

Upgrading shipyards: On strengthening India's shipbuilding infrastructure

Incentives for shipbuilding **must** include long term **offtake** possibilities

The recently announced **package** of ₹69,725 crore, to **revitalise** India's shipbuilding and **maritime ecosystem**, **is** to replace the package of 2015, which is **set to** expire in March 2026. In the last 10 years, while **lucrative** defence orders had kept some shipyards busy, only half-a-dozen small merchant ships or so were built in all of India. India's **capacity** to build large merchant ships **remains minuscule**, which the package hopes to expand to 4.5 million gross tonnage. The plan is to upgrade shipyards for **cutting-edge** technology and management principles, promote new yards in **clusters** housing factories for shipbuilding **ancillaries**, and support shipowners for **financing** newbuilds. But key questions remain over how this package will succeed as the earlier one was largely a failure.

Globally, shipbuilding has been **honed** into a fine art. In Korean, **Japanese or even Chinese yards**, component blocks of large merchant ships **are prefabricated** outside the actual **dry dock** and moved to the dry dock, using cranes of say 1,000 tonnes, where they are **welded** together. The yards are long enough to be assembly lines. In the past, the metric was **keel-laying-to-waterborne**. Today that takes just three to four months. It takes just about a year from the process of first steel to sea trials for a large merchant ship. **Barring** an exception or two, Indian **yards** are neither long enough nor have the crane capacity and space and capability to do the **prefabs**. Ancillaries are another **bottleneck**. A **turnaround** of about two to three years **is** the norm in India — or two more years of **capital sunk** without returns. This is a key reason for Indian shipowners not ordering new shipbuilds even if the subsidies in previous policy **addressed** the issue of high **capex**. Shipyard upgrading should address this issue. China, **for instance**, has thought through shipbuilding in full and **set up** institutions to train **manpower**. At this point, India will need to start small, such as ships of 500 gross tonnage and above. The bottleneck is that while **terming** ship newbuilds as infrastructure has **brought down** the cost of finance through lower interest rates and extended repayment schedules, this applies only to large **vessels**. **Incentives** to promote shipbuilding **will** need to include long-term offtake possibilities. Indian shipowners do not see long-term demand visibility for them to invest in newbuilds in Indian yards with **cost overruns** from delays. For instance, India's green fuel production policy has seen projects to make and export **green fuels** through Kakinada and Kochi but without **leveraging** them to build **green ships** and do the offtake as well. **Long-term shipping contracts and time charters**, for imported coal from **State-owned** power utilities and imported crude from oil companies, **will spur** shipbuilding.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Shipyard** (noun) – an enclosed area of land where ships are built and repaired. जहाज निर्माणशाला
2. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, fortify, bolster, support, solidify मजबूत करना
3. **Offtake** (noun) – contractual arrangements between a producer and a buyer to sell and purchase a project's future production.
4. **Revitalise** (verb) – renew, refresh, re-energize, rejuvenate, restore पुनर्जीवित करना
5. **Maritime** (adjective) – naval, oceanic, nautical, seafaring, marine समुद्री
6. **Ecosystem** (noun) – network, environment, structure, framework, system पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
7. **Set** (to) (verb) – scheduled, ready, prepared, fixed, arranged होने वाला
8. **Lucrative** (adjective) – profitable, rewarding, gainful, fruitful, money-making लाभदायक
9. **Minuscule** (adjective) – tiny, small, minute, negligible, insignificant अत्यंत छोटा
10. **Cutting-edge** (adjective) – advanced, innovative, pioneering, modern, state-of-the-art अत्याधुनिक
11. **Cluster** (noun) – group, collection, bunch, assemblage, concentration समूह
12. **Shipbuilding Ancillary** (noun) – the industries, businesses, and products that support the construction of a ship, providing essential components and services such as steel, electronics, electrical equipment
13. **Finance** (verb) – fund, sponsor, subsidize, support, bankroll वित्तपोषण करना
14. **Hone** (verb) – refine or perfect (something) over a period of time. निखारना
15. **Prefabricate** (verb) – pre-make, preassemble, pre-construct, prepare, manufacture पहले से तैयार करना
16. **Dry dock** (noun) – a dock which can be drained of water to allow the inspection and repair of a ship's hull. जहाज मरम्मत स्थल
17. **Weld** (verb) – fuse, join, bond, connect, solder जोड़ना
18. **Keel-laying-to-waterborne** (adjective) – construction-to-launch, build-to-sail, assembly-to-sea तैयार होकर पानी में उतारने योग्य
19. **Barring** (preposition) – except, excluding, apart from, save, other than को छोड़कर
20. **Yard** (noun) – dock, depot, factory, works, shipbuilding ground कार्यशाला
21. **Prefab** (noun) – prefabricated unit, ready-made block, module, section, panel पहले से निर्मित भाग

22. **Bottleneck** (noun) – obstacle, hindrance, jam, obstruction, snag रुकावट
23. **Turnaround** (noun) – completion time, cycle, recovery, reversal, renewal पूरा करने की अवधि
24. **Capital sunk** (noun) – money, resources, or effort that has already been spent and cannot be recovered, often in the form of investments in specific fixed assets like machinery or buildings. डूबा हुआ पूँजी निवेश
25. **Address** (verb) – deal with, handle, resolve, manage, tackle समाधान करना
26. **Capex** (noun) – It refers to the investments a company makes to acquire, improve or maintain long-term assets. पूँजीगत व्यय
27. **For instance** (phrase) – for example, such as, like, namely, to illustrate उदाहरण के लिए
28. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – establish, build, create, initiate, organize स्थापित करना
29. **Manpower** (noun) – workforce, human resources, staff, personnel, employees जनशक्ति
30. **Term** (verb) – call, name, describe, label, designate नाम देना
31. **Bring down** (phrasal verb) – reduce, lower, decrease, cut, diminish घटाना
32. **Vessel** (noun) – a ship or large boat. जहाज
33. **Cost overrun** (noun) – The fact of spending more money on a project than was planned in the budget लागत से अधिक खर्च
34. **Green fuel** (noun) – a type of fuel extracted from animal and plant materials हरित ईंधन
35. **Leverage** (verb) – utilize, exploit, make use of, capitalize on, harness लाभ उठाना
36. **Time charter** (noun) – a ship chartering contract where a shipowner leases a vessel to a charterer for a fixed period समय आधारित जहाज अनुबंध
37. **State-owned** (adjective) – government-owned, public sector, nationalized, official, regulated सरकारी
38. **Spur** (verb) – encourage, stimulate, boost, promote, motivate प्रोत्साहित करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The government has announced a ₹69,725 crore package to revitalise India's shipbuilding and maritime ecosystem.
2. This new scheme will replace the 2015 package that expires in March 2026.
3. In the last decade, Indian shipyards mainly survived on defence orders, with only a few small merchant ships built.
4. India's ability to build large merchant ships is still negligible compared to global standards.
5. The new plan targets expansion of capacity to 4.5 million gross tonnage.
6. It aims to upgrade shipyards with modern technology, advanced management, and promote cluster-based ancillary industries.
7. Financing support for shipowners to order newbuilds is also part of the scheme.
8. Global leaders like Korea, Japan, and China follow efficient prefabrication methods, enabling quick turnaround of ships.
9. Indian shipyards lack crane capacity, long docks, and prefab capabilities, leading to slow production.
10. Currently, Indian shipbuilding takes 2–3 years, making capital recovery slower and deterring shipowners.
11. Training institutions, as set up in China, are crucial for manpower development in India.
12. India may need to begin with smaller ships of 500 gross tonnage and scale up gradually.
13. Financing benefits under current policy apply only to large vessels, limiting opportunities for smaller shipbuilding.
14. Long-term offtake possibilities, such as shipping contracts with power utilities and oil companies, are vital for viability.
15. Without assured demand and timely delivery, Indian shipowners remain reluctant to invest in domestic shipbuilding despite subsidies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why is India's shipbuilding industry struggling to compete with countries like Korea, Japan, and China?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Because India lacks sufficient manpower for shipbuilding.
 - B. Because Indian shipyards lack long docks, crane capacity, prefab capability, and strong ancillary support.
 - C. Because Indian shipowners are not interested in the maritime sector.
 - D. Because the Indian government does not provide any financial package.
2. **What long-term solution does the passage suggest to promote shipbuilding in India?**
 - A. Offering subsidies to reduce the capital expenditure of shipowners.
 - B. Ensuring long-term shipping contracts and time charters for coal and crude transport.
 - C. Starting production of smaller ships of 200 gross tonnage.
 - D. Setting up more shipyards without considering demand visibility.
3. **Why did the previous 2015 shipbuilding package fail to significantly boost India's shipbuilding capacity?**
 - A. Because Indian shipyards lacked financial subsidies for building large ships
 - B. Because Indian shipyards lacked the infrastructure and ancillary support needed for efficiency
 - C. Because India's defence sector monopolised all shipbuilding resources
 - D. Because foreign competition completely blocked Indian shipbuilding growth
4. **What key global shipbuilding practice do Indian shipyards currently struggle to adopt?**
 - A. Prefabrication of ship blocks and rapid assembly-line construction
 - B. Exclusive reliance on green fuel ships for exports
 - C. Outsourcing shipbuilding tasks to foreign-trained manpower
 - D. Constructing only small ships of 500 gross tonnage and below
5. **What long-term measure is identified as crucial to encourage Indian shipowners to invest in new builds?**
 - A. Reducing steel import duties for shipyards
 - B. Providing long-term offtake contracts such as shipping coal and crude
 - C. Expanding only defence shipbuilding subsidies
 - D. Limiting foreign ship imports to boost domestic demand
6. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

The scientist received a grand accolade for his discovery.

 - A. Award
 - B. Disgrace
 - C. Honor
 - D. Prize
7. **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.**

(a) What sort of a drug this is/ (b) that no one seems to be able to predict its long-term effects/(c) with any certainty ?/ (d) No error.

 - A. What sort of a drug this is:
 - B. that no one seems to be able to predict its long-term effects

- C. with any certainty ?
D. No error.
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The vehicle which carries dead bodies
A. Coffin
B. Hearse
C. Ambulance
D. Corpse
9. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
Climbing the mountain was an arduous task for the soldiers.
A. Exhausting
B. Laborious
C. Challenging
D. Easy
10. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The politician was accused of chikanery during elections.
A. Chikkanery
B. Chicanarry
C. Chikanarry
D. Chicanery
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Fight fire with fire
A. Use the same force or strategy of one's opponent to counter them
B. Use incendiary tactics to destroy by fire
C. Use incendiary tactics to destroy by fire
D. Scorch one's opponent with a barrage of firing
12. **Select the meaning of the given highlighted phrase.**
He decided to hedge his bet by investing in multiple industries rather than just one.
A. Take a risk
B. Gamble recklessly
C. Trust one outcome
D. Secure options
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.**
(a) You will lose /(b) your dog/(c) if you did not tie it up./ (d) No error.
A. You will lose
B. your dog
C. if you did not tie it up.
D. No error.
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
Many farmers were plagued by locust attacks this year.
A. Helped
B. Supported

- C. Blessed
D. Tormented
15. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The elders had a powwaw to resolve the issue.
A. pow-wow
B. pow-wou
C. powwaw
D. pow-wao
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Ms. Jyothi will finish the task in a week.
A. The task will be finished by Ms. Jyothi in a week.
B. The task will have been finished by Ms. Jyothi in a week.
C. The task is being finished by Ms. Jyothi in a week.
D. The task was being finished by Ms. Jyothi in a week.
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Certain to happen
A. Justifiable
B. Indispensable
C. Convertible
D. Inevitable
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Who has told you to buy trash from the market?
A. The buying of trash has been told by whom?
B. By whom have you been told to buy trash?
C. Who could tell you to buy trash?
D. By whom had you been told to buy trash?
19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
She still feels resentful about being unfairly punished.
A. Indignant
B. Thankful
C. Pleased
D. Calm
20. **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.**
(a) The speaker from the Fifth Avenue,/ (b) who was a rich banker's wife/(c) was simple and compassionate./ (d) No error.
A. The speaker from the Fifth Avenue,
B. who was a rich banker's wife
C. was simple and compassionate.
D. No error.
21. **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) Geographical area and consumes 4% of total water resources

- b) A rapidly growing economy and population are straining the country's groundwater resources
- c) Data show that India, with nearly 18% of the world's population, occupies about 2.4% of the total
- d) A World Bank report says that India is the largest groundwater user
- A. d, b, a, c
- B. c, a, b, d
- C. b, a, c, d
- D. a, c, b, d
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Each of these paintings _____ made by a famous painter.
- A. are
- B. is
- C. be
- D. should
23. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A) It was a meticulously crafted Duofold Classic Parker that we as children had grown up with.
- B) I remember he gifted me his fountain pen when I was visiting him in the spring of 1989.
- C) When I returned from England many years ago, my father was in the last years of his life.
- D) And when he died suddenly of a brain hemorrhage, I felt sad clutching on to his pen that had been his companion for over half a century.
- E) He had begun to hand out all that he had treasured, particularly his books, knowing his end was near.
- A. DECAB
- B. CBDEA
- C. CABED
- D. CBEDA
24. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- 1) Imagine a teacher who asks the classmates of her seven-year-old student to slap him one by one.
- A) One is naturally curious to know where the teacher was trained. And, who appointed her as a teacher?
- B) She runs her own private school in a village of Uttar Pradesh. Like thousands of other schools like hers, it is recognised by the government.
- C) The short answer is that the teacher is an educational entrepreneur like tens of thousands of others.
- D) Those who do so softly are asked to hit the boy harder.
- 2) For now, it has been closed down because the incident caused a stir, and perhaps some embarrassment.
- A. BADC
- B. DBAC

C. DACB

D. BCAD

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

Reading ability in young children _____ by speech disorders.

A. effected

B. affected

C. is effected

D. is affected

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- B) Because Indian shipyards lack long docks, crane capacity, prefab capability, and strong ancillary support.
 B is correct because the passage clearly mentions that Indian yards are not long enough, do not have large crane capacity, cannot handle prefab technology, and suffer from ancillary bottlenecks - making the industry uncompetitive.
 A is incorrect because while manpower training is mentioned (China has institutions for it), the passage stresses more on infrastructure and ancillary issues as the bottleneck.
 C is incorrect because shipowners' lack of interest is not the root cause but a result of delays and lack of efficiency in shipbuilding.
 D is incorrect because the government has announced a new ₹69,725 crore package - so financial support does exist.
- B) Ensuring long-term shipping contracts and time charters for coal and crude transport.
 B is correct because the passage concludes that long-term shipping contracts (like for imported coal and crude) will spur shipbuilding by giving shipowners demand visibility and confidence to invest.
 A is incorrect because subsidies were already tried in the 2015 package, but they failed as delays and inefficiency still discouraged shipowners.
 C is incorrect because the passage suggests starting with ships of 500 gross tonnage, not 200.
 D is incorrect because setting up shipyards without long-term demand visibility would repeat the same problem of cost overruns and lack of orders.
- B) Because Indian shipyards lacked the infrastructure and ancillary support needed for efficiency
 The passage clearly highlights that Indian shipyards lacked long assembly lines, heavy cranes, prefab capability, and adequate ancillaries, leading to inefficiency and delays. This was the main reason for the policy's limited success.
 A (Incorrect): Financial subsidies were provided (the passage notes subsidies addressed capex), but infrastructure remained the bottleneck.
 C (Incorrect): Defence orders did keep some shipyards busy, but this wasn't the reason for merchant ship stagnation.
 D (Incorrect): While foreign competition is strong, the passage focuses on domestic inefficiencies rather than external obstruction.
- A) Prefabrication of ship blocks and rapid assembly-line construction
 The passage emphasizes that in Korea, Japan, and China, prefabricated blocks are assembled quickly using heavy cranes and long assembly docks, enabling completion in 1–2 years. Indian yards lack this.
 B (Incorrect): Green fuel projects are mentioned later, but the key gap highlighted is prefab technology, not reliance on green fuel ships.

C (Incorrect): The issue is not outsourcing manpower abroad but lack of institutions like China's to train skilled manpower within India.

D (Incorrect): India may need to start small (500 GT), but this is not described as a struggle; rather, it's a suggested strategy.

5. B) Providing long-term offtake contracts such as shipping coal and crude

The passage states clearly that long-term shipping contracts (coal, crude) and time charters would give demand visibility and incentivise shipowners to invest in domestic newbuilds.

A (Incorrect): No mention is made of steel import duty reduction in the passage.

C (Incorrect): Defence orders already exist but have not solved the merchant ship issue; expanding them won't address merchant shipping bottlenecks.

D (Incorrect): Restricting foreign ships is not discussed as a policy tool; the focus is on positive incentives like contracts and demand assurance.

6. B) **Accolade** (noun) – Award, honor, recognition, distinction, prize. सम्मान

Antonym: Disgrace (noun) – Loss of respect, shame, humiliation, dishonor. अपमान

- **Award** (noun) – Prize, reward, gift, honour. पुरस्कार
- **Honour** (noun) – High respect, privilege, admiration, recognition. आदर
- **Prize** (noun) – Reward, trophy, bounty, gift. इनाम

7. A) 'this is' के बदले 'is this' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह Indirect Question की संरचना है, और ऐसे वाक्यों में Subject + Verb का क्रम (Assertive order) होता है, न कि Interrogative order। सही वाक्य होगा— What sort of a drug is this that no one seems to be able to predict its long-term effects with any certainty?

- **'is this'** will be used instead of 'this is' because the sentence is an indirect interrogative clause, and in such clauses the order should be Subject + Verb (assertive) rather than Verb + Subject (interrogative). Correct sentence:
What sort of a drug is this that no one seems to be able to predict its long-term effects with any certainty?

8. B) **Hearse** (noun) – A vehicle for conveying the coffin at a funeral. शववाहिनी/ शवयान

- **Coffin** (noun) – A long, narrow box in which a dead body is buried or cremated. ताबूत
- **Ambulance** (noun) – A vehicle equipped to take sick or injured people to and from the hospital. ऐम्ब्युलेंस
- **Corpse** (noun) – A dead body, especially of a human being. शव/ लाश

9. D) **Arduous** (adjective) – Difficult, hard, exhausting, laborious, challenging. कठिन

Antonym: Easy (adjective) – Effortless, simple, smooth, painless, light. आसान

- **Exhausting** (adjective) – Tiring, draining, fatiguing. थकाने वाला
- **Laborious** (adjective) – Requiring much work, toilsome, strenuous. मेहनत भरा
- **Challenging** (adjective) – Demanding, stimulating, testing. चुनौतीपूर्ण

10. D) The correct spelling of 'chikanery' is 'Chicanery' which means "trickery, deception, dishonesty, fraud, cheating" चालबाज़ी.
11. A) **Fight fire with fire** (idiom) – Counter using the opponent's own methods/strength प्रतिद्वंदी की ही रणनीति/ताकत से जवाब देना
12. D) **Hedge one's bet** (phrase) – to reduce risk by taking multiple options or precautions सुरक्षा उपाय रखना

Synonym: Secure options (phrase) – Safeguard, diversify (सुरक्षित विकल्प)

- **Take a risk** (phrase) – Dare, expose to danger (जोखिम लेना)
- **Gamble recklessly** (phrase) – Bet carelessly, take chances (लापरवाह जुआ खेलना)
- **Trust one outcome** (phrase) – Rely solely (एक पर निर्भर रहना)

13. C) 'did not' के बदले 'do not' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य Clause "You will lose" Future Tense में है, अतः Conditional Clause भी Present Tense (do not) में होना चाहिए। जैसे— You will fail if you do not study hard.

- 'do not' will be used instead of 'did not' because the main clause "You will lose" is in Future Tense, so the conditional clause should also be in Present Tense (do not). For example— You will fail if you do not study hard.

14. D) **Plague** (verb) – torment, trouble, afflict, bother, burden सताना

Synonym: Tormented (verb) – Severely troubled (पीड़ित)

- **Helped** (verb) – Assisted (मदद की)
- **Supported** (verb) – Backed, sustained (सहयोग किया)
- **Blessed** (verb) – Favored by fortune (आशीर्वाद दिया)

15. A) The correct spelling of 'powwow' is 'pow-wow' which means "meeting, discussion, conference, consultation, talk" बैठक।

16. A) **The task will be finished by Ms. Jyothi in a week**

Active वाक्य में "Ms. Jyothi" (Subject), "will finish" (Verb in Future Simple) और "the task" (Object) है। Active से Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object "the task" (Subject) बन जाता है और Verb को "will be finished" (Future Simple Passive) में बदला जाता है। "by Ms. Jyothi" को Passive वाक्य में Subject के बाद जोड़ा गया है।

- In the active voice sentence, "Ms. Jyothi" is the subject, "will finish" is the verb in Future Simple, and "the task" is the object. To change to Passive Voice, the object "the task" becomes the subject, and the verb is transformed into "will be finished" (Passive form of Future Simple). "by Ms. Jyothi" is added after the verb.

17. D) **Inevitable** (noun) – Certain to happen; unavoidable. अपरिहार्य

- **Justifiable** (adjective) – Able to be shown to be right or reasonable; defensible. यथोचित
- **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary; essential. अनिवार्य

- **Convertible** (adjective) – Capable of being changed in form or function; able to be exchanged for something else. परिवर्तनीय

18. B) By whom have you been told to buy trash?

Active वाक्य में "Who" Subject है, "has told" Verb (Present Perfect) है, और "you to buy trash from the market" Object है। Passive वाक्य में Object "you" Subject बन गया है, और Verb को Present Perfect Passive में बदला गया है, जिसमें "have been told" प्रयोग होता है। "By whom" का use "Who" को Passive में बदलने के लिए किया गया है। Passive Voice: By whom have you been told to buy trash?

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice:
In the active sentence, "Who" is the Subject, "has told" is the Verb (Present Perfect), and "you to buy trash from the market" is the Object. In the passive sentence, the object "you" becomes the subject, and the verb is transformed into the Present Perfect Passive form, which is "have been told." "By whom" is used to convert "Who" into the passive structure. Passive Voice: By whom have you been told to buy trash?

19. A) **Resentful** (adjective) – bitter, begrudging, indignant, hostile, offended खिन्न / नाराज़

Synonym: **Indignant** (adjective) – Feeling anger at unfairness (आक्रोशित)

- **Thankful** (adjective) – Grateful (आभारी)
- **Pleased** (adjective) – Happy, satisfied (प्रसन्न)
- **Calm** (adjective) – Peaceful (शांत)

20. D) **No error.**

21. B) **c, a, b, d**

c: Sentence 'c' serves as a good introductory sentence as it provides general information about India, setting the context for the specific details that follow

a: Sentence a logically follows c, completing the fragmented information about water resources in relation to India's geographical area.

b: Sentence b is the next logical step as it discusses the impact of India's growing economy and population on its groundwater resources, building upon the information provided in sentences c and a

d: Sentence d is a conclusive statement, substantiating the argument with a reference to a World Bank report

22. B) 'is' आयेगा क्योंकि 'each' के साथ verb singular होता है: "Each ... is". 'are/be' गलत हैं, और 'should' modality बदल देता है।

- Use singular 'is' after 'each': "Each ... is." 'are/be' are wrong here, and 'should' alters the meaning.

23. D) **CBEDA**

C: This sentence sets the stage for the narrative, introducing a point of return from England and mentioning the father's advanced age

B: Sentence B is a continuation of C because it refers to a specific incident involving the author's father. This incident is in the past and gives us a time reference: "the spring of 1989," which follows the undated return from England mentioned in sentence C

E: Sentence E logically follows B because it refers to the father giving away his treasured possessions, which includes the fountain pen mentioned in B.

D: Sentence D follows E as it refers to the father's death and the narrator holding onto the pen mentioned in B. The use of "And" at the beginning of D serves to connect it with the previous sentence E, and it brings a conclusion to the father's life, mentioned in the prior sentences.

A: Lastly, sentence A seems to provide additional information about the pen mentioned in the previous sentences, specifically in sentences B and D.

24. C) **DACB**

1: It sets the context for the entire paragraph by introducing a scenario involving a teacher and her act that might be considered outrageous or uncommon.

D: The pronoun "Those" refers to the "classmates" in sentence 1 who are asked to slap the boy. Thus, the continuity of action initiated in the first sentence is maintained in sentence D.

A: Sentence D further highlights the unusual nature of the teacher's actions, making the reader question the teacher's qualifications and training. Sentence A addresses this curiosity directly by posing these questions

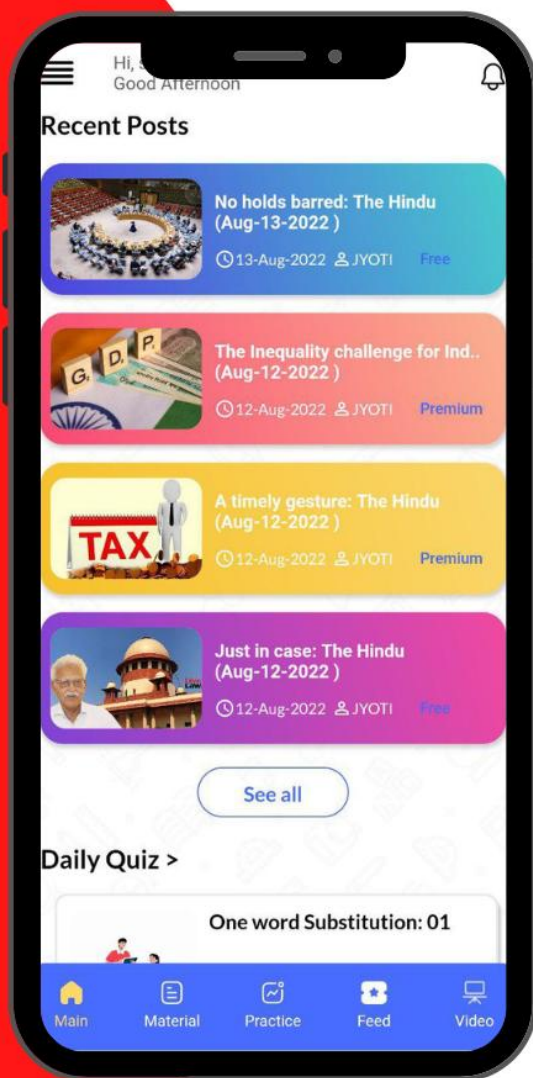
C: After raising the questions in sentence A, sentence C starts to provide an answer about the teacher's background. The phrase "The short answer" indicates a direct response to the previous queries

B: Sentence C mentions that the teacher is an "educational entrepreneur," and Sentence B expands on this by providing specific information about her enterprise, i.e., she runs her own private school.

2: This sentence concludes the paragraph by providing an update or aftermath of the incident mentioned in the beginning. The pronoun "it" refers to the private school mentioned in sentence B

25. D) 'is affected' सही passive है: "ability ... is affected". 'effected' (cause/bring about) का अर्थ अलग है; 'affected' अकेला अधूरा है; 'is effected' गलत अर्थ देता है।

- 'is affected' is the correct passive. 'effected' means 'brought about', 'affected' alone is incomplete, and 'is effected' misstates the meaning.



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