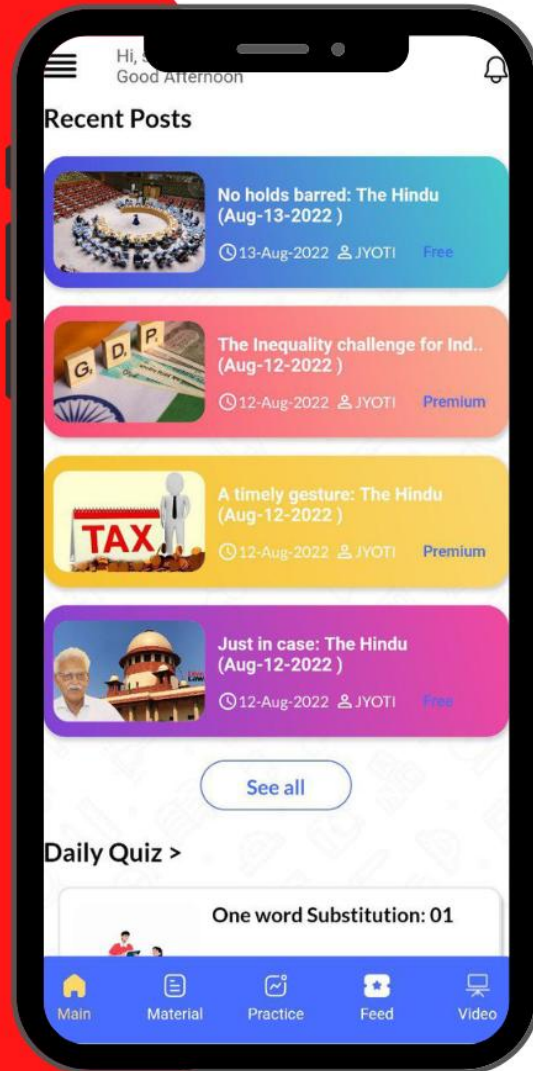
'At' is used to denote a location, but the sentence is not about a location.

24. B) **rides** का use होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में है। यह sentence देवी शैलपुत्री के गुणों और रूपों का वर्णन कर रहा है, जो एक स्थायी सत्य (permanent truth) है। sentence में बताया गया है कि वह एक बैल की सवारी करती हैं, इसलिए वर्तमान काल का 'rides' सही विकल्प है। 'had ridden' भूतकाल (past perfect) दर्शाता है, जो इस स्थायी सत्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'was riding' भूतकाल में एक कार्य को दर्शाता है जो हो रहा था, यह भी गलत है। 'rode' भूतकाल (simple past) का उपयोग करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

The use of 'rides' is appropriate here because the sentence is in the present tense and describes a permanent truth about Goddess Shailputri. The sentence explains her qualities and how she rides a bull, making 'rides' the correct choice. 'had ridden' indicates past perfect tense, which is not suitable for a universal truth. 'was riding' refers to a past continuous action, which doesn't fit the context of a permanent attribute 'rode' is simple past tense, which is also incorrect for describing a general truth or timeless fact.

25. A) **Powerful; Radiant; Indian**' का use होगा क्योंकि adjectives के order के अनुसार "opinion, appearance, origin" का सही होता है। यहाँ "powerful" देवी दुर्गा की शक्ति का वर्णन करता है, "radiant" उनके आभा को, और "Indian" उनके मूल को व्यक्त करता है।

'Powerful; radiant; Indian' is used because the order of adjectives follows opinion (powerful), appearance (radiant), and origin (Indian), which is grammatically correct and contextually appropriate.



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