Ensuring compliance: On the Indian pharmaceutical sector

Firms that make poor quality drugs **must** face consequences

Atmanirbhar Bharat is an aspirational ideal well worth **pursuing**, but not without a **sustained** quality control framework **in place**. **Time and again**, there have been serious threats to the goal of 'making in India', particularly in the pharmaceutical sector. **The issue** of quality of cough syrups **has** repeatedly been raised, and India with great ambitions in the global pharmaceutical sector has **often been short of** what is required to build a **robust** and trustworthy industry. Recently, the Union Health Ministry **sought** strict drug compliance from all Indian drug manufacturers, **in line with** the revised Schedule M norms for pharmaceutical products in India. This came after a report from the Tamil Nadu Drugs Control Department found above permissible limits of diethylene glycol (DEG) in samples of Coldrif, a cough syrup being manufactured by a private company. The tests were initiated after cough syrup was **suspected** to be behind the recent deaths of at least 16 children in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. **Strangely**, while the Health Ministry **ruled out** the presence of DEG, in initial tests conducted on samples from the two States, it was detected in one of the batches **lifted** by Tamil Nadu within the State. The State's Drugs Control Department also recorded several non-compliance factors in the Good Manufacturing Practices and Good Laboratory Practices of the Drugs Rules, at the manufacturing facility. Its report mentioned that the **contaminated** batch was manufactured using non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol as an **excipient**. It mentioned that this might have contaminated the drug with DEG and ethylene glycol, known **nephrotoxic substances**. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has recommended cancellation of the firm's manufacturing licence. **Meanwhile**, **a doctor** who **reportedly** recommended the cough syrup to many of the children who died in Madhya Pradesh **was** arrested.

While these measures are good to **address** the situation in the instant case, what the Indian state must do is have **a zero threshold** for poor quality drugs. **Hawk-like** monitoring is necessary, and action when violations are detected. It is criminal to act only when deaths have occurred; that is **indefensible**. A **framework** of proven Good Laboratory Practices already **exists**; what is needed is seriousness in handling every such reported violation, along with regular, surprise inspections of drug batches, with appropriate action taken for every violation. It is important to send the message down **the assembly line** that the government will not **brook** any **shoddiness** or violations that **endanger** the lives of people. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ensure** (verb) – guarantee, secure, make certain, confirm, verify सुनिश्चित करना

2. **Compliance** (noun) – adherence, conformity, observance, obedience, accordance अनुपालन

3. **Pursue** (verb) – follow, chase, seek, strive for, go after पीछा करना

4. **Sustained** (adjective) – continuous, constant, prolonged, persistent, steady निरंतर

5. **In place** (phrase) – established, set up, operational, existing, ready लागू

6. **Time and again** (phrase) – repeatedly, frequently, often, over and over, constantly बार-बार

7. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, repeatedly, regularly, commonly, habitually अक्सर

8. **Be short of** (phrase) – lack, be deficient in, be lacking, fall short of, be wanting कमी होना

9. **Robust** (adjective) – strong, resilient, sturdy, durable, vigorous मजबूत

10. **Seek** (verb) – request, ask for, solicit, demand, appeal for मांग करना

11. **In line with** (phrase) – in agreement with, consistent with, conforming to, following के अनुरूप

12. **Suspect** (verb) – believe, think, feel, guess, suppose संदेह करना

13. **Strangely** (adverb) – oddly, curiously, peculiarly, unusually, surprisingly अजीब तरह से

14. **Rule out** (phrasal verb) – eliminate, exclude, dismiss, disregard, reject खारिज करना

15. **Lift** (verb) – take, collect, pick up, seize, remove लेना (नमूना)

16. **Contaminate** (verb) – pollute, adulterate, taint, infect, defile दूषित करना

17. **Excipient** (noun) – an inactive substance that serves as the vehicle or medium for a drug. सहायक पदार्थ

18. **Nephrotoxic substance** (noun) – a substance that is poisonous or damaging to the kidneys. गुर्दे के लिए विषैला पदार्थ

19. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – in the meantime, simultaneously, at the same time, concurrently इस बीच

20. **Reportedly** (adverb) – allegedly, supposedly, purportedly, according to reports कथित तौर पर

21. **Address** (verb) – deal with, handle, tackle, attend to, confront निपटना

22. **A zero-threshold** (noun) – a policy of absolute intolerance, where even the smallest violation is unacceptable. शून्य सहनशीलता

23. **Hawk-like** (adjective) – vigilant, watchful, sharp-eyed, observant, keen बाज जैसी नजर

24. **Indefensible** (adjective) – unjustifiable, inexcusable, unforgivable, unpardonable, unreasonable अनुचित

25. **Exist** (verb) – be present, be in place, be available, prevail, occur मौजूद होना

26. **The assembly line** (noun) – the entire production process, from start to finish. उत्पादन लाइन

27. **Brook** (verb) – tolerate, endure, bear, stand, put up with बर्दाश्त करना

28. **Shoddiness** (noun) – poor quality, carelessness, sloppiness, negligence, incompetence घटिया काम

29. **Endanger** (verb) – jeopardize, imperil, risk, threaten, hazard खतरे में डालना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial stresses that self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat) must be built on a strong quality control framework, especially in the pharmaceutical sector.
2. India's global ambitions in drug manufacturing have often been undermined by repeated quality issues, particularly with cough syrups.
3. The Union Health Ministry has now sought strict compliance from all drug manufacturers under the revised Schedule M norms.
4. This directive followed a report from the Tamil Nadu Drugs Control Department detecting diethylene glycol (DEG) above permissible limits in Coldrif cough syrup.
5. The syrup, made by a private company, was suspected to have caused the deaths of at least 16 children in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
6. The Health Ministry initially ruled out DEG contamination, but Tamil Nadu's investigation confirmed its presence in one batch within the State.
7. The Tamil Nadu report also found multiple violations of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) at the production site.
8. The contaminated batch used non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol, which likely introduced DEG and ethylene glycol, both toxic to kidneys (nephrotoxic).
9. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has since recommended cancellation of the firm's licence.
10. A doctor who had reportedly prescribed the same cough syrup to affected children in Madhya Pradesh was also arrested.
11. The editorial argues that action must not be reactionary, only after fatalities occur—it must be preventive and uncompromising.
12. The government must enforce hawk-like monitoring and adopt a zero-tolerance policy for poor-quality or non-compliant drugs.
13. A robust inspection framework with regular and surprise checks on drug batches is essential to uphold manufacturing standards.
14. Every detected violation should invite immediate and appropriate penalties to deter negligence and ensure accountability.
15. Ultimately, the message must be clear that the government will not tolerate carelessness or malpractice in an industry that directly affects public health and safety.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **From the passage, which inference best explains why the author insists on "hawk-like monitoring" rather than action after fatalities?** **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Because international export laws compel India to recall all cough syrups annually.
   B. Because existing Good Laboratory Practices exist on paper but are applied inconsistently in practice.
   C. Because the Union Health Ministry lacks legal authority to cancel licences.
   D. Because DEG is not detectable before distribution.

2. **What specific factor did the Tamil Nadu Drugs Control Department identify as the likely source of contamination in the implicated batch?**
   A. Use of non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol as an excipient
   B. Excessive flavouring agents that degrade into DEG
   C. Overheating during syrup decoction leading to glycol formation
   D. Contaminated water used in final dilution

3. **Which regulatory/penal actions are specifically noted as responses in the passage?**
   A. Immediate nationwide ban on all propylene glycol imports and arrests of all plant supervisors
   B. Permanent closure of all facilities producing cough syrups and blacklisting of their brands
   C. CDSCO's recommendation to cancel the firm's manufacturing licence and arrest of a doctor who recommended the syrup
   D. Court-ordered compensation to families and suspension of State Drug Controllers

4. **Which option correctly matches the referenced compliance standard, the agency that sought compliance, and the enforcement step recommended in the passage?**
   A. Revised Schedule M — Union Health Ministry — CDSCO recommended cancellation of the firm's manufacturing licence
   B. Good Laboratory Practices — CDSCO — nationwide recall of all cough syrups
   C. Schedule H — Union Health Ministry — temporary suspension with a monetary fine
   D. Revised Schedule M — Tamil Nadu Drugs Control Department — CDSCO recommended a warning notice only

5. **According to the State's Drugs Control Department report, which chain best explains the likely source of contamination and its clinical risk?**
   A. Use of non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol as an excipient → contamination with DEG and ethylene glycol → substances are nephrotoxic
   B. Use of pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol → contamination with methanol → primarily hepatotoxic
   C. Poor packaging → oxidation forming ethylene oxide → primarily neurotoxic
   D. Incorrect dosing guidelines → accumulation of propylene glycol → primarily cardiotoxic

6. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options pick the one that gives their correct order.**
   A) So, in the agrarian era, you destroy your enemy's productive capacity by burning his crops or fields.
   B) Now, in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying their information infrastructure.

C) You battle with your enemy by destroying the enemy's productive capacity, which will be different depending upon the foundation of economy.

D) But in the industrial era, ending productive capacity meant bombing of the factories that are located in cities and main industrial areas.

A. ACBD

B. CADB

C. BDAC

D. ACDB

7. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**
   A historical account or biography written from personal knowledge

   A. Chronicle

   B. Thesis

   C. Memoir

   D. Blog

8. **Each item consists of a word or group of words in CAPITAL letters followed by four options. Select the option most nearly opposite in meaning to the CAPITAL word(s).**
   FREQUENTLY

   A. Habitually

   B. Commonly

   C. Usually

   D. Rarely

9. **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 get/(b) all the informations/(c) if you read this booklet carefully./ (d) No error.

   A. You will get

   B. all the informations

   C. if you read this booklet carefully.

   D. No error.

10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
    A watched pot never boils

    A. Surveillance destroys creativity

    B. To experience failure due to over eagerness

    C. To have no chance of achieving something

    D. Desperate anticipation makes time drag on

11. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**
    SUFFICIENT

    A. Adequate

    B. Complete

    C. Full

    D. Frugal

12. **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) She sang/(b) very well,/ (c) isn't it ?/ (d) No error.
A. She sang
B. very well,
C. isn't it ?
D. No error.

13. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
His **endevour** to help the poor was appreciated.
A. endeavour
B. endivour
C. endevor
D. endvour

14. **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) They left/(b) their luggages/(c) at the railway station./ (d) No error.
A. They left
B. their luggages
C. at the railway station.
D. No error.

15. **Each item consists of a word or group of words in CAPITAL letters followed by four options. Select the option most nearly opposite in meaning to the CAPITAL word(s).**
CRUELTY
A. Love
B. Efficiency
C. Heroism
D. Kindness

16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Look to your laurels
A. To make an extra effort to secure one's position
B. To look suitable for a particular situation
C. To guard one's trophies
D. To praise oneself

17. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**
EXPLICIT
A. Immediate
B. Plainly stated
C. Marked
D. Revealing the secret

18. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**
The branch of physics concerned with the properties of sound
A. Acoustics
B. Anchor
C. Anarchist
D. Apiary

19. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
    A. When he reached his town, he went to his house and knocked at the door.
    B. A man went away from his home.
    C. Disappointed, he decided to take it himself.
    D. One day he wrote a letter to his family, but could not find any one to take the letter to his town.
    A. ABCD
    B. CBAD
    C. BDCA
    D. DACB

20. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
    The **abandenment** of the child was heartbreaking.
    A. abandonmant
    B. abandonment
    C. abendment
    D. abandonnment

    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.
    Bouts of localised flooding across Hyderabad during the 2025 monsoon _____(1)_____residents, damaged roads, forced businesses to close, and disrupted electric supply for days. This year's _____(2)_____is yet another reminder of how rainfall patterns have shifted in Telangana. The average monsoon rainfall for Hyderabad through the 20th century was 76.88 cm, but over the last 25 years, the city has recorded an average of 91.84 cm. While scientists debate the extent _____(3)_____which this shift is attributable to climate change, for citizens, the cause is less pressing than the consequence. In Hyderabad, the basements of high-rise apartments were flooded and cars were swept away. And as always, the poor, particularly those who live along the Musi River and lake beds, were _____(4)_____the most. They lost rations, home appliances, documents, and vehicles. For families in areas such as Moosa Nagar, Chaderghat, and Kishanbagh, which _____(5)_____on the edge of the river, flooding means a lost school year for children, rising cases of water-borne diseases, and the struggle to rebuild their lives with no insurance safety net.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**
    A. accompanied
    B. marooned
    C. retrieved
    D. shattered

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**
    A. drought
    B. desiccation
    C. famine
    D. deluge

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

A. to
B. at
C. for
D. from

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**
    A. detached
    B. stranded
    C. impacted
    D. composed

25. **What should come in the place of 5.**
    A. are
    B. were
    C. was
    D. is

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) Because existing Good Laboratory Practices exist on paper but are applied inconsistently in practice.
    The passage says a GLP framework already exists but stresses "seriousness" in handling violations and "regular, surprise inspections," implying the gap is in consistent enforcement, not in the absence of rules.
    A: No mention of annual mandatory recalls or export law compulsion.
    C: The passage shows action (CDSCO recommending licence cancellation), contradicting "lacks authority."
    D: The narrative reports detection (e.g., Tamil Nadu batch), so detectability pre-distribution isn't denied.

2. A) Use of non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol as an excipient
    The report explicitly states the batch was manufactured using non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol as an excipient, which "might have contaminated the drug with DEG and ethylene glycol."
    B: Flavouring degradation into DEG is not mentioned.
    C: No process-heat pathway is discussed.
    D: Water contamination isn't cited as the cause here.

3. C) CDSCO's recommendation to cancel the firm's manufacturing licence and arrest of a doctor who recommended the syrup
    The passage notes CDSCO recommended cancellation of the firm's licence and that a doctor in Madhya Pradesh was arrested.
    A: No nationwide PG import ban or blanket supervisor arrests are mentioned.
    B: No universal closures/blacklisting stated.
    D: No court-ordered compensation or suspensions referenced.

4. A) Revised Schedule M — Union Health Ministry — CDSCO recommended cancellation of the firm's manufacturing licence
    The passage states the Union Health Ministry sought strict drug compliance "in line with the revised Schedule M norms," and later, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) "recommended cancellation of the firm's manufacturing licence."
    B: GLP is mentioned as an area of non-compliance at the plant, but the compliance sought was under revised Schedule M, and no nationwide recall is stated.
    C: Schedule H is not referenced; no fine/suspension is mentioned.
    D: Tamil Nadu DCD did inspections and reported violations, but CDSCO (not TN DCD) recommended licence cancellation, not just a warning.

5. A) Use of non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol as an excipient → contamination with DEG and ethylene glycol → substances are nephrotoxic
    The report says the contaminated batch used non-pharmacopoeial grade propylene glycol, which "might have contaminated the drug with DEG and ethylene glycol, known nephrotoxic substances."

B: Mentions pharmacopoeial grade and methanol/hepatotoxicity — none of this is in the passage.

C: Packaging/ethylene oxide/neurotoxicity are not discussed.

D: Dosing/cardiotoxicity is not the stated mechanism; the issue is excipients and nephrotoxins (DEG, ethylene glycol).

6. B) **CADB**
C introduces the main subject (destroying productive capacity) and acts as the topic sentence.
A follows with a supporting example (agrarian era), using "So" to show logical continuation.
D contrasts with A using "But" and introduces the next phase (industrial era).
B wraps up the sequence by discussing the current era (information era), maintaining a coherent flow.
In Hindi:

- C पहले आता है क्योंकि यह मुख्य विचार (दुश्मन की उत्पादन क्षमता को नष्ट करना) को introduce करता है, जो अर्थव्यवस्था के आधार पर अलग होता है। यह topic sentence का काम करता है।

- A, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह कृषि युग (agrarian era) के बारे में बताता है, जो पहला आर्थिक चरण है। "So" का प्रयोग logical continuation दिखाता है।

- D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह औद्योगिक युग (industrial era) की ओर transition करता है। "But" का प्रयोग contrast दिखाता है।

- B अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान सूचना युग (information era) की रणनीति बताता है, जो क्रमिक विकास (chronological progression) को पूरा करता है।

7. C) **Memoir**(noun)- A historical account or biography written from personal knowledge इतिहास

- **Chronicle** (noun) – A factual written account of important or historical events in the order of their occurrence. इतिहास
- **Thesis** (noun) – A long essay or dissertation involving personal research, written as part of a university degree. शोधपत्र
- **Blog** (noun) – A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style. ब्लॉग

8. D) **FREQUENTLY** (adverb) – Often, repeatedly, regularly, again and again, continually बार-बार
Antonym: **Rarely** (adverb) – Not often, seldom, hardly, infrequently. शायद ही कभी

- **Habitually** (adverb) – Customarily, regularly, typically, by habit. आदतन
- **Commonly** (adverb) – Usually, generally, widely, ordinarily. सामान्यतः
- **Usually** (adverb) – Generally, normally, in most cases, typically. प्रायः

9. B) 'informations' के बदले **'information'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'information' एक uncountable noun है और इसके साथ plural form या 's' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे— You will get all the information if you read this booklet carefully.

- **'information'** will be used instead of 'informations' because 'information' is an uncountable noun and it never takes plural form. Example— You will get all the information if you read this booklet carefully.

10. D) **A watched pot never boils** (idiom) – Desperate anticipation makes time drag on बेचैन प्रतीक्षा में समय बहुत लंबा लगता है

11. A) **Sufficient** (adjective) – Adequate, enough, satisfactory, ample, acceptable पर्याप्त / यथेष्ट
Synonym: **Adequate** (adjective) – satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity; enough, sufficient, suitable. पर्याप्त

   - **Complete** (adjective) – entire, whole, finished, total. संपूर्ण

   - **Full** (adjective) – filled, replete, loaded, packed. भरा हुआ

   - **Frugal** (adjective) – economical, thrifty, sparing, not wasteful. मितव्ययी

12. C) 'isn't it?' के बदले **'didn't she?'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य वाक्य (She sang very well) Past Tense में है, अतः Question Tag भी Past Tense में होना चाहिए। जैसे— She sang very well, didn't she?

   - **'didn't she?'** will be used instead of 'isn't it?' because the main clause (She sang very well) is in Past Tense, so the Question Tag must also be in Past Tense. For example— She sang very well, didn't she?

13. A) The correct spelling of '**endevour'** is '**endeavour'** which means "an effort or attempt" प्रयास.

14. B) 'luggages' के बदले **'luggage'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि luggage एक uncountable noun है और इसका plural रूप नहीं होता; जैसे— He left his luggage at the station.

   - **'luggage'** will be used instead of 'luggages' because luggage is an uncountable noun and does not take plural form; Like— He left his luggage at the station.

15. D) **Cruelty** (noun) – Brutality, inhumanity, savagery, harshness, ruthlessness. क्रूरता
Antonym: **Kindness** (noun) – The quality of being friendly, generous, and considerate; compassion, benevolence, sympathy, goodness. दयालुता

   - **Love** (noun) – Affection, fondness, devotion, attachment. प्रेम

   - **Efficiency** (noun) – Productivity, effectiveness, competence, proficiency. दक्षता

   - **Heroism** (noun) – Bravery, courage, valor, gallantry. वीरता

16. A) **Look to your laurels** (idiom) – Make an extra effort to protect/secure one's position अपनी स्थिति/प्रतिष्ठा सुरक्षित रखने हेतु अतिरिक्त प्रयास करना

17. B) **Explicit** (adjective) – Clearly and fully expressed, leaving nothing implied, definite, specific. स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष
Synonym: **Plainly** stated (adjective) – Clearly expressed without vagueness, simple, direct. साफ़-साफ़ कहा गया

   - **Immediate** (adjective) – Instant, prompt, occurring without delay. तात्कालिक

   - **Marked** (adjective) – Noticeable, significant, distinct, pronounced. स्पष्ट/प्रमुख

- **Revealing** the secret (adjective/phrase) – Disclosing, exposing hidden facts. रहस्य उजागर करने वाला

18. A) **Acoustics**(NOUN)- The branch of physics concerned with the properties of sound ध्वनि-विज्ञान

    - **Anchor** (noun) – a device used to connect a vessel to the bed of a body of water to prevent the vessel from drifting. लंगर

    - **Anarchist** (noun) – a person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy. अराजकता वादी

    - "**Apiary**," - then it refers to a place where bees are kept, especially a collection of hives. मधुमक्खियों का पालन स्थल (if referring to "Apiary")

19. C) **BDCA**
    B starts the sentence with the subject "A man," which introduces the main character of the paragraph. This sets the context for the rest of the events.
    D follows B as it introduces a specific incident ("One day he wrote a letter...") that explains what the man did after leaving his home. This maintains a logical sequence of events.
    C comes next as it introduces the consequence ("Disappointed, he decided...") of not finding anyone to deliver the letter, which logically follows the problem stated in D.
    A concludes the paragraph by describing the man's action ("When he reached his town...") after deciding to deliver the letter himself, providing a coherent ending to the sequence.
    In Hindi:

    - B sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject "A man" को introduce करता है, जो paragraph के main character को बताता है। यह events के लिए context set करता है।

    - D, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह एक specific incident ("One day he wrote a letter...") को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि man ने घर छोड़ने के बाद क्या किया। यह events के logical sequence को maintain करता है।

    - C, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह consequence ("Disappointed, he decided...") को introduce करता है, जो letter को deliver करने वाले की कमी की problem से जुड़ता है।

    - A paragraph को conclude करता है, क्योंकि यह man के action ("When he reached his town...") को describe करता है, जो letter को खुद deliver करने के decision के बाद होता है। यह sequence को coherently complete करता है।

20. B) The correct spelling of 'abandenment' is 'abandonment' which means "desertion, forsaking, neglect, withdrawal" – परित्याग, छोड़ देना.

21. B) **Marooned'** का use होगा क्योंकि "marooned" का अर्थ होता है किसी को फँसा देना या अलग-थलग कर देना, विशेषकर किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा जैसे बाढ़ के कारण। sentence में mention किया गया है कि हैदराबाद के निवासी बाढ़ के दौरान फँस गए थे, इसलिए 'marooned' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Accompanied'

का अर्थ है साथ जाना या साथ होना, और 'Retrieved' का अर्थ है वापस प्राप्त करना — दोनों ही इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Marooned'** will be used because it means to be trapped or stranded, especially due to floods or disasters. The sentence mentions that residents were stranded during floods, making 'marooned' fitting here. Whereas, 'Accompanied' means to go along with, and 'Retrieved' means to get back something — neither fit the context.

22. D) **Deluge'** का use होगा क्योंकि "deluge" का अर्थ होता है मूसलाधार वर्षा या भारी बाढ़। sentence में mention किया गया है कि this year's ___ is yet another reminder of how rainfall patterns have shifted, यानी इस वर्ष की वर्षा ने यह याद दिलाया कि बारिश के पैटर्न बदल गए हैं, इसलिए 'deluge' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Drought' का अर्थ है सूखा, 'Desiccation' का अर्थ है शुष्कता या सूखापन, और 'Famine' का अर्थ है अकाल या भोजन की कमी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Deluge'** will be used because it means a heavy flood or torrential rainfall. The sentence mentions that this year's rain is a reminder of how rainfall patterns have shifted, making 'deluge' fitting here. Whereas 'Drought' means lack of rain, 'Desiccation' means dryness, and 'Famine' means scarcity of food — all of which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **'to'** का use होगा क्योंकि phrase "the extent to which" एक fixed grammatical expression है जिसका अर्थ होता है "किस हद तक" (to what degree)। Sentence में बताया गया है कि वैज्ञानिक इस बात पर बहस कर रहे हैं कि यह बदलाव जलवायु परिवर्तन से किस हद तक जुड़ा है, इसलिए "to" यहाँ सही preposition है।

जबकि 'at' का अर्थ होता है स्थान या समय पर, 'for' का अर्थ होता है के लिए या अवधि तक, और 'from' का अर्थ होता है से (स्रोत) — जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
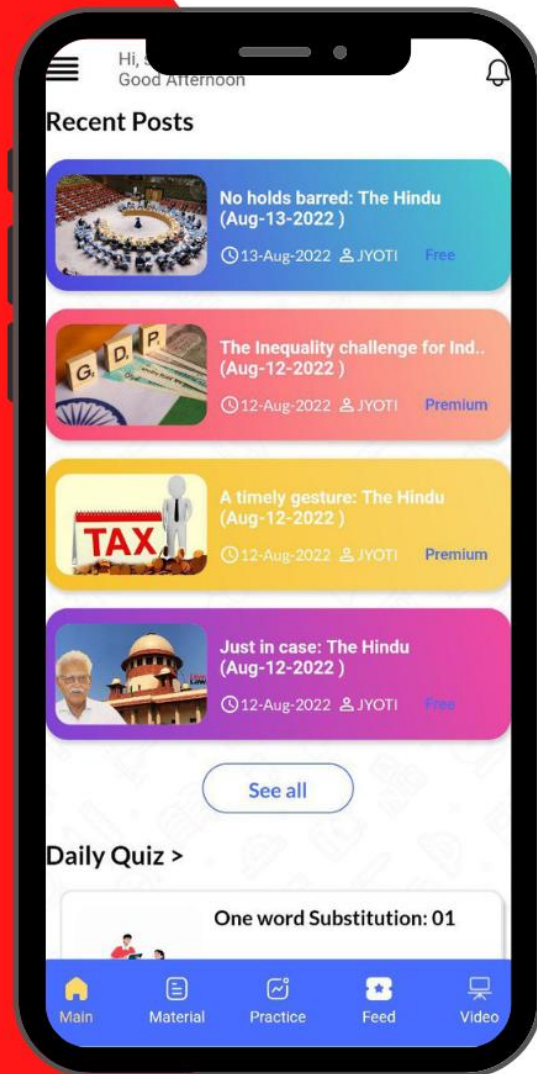
- **'to'** will be used because the phrase "the extent to which" is a fixed grammatical structure meaning "to what degree". The sentence says scientists debate to what extent this shift is due to climate change, so "to" fits correctly here. Whereas 'at' refers to time/place, 'for' means "for the sake of" or "for a duration," and 'from' denotes origin or source — none suit this context.

24. C) **Impacted'** का use होगा क्योंकि "impacted" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से गहराई से प्रभावित या नुकसान पहुँचाया जाना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि "the poor, particularly those who live along the Musi River and lake beds, were impacted the most," यानी बाढ़ से सबसे ज़्यादा असर गरीब लोगों पर पड़ा। इसलिए 'impacted' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'detached' का अर्थ है अलग या असंबद्ध, 'stranded' का अर्थ है फँस जाना, और 'composed' का अर्थ है शांत या संयमित रहना — जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Impacted'** will be used because it means to be deeply affected or harmed by something. The sentence mentions that the poor were the most affected by the floods, so 'impacted' fits perfectly here. Whereas 'detached' means separated, 'stranded' means left helpless, and 'composed' means calm or self-controlled — none of which fit the context.

25. A) **are'** का use होगा क्योंकि "are" plural subject areas के साथ agree करता है और वाक्य वर्तमान स्थिति (present condition) को दर्शा रहा है — यानी "areas such as Moosa Nagar, Chaderghat, and Kishanbagh, which are on the edge of the river." यहाँ बताया गया है कि ये इलाके अभी भी नदी के किनारे स्थित हैं, इसलिए are सही है। जबकि were past tense है जो बताता कि पहले थे लेकिन अब नहीं हैं, was singular subject के लिए प्रयोग होता है और is भी singular है, इसलिए दोनों गलत हैं।

- '**are'** will be used because it agrees with the plural subject areas and indicates a present situation. The sentence refers to "areas which are on the edge of the river," meaning these places are still located there. Whereas were is past tense (no longer true), was is singular, and is is also singular—hence, both are grammatically incorrect here.