

Fire in the sky: on Deepavali and the battle for clean air

Green crackers are a **compromise** between **joyful** festivities and public health

This Deepavali, firecrackers are being **burst** under legal **sanction** in Delhi. **The Supreme Court**, in an order this week, **modified** a ban it had **sanctioned** since 2018, allowing the use of green crackers during the festival. While the decision comes with **caveats** on implementation, it **underscores** the continuous challenge authorities face in **dealing with** pressures from cultural norms and economic activity while prioritising public health and environmental safety. **The re-introduction** of legally sanctioned, less-polluting options **marks** a shift in government policy after the BJP came to power and **aims** to **accommodate** traditional celebrations while **acknowledging** the **severe** environmental impact of **conventional** fireworks in Delhi, which is **disproportionately** affected by **noxious** winter air. This move recognises that for many across India, the use of fireworks is an **integral** cultural expression of joy during the festival of lights. **Furthermore**, the firecracker industry supports the **livelihoods** of lakhs of people, making economic **considerations** part of the regulatory **landscape**.

However, as the history of Delhi's air pollution shows, the battle for clean air is a complex **interplay** of **meteorology**, economic structure, population, and geography. Multiple expert bodies and task forces have **deployed** science and **widespread** measurement—at a scale few cities in the world have attempted—to **conclude** that air quality is impacted by **diverse** sources: transport, industry, agriculture-waste burning, **biomass** burning, construction, and road dust at different periods. Evidence also suggests that **intervals** of extended rains often **have** the largest effect on improving average air quality levels. While **the contribution** of firecrackers to the annual pollution problem **may** be temporary, the data confirms that the **resultant spike makes** an already bad air situation **worse**. **Allowing** the use of scientifically developed 'green' crackers—which are estimated to be about two-thirds less noxious—**is** an effort to tolerate a temporary **surge** under controlled conditions. This approach **seeks to find a middle ground** between **honouring** tradition and minimising harm. But while green crackers represent an improvement over **conventional** ones, they are not zero-emission products. In legalising this **less-effulgent** option, governments and courts must be careful not to take the focus away from the need for public **commitment** to stricter environmental norms **rooted in** science and reason, and not in hope and faith. There is no alternative to **comprehensive, consistent** action against all sources of pollution. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Compromise** (noun) – a middle way, balance, trade-off, settlement, agreement
समझौता
2. **Joyful** (adjective) – happy, celebratory, festive, merry, gleeful आनंदित
3. **Burst** (verb) – explode, set off, ignite, light, let off फोड़ना
4. **Sanction** (noun) – official permission, approval, authorization, consent, endorsement मंजूरी
5. **Modify** (verb) – change, alter, adjust, adapt, revise संशोधित करना
6. **Sanction** (verb) – approve, permit, allow, authorize, endorse मंजूरी देना
7. **Caveat** (noun) – warning, caution, condition, proviso, stipulation चेतावनी
8. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, accentuate ज़ोर देना
9. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – handle, manage, address, tackle, confront निपटना
10. **Mark** (verb) – signify, represent, indicate, symbolize, denote चिह्नित करना
11. **Accommodate** (verb) – make room for, allow for, include, fit in, adjust to समायोजित करना
12. **Acknowledge** (verb) – recognize, admit, accept, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
13. **Severe** (adjective) – serious, acute, extreme, intense, grave गंभीर
14. **Conventional** (adjective) – traditional, standard, ordinary, usual, regular पारंपरिक
15. **Disproportionately** (adverb) – unevenly, excessively, unduly, unequally, unfairly असमान रूप से
16. **Noxious** (adjective) – harmful, poisonous, toxic, dangerous, unhealthy हानिकारक
17. **Integral** (adjective) – essential, fundamental, basic, intrinsic, inherent अभिन्न
18. **Furthermore** (adverb) – moreover, additionally, besides, also, further इसके अलावा
19. **Livelihood** (noun) – source of income, living, occupation, employment, sustenance आजीविका
20. **Consideration** (noun) – factor, issue, aspect, point, element विचार
21. **Landscape** (noun) – situation, scenario, picture, scene, environment परिदृश्य
22. **Interplay** (noun) – the way in which two or more things have an effect on each other. परस्पर क्रिया

23. **Meteorology** (noun) – the science of weather and atmospheric phenomena.
मौसम विज्ञान
24. **Deploy** (verb) – use, utilize, employ, apply, implement
उपयोग करना
25. **Widespread** (adjective) – extensive, prevalent, common, universal, rampant
व्यापक
26. **Conclude** (verb) – determine, deduce, infer, decide, reason
निष्कर्ष निकालना
27. **Diverse** (adjective) – varied, different, assorted, miscellaneous, heterogeneous
विविध
28. **Biomass** (noun) – organic matter used as fuel, plant material
बायोमास
29. **Resultant** (adjective) – resulting, consequent, ensuing, subsequent, following
परिणामी
30. **Spike** (noun) – sharp increase, surge, rise, jump, upswing
अचानक वृद्धि
31. **Make worse** (phrase) – aggravate, exacerbate, worsen, intensify, compound
बदतर बनाना
32. **Surge** (noun) – sudden increase, rise, upswing, escalation, growth
बढ़ोतरी
33. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, aim, strive, endeavour
कोशिश करना
34. **Find a middle ground** (phrase) – reach a compromise, find a balance, meet halfway
समझौता ढ़ढना
35. **Honour** (verb) – respect, celebrate, observe, uphold, revere
सम्मान करना
36. **Conventional** (adjective) – traditional, standard, ordinary, usual, regular
पारंपरिक
37. **Less-effulgent** (adjective) – less bright, less brilliant, less radiant, dimmer
कम चमकीला
38. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, devotion, allegiance, loyalty, resolve
प्रतिबद्धता
39. **Rooted** (in) (adjective) – based on, grounded in, founded on, derived from
आधारित
40. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – complete, thorough, all-inclusive, extensive, exhaustive
व्यापक
41. **Consistent** (adjective) – steady, constant, regular, uniform, persistent
लगातार

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court has modified its 2018 ban on firecrackers, allowing the use of green crackers in Delhi during Deepavali.
2. This marks a policy shift that seeks balance between festive celebrations and public health.
3. The order comes with strict conditions on implementation to limit misuse and pollution.
4. The move acknowledges cultural traditions where fireworks symbolize joy and celebration.
5. It also considers the economic significance of the firecracker industry, which supports many livelihoods.
6. Delhi's air pollution crisis is multifaceted, shaped by weather, geography, population density, and economic activities.
7. Expert studies have shown that pollution arises from multiple sources — transport, industry, crop burning, biomass burning, and dust.
8. Even though firecrackers cause temporary pollution, they create sharp spikes in already hazardous air quality.
9. Green crackers, designed with reduced emissions, are about two-thirds less polluting than traditional fireworks.
10. Their legal use represents a compromise between cultural practices and environmental concerns.
11. However, green crackers are not completely eco-friendly and still release harmful substances.
12. Authorities must ensure that this limited permission does not dilute the focus on broader air quality reforms.
13. Long-term improvement in air quality demands consistent, science-based policies, not temporary festive measures.
14. Public cooperation and awareness are crucial to achieving sustainable clean air goals.
15. Ultimately, the editorial calls for a rational, evidence-driven approach to environmental regulation while respecting cultural sentiments.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is the primary reason the Supreme Court modified its ban on firecrackers in Delhi?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. To completely eliminate air pollution from all sources during Deepavali.
 - B. To accommodate cultural traditions and economic considerations while reducing harm.
 - C. Because evidence proved firecrackers have no long-term impact on air quality.
 - D. To promote the sale of zero-emission products for the festival.
2. **The passage suggests that the most significant improvement to Delhi's average air quality levels is often caused by:**
 - A. The widespread use of green crackers.
 - B. Comprehensive action against industrial pollution.
 - C. Intervals of extended rains.
 - D. Strict bans on biomass burning.
3. **What is a key caution that the author raises regarding the legalization of green crackers?**
 - A. They are more expensive and will hurt the economy of the firecracker industry.
 - B. They may shift public focus away from the need for broader, science-based environmental action.
 - C. Their scientific development has not been proven to reduce emissions effectively.
 - D. They are a permanent solution to the complex problem of winter air pollution.
4. **The author describes Delhi's battle for clean air as a "complex interplay" of several factors. Which of the following is NOT listed as one of these factors in the passage?**
 - A. Meteorology and Geography
 - B. Economic Structure and Population
 - C. Diverse Pollution Sources like transport and industry
 - D. Public Commitment to Environmental Norms
5. **What is the stated environmental justification for allowing 'green' crackers over conventional ones?**
 - A. They are a zero-emission alternative that eliminates pollution from celebrations.
 - B. They represent a comprehensive and consistent action against all sources of pollution.
 - C. They tolerate a temporary surge in pollution under controlled conditions by using a less noxious product.
 - D. They have been proven to solve the annual pollution problem caused by multiple sources.
6. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**

The team always _____ to come up with unique advertisements for all its clients

 - A. turn the tables
 - B. thinks outside the box
 - C. take a back seat
 - D. throw caution to the winds
7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

The fresh air / in the garden relaxes / the minds of children as / the environment is cleaner.

 - A. in the garden relaxes
 - B. the minds of children as
 - C. The fresh air

- D. the environment is cleaner
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Failing to give proper care and attention
A. Wild
B. Cautious
C. Provident
D. Lax
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Midhuna was nineteen years old, too young to buy the farm
A. Spend money
B. Stop living
C. Possess anything
D. Own a property
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Admittance
B. Admissible
C. Admission
D. Admited
11. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The harsh economic policies **dented** the small businesses.
A. Impair
B. Strengthen
C. Reduce
D. Diminish
12. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The family had to cut down on their **outgo** due to financial strain.
A. Spending
B. Expense
C. Income
D. Outflow
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Only an Indian can better understand the mouth-watering tanginess of pickle.
B. Pickle is nothing less than a tangy and spicy staple of Indian cuisine.
C. Fruits and vegetables are fermented with spices, oil and vinegar to preserve them for a longer duration. Raw mango, jackfruit, garlic, lemon, chilli, tomatoes, the options are endless.
D. Almost every Indian loves to have it with the main course.
A. C, D, A, B
B. D, A, B, C
C. B, D, C, A
D. A, B, C, D
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given bold word.**
He worked tirelessly to **garner** support from community leaders for his environmental initiative.

- A. Scatter
B. Squander
C. Diminish
D. Accumulate
15. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The child had a strong **appatite** for sweets.
A. appatite
B. appetite
C. apetite
D. appettite
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains grammatical error(s).**
At the zoo, a curious child / fed an elephant some peanuts, / while enthusiastic group of the visitors / watched in amazement.
A. At the zoo, a curious child
B. fed an elephant some peanuts
C. while enthusiastic group of the visitors
D. watched in amazement.
17. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**
A written statement made under oath
A. Statement
B. Testimony
C. Affirmation
D. Affidavit
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He hardness ever / complains about / his workload because / he enjoys his job.
A. He hardness ever
B. complains about
C. he enjoys his job
D. his workload because
19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given bold word.**
The government's new policy aims to **spur** innovation in the field of renewable energy.
A. Discourage
B. Delay
C. Stimulate
D. Obstruct
20. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.**
(P) The second term of the Trump administration, which had previously been welcomed by India, has upset India's carefully crafted foreign policy.
(Q) As details of the extent of China's military connections to Pakistan and of equipment transfer tumble out, India must take notice.
(R) India's foreign policy is currently facing an existential crisis.

(S) The recent India-Pakistan conflict should also be viewed as a 'wakeup call'.

- A. P, R, Q, S
- B. Q, P, S, R
- C. S, R, Q, P
- D. R, P, S, Q

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.

Employers, nowadays, are (1) _____ on team-building as it proves to be useful in being more productive. So, they create occasions for the employees to spend time together. Some employees are sick (2) _____ office festival parties with mandatory dress codes and fun competitions. Some others (3) _____ of having to forcibly bond with colleagues during after-work happy hours when they would rather be at home. A French court (4) _____ recently that one very much has the right to be boring at the workplace. Seven years after Mr. T was fired from his company for not participating in fun activities, which included going out for drinks after work once a week, the court said that Mr. T was merely exercising his 'freedom of expression'. It added that the company's culture of fun (5) _____ Mr. T's fundamental right to 'dignity and respect of private life'. However, employers and HR personnel insist that team-bonding initiatives are crucial to the workplace and the employees too feel the same if they want promotions.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. focus
- B. has focused
- C. focusing
- D. focuses

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**

- A. for
- B. from
- C. of
- D. with

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**

- A. has tired
- B. are tired
- C. have tired
- D. tired

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

- A. is ruled
- B. has ruled
- C. have ruled
- D. was ruled

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

- A. violate
- B. is violated
- C. will violate
- D. violated

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) The passage explicitly states that the move "aims to accommodate traditional celebrations" and notes that "the firecracker industry supports the livelihoods of lakhs of people." This highlights the balance between cultural/economic pressures and environmental concerns. Option A is incorrect because the passage emphasizes there is no alternative to comprehensive action against all sources. Option C is false, as the passage confirms firecrackers cause a harmful temporary spike. Option D is incorrect because the passage clarifies that green crackers are "not zero-emission products."
2. C) The passage directly states, "Evidence also suggests that intervals of extended rains often have the largest effect on improving average air quality levels." While the other options (B and D) are mentioned as sources of pollution that need to be addressed, the passage singles out extended rains as having the largest effect on improving the average levels.
3. B) The passage concludes by warning that "governments and courts must be careful not to take the focus away from the need for public commitment to stricter environmental norms rooted in science and reason." This is the central caution associated with this policy shift. Option A is not mentioned in the passage. Option C is contradicted by the text, which states they are "estimated to be about two-thirds less noxious." Option D is incorrect because the passage presents green crackers as a temporary, controlled surge, not a permanent solution.
4. D) The passage explicitly lists "meteorology, economic structure, population, and geography" as part of the complex interplay. It also separately lists "diverse sources" such as transport and industry. While "public commitment" is mentioned later in the passage as a necessary goal, it is not included in the specific list of factors that make the battle for clean air complex. Therefore, it is the factor NOT listed in that particular description.
5. C) The passage explains that green crackers are "estimated to be about two-thirds less noxious" and that allowing them is "an effort to tolerate a temporary surge under controlled conditions." Option A is incorrect because the passage clearly states "they are not zero-emission products." Option B is the broader solution the passage calls for, which is distinct from the specific policy on crackers. Option D is false, as the passage states the contribution of firecrackers is temporary and does not solve the larger, annual problem.
6. B) 'Thinks outside the box' का use होगा क्योंकि "think outside the box" का अर्थ होता है रचनात्मक और पारंपरिक तरीकों से हटकर सोचना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि टीम हमेशा अपने क्लाइंट्स के लिए अनोखे विज्ञापन बनाने की कोशिश करती है, इसलिए 'thinks outside the box' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Turn the tables' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थिति को उलट देना, 'Take a back seat' का अर्थ होता है पीछे हट जाना, और 'Throw caution to the winds' का अर्थ होता है जोखिम उठाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
 - 'Thinks outside the box' will be used because it means to think creatively and unconventionally. The sentence indicates that the team always tries to come up with unique advertisements for its clients, making 'thinks outside the box' the correct choice

here. Whereas, 'Turn the tables' means to reverse a situation, 'Take a back seat' means to withdraw or become less involved, and 'Throw caution to the winds' means to take a risk, which don't fit in this context.

7. D) 'the environment is cleaner' के बदले **'the environment is clean'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ कोई तुलना (comparison) नहीं की जा रही है। 'cleaner' एक Comparative Degree है, जिसका USE तब होता है जब दो या अधिक चीज़ों की तुलना हो रही हो। लेकिन वाक्य में ऐसा कोई Comparison नहीं है — यहाँ सिर्फ वातावरण की स्थिति बताई जा रही है। जैसे—
The environment is clean. (सिर्फ स्थिति बता रहा है)
The environment is cleaner. (यह तब सही होता जब तुलना होती जैसे—cleaner than before)
- 'clean' will be used instead of 'cleaner' because 'cleaner' is a comparative adjective and should only be used when a comparison is made, which is not the case here; Like— The environment is clean and peaceful.
8. D) **Lax** (adjective) – Failing to give proper care and attention. लापरवाह
- **Wild** (adjective) – Living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated. जंगली
 - **Cautious** (adjective) – Careful to avoid potential problems or dangers. सतर्क
 - **Provident** (adjective) – Making or indicative of timely preparation for the future. दूरदर्शी
9. B) **Buy the farm** (idiom) – Stop living मरना
10. D) The incorrectly spelt word is '**Admited**'. The correct spelling is 'Admitted', which means "to allow someone to enter a place" or "to acknowledge or confess to something." In Hindi, it means "प्रवेश की अनुमति देना" या "स्वीकार करना"
11. B) **Dent** (verb) – reduce, diminish, damage, harm, impair कम करना
Antonym: **Strengthen** (verb) – make stronger, reinforce, fortify, bolster. मजबूत करना
- **Impair** (verb) – weaken, damage, harm, undermine. नुकसान पहुँचाना
 - **Reduce** (verb) – lessen, lower, decrease, diminish. घटाना
 - **Diminish** (verb) – decrease, shrink, lessen, weaken. घटाना
12. C) **Outgo** (noun) – expenditure, expense, outflow, cost, spending खर्च
Antonym: **Income** (noun) – earnings, revenue, receipts, profit. आय
- **Spending** (noun) – expenditure, outlay, cost, expense. खर्च
 - **Expense** (noun) – payment, disbursement, cost, outlay. व्यय
 - **Outflow** (noun) – movement outwards, expenditure, drainage. बहाव
13. C) **B, D, C, A**
B starts the paragraph because it begins with the noun "Pickle", which is the main topic of discussion.
D follows B because it extends the idea by stating how popular pickle is among Indians, reinforcing its importance in Indian cuisine. It uses "it" (pronoun referring to "pickle"), creating a cohesive link with the previous sentence.
C comes next as it explains the process of making pickle, detailing how fruits and vegetables are fermented with spices
A concludes the paragraph by emphasizing the emotional connection Indians have with pickle, making it a fitting ending.

In Hindi

- B paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि noun "Pickle" से शुरू होता है, जो paragraph का main subject है।
- D, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह विचार को आगे बढ़ाता है "it" (pronoun जो "pickle" को refer करता है) का प्रयोग होता है, जो पिछले वाक्य से स्पष्ट संबंध बनाता है।
- C इसके बाद आता है क्योंकि यह अचार बनाने की प्रक्रिया को समझाता है, जिसमें फलों और सब्जियों को मसालों के साथ फरमेंट किया जाता है।
- A paragraph को समाप्त करता है क्योंकि यह भारतीयों के अचार के साथ emotional connection को दर्शाता है।

14. D) **Garner** (verb) – gather, collect, earn, amass – प्राप्त करना / अर्जित करना

Synonym: **Accumulate** (verb) – gather or collect over time (संचित करना)

- **Scatter** (verb) – spread loosely (बिखेरना)
- **Squander** (verb) – waste recklessly (फिजूल खर्च करना)
- **Diminish** (verb) – reduce or lessen (घटाना)

15. B) The correct spelling of 'appatite' is '**appetite**', which means "a desire or craving for food or something" – भूख या इच्छा.

16. C) यहाँ 'enthusiastic group of the visitors' के बदले 'an enthusiastic group of visitors' का use होगा। 'group' एक singular countable noun है, और इसके पहले article 'an' का USE आवश्यक है। 'enthusiastic' एक adjective है, जो 'group' को qualify कर रहा है, इसलिए उसे सही तरीके से noun phrase में USE किया जाना चाहिए। 'the visitors' का USE अनावश्यक है क्योंकि 'group of visitors' पहले ही एक सामान्य (non-specific) समूह को दर्शा रहा है।

- 'an enthusiastic group of visitors' will be used instead of 'enthusiastic group of the visitors' because: → Articles ('a'/'an') are necessary before singular countable nouns like group. → 'the visitors' implies specific individuals, which isn't required here – it should remain general. → The correct noun phrase must be properly constructed: Adjective + Article + Noun + Prepositional Phrase → an enthusiastic group of visitors

17. D) **Affidavit** (noun) – A written statement made under oath. शपथपत्र

- **Statement** (noun) – A definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing. वक्तव्य
- **Testimony** (noun) – A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law. गवाही
- **Affirmation** (noun) – The action or process of affirming something or being affirmed. पुष्टि

18. A) 'He hardness ever' के बदले '**He hardly ever**' का USE होगा क्योंकि 'hardness' एक noun है (जिसका अर्थ होता है "कठोरता"), इस context में फिट नहीं होती क्योंकि sentence में क्रिया की आवृत्ति (frequency) बताने के लिए एक adverb की आवश्यकता है। "Hardly ever" एक सही frequency adverbial phrase है जिसका अर्थ है "लगभग कभी नहीं।"

- The error lies in "He hardness ever". The correct phrase should be "He hardly ever". The word "hardness" is a noun and does not fit in this context, as the sentence requires an adverb to describe the frequency of the action. "Hardly ever" is a correct adverbial phrase meaning "almost never." Correct sentence: "He hardly ever complains about his workload because he enjoys his job."

19. C) **Spur** (verb) – stimulate, encourage, boost, incite – प्रोत्साहित करना / उकसाना

Synonym: **Stimulate** (verb) – to encourage activity or growth (उत्साहित करना)

- **Discourage** (verb) – make someone less confident (हतोत्साहित करना)
- **Delay** (verb) – postpone (विलंब करना)
- **Obstruct** (verb) – hinder or block (बाधा डालना)

20. D) **R, P, S, Q**

R: R starts the sentence with the subject "India's foreign policy," introducing the main topic of discussion.

P: P follows R because it provides additional context about "the second term of the Trump administration," explaining why India's foreign policy is facing a crisis.

S: S comes next as it introduces a new but related event—"the recent India-Pakistan conflict"—which serves as a 'wake up call' in the context of the foreign policy crisis. It logically follows P because it presents another factor contributing to the crisis, using the word "also" to show addition.

Q: Q concludes the sentence by introducing evidence ("details of China's military connections to Pakistan") that supports why India must take notice.

- R sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "India's foreign policy" को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि मुख्य विषय क्या है।
- P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Trump administration के दूसरे कार्यकाल के बारे में बताता है, जिससे India की foreign policy प्रभावित हुई है। यह relative clause ("which had previously been welcomed by India") के माध्यम से पिछले संदर्भ को जोड़ता है।
- S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह एक नया घटनाक्रम ("India-Pakistan conflict") introduce करता है, जिसे 'wake up call' कहा गया है। यह "also" शब्द का use करके पिछले point से connection बनाता है।
- Q sentence को समाप्त करता है क्योंकि यह China-Pakistan military connections के बारे में जानकारी देता है, जिससे India को सतर्क होने की आवश्यकता है। "As" से शुरू होकर, यह dependent clause के रूप में कारण बताता है।

21. C) **Focusing** का use होगा क्योंकि यह continuous tense में ongoing action को दर्शाता है, और passage का संदर्भ employers द्वारा team-building पर वर्तमान में ध्यान केंद्रित करने का है। 'Focusing' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है क्योंकि यह स्पष्ट करता है कि employers वर्तमान समय में team-building पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। 'Focus' का उपयोग गलत होगा, क्योंकि यह present tense में base form है, जो grammatical structure के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Has focused' का अर्थ होगा कि यह action past में complete हो चुका है, जो passage में contextually सही नहीं है। 'Focuses' का अर्थ होगा habitual या repeated action, लेकिन यहाँ emphasis current action पर है।

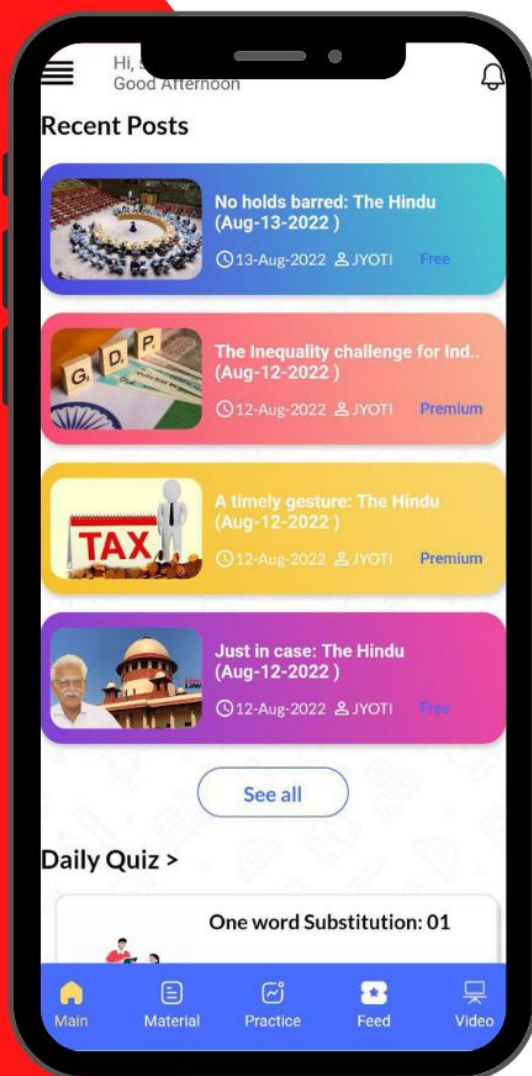
- Focusing" will be used because it represents an ongoing action in the present tense, which matches the context of the passage where employers are currently emphasizing team-building activities. "Focus" is incorrect because it is in the base form and does not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence. "Has focused" implies a completed action in the past, which does not align with the passage's present-time context. "Focuses" suggests habitual or repeated action, but the emphasis here is on a current, ongoing activity.
22. C) 'Of' का use होगा क्योंकि english में "sick of" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से परेशान या थक जाना। यह एक सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति है, जो किसी के झुंझलाहट या ऊब को व्यक्त करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है। वाक्य में, कर्मचारी ऑफिस फेस्टिवल पार्टियों से परेशान हैं, और इस भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए "sick of" सही विकल्प है। 'For' का उपयोग उद्देश्य या इरादे को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'From' का उपयोग अनुभव या स्थिति के स्रोत को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है, यह सही नहीं है। 'With' का use संगति को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- 'Of' will be used because it is idiomatically correct to say "sick of" in English when expressing annoyance, frustration, or tiredness caused by something. The phrase "sick of" is a standard expression to convey that someone is fed up or irritated by a specific situation or activity. In the context of the sentence, it fits perfectly as the employees are frustrated with the office festival parties. 'For' is used to indicate purpose or intention, which doesn't align with the meaning here. 'From' is used to indicate the source of an experience or condition but doesn't fit the idiomatic expression "sick of." 'With' is used to indicate association or accompaniment, which is also not appropriate in this context.
23. B) 'are tired' का use होगा क्योंकि यह वर्तमान समय में किसी व्यक्ति या समूह की स्थिति को व्यक्त करता है। यहाँ "Some others" mention किया गया है, जो एक plural subject है। 'Are tired' subject-verb agreement को align करता है और यह दर्शाता है कि अन्य कर्मचारी अभी इस परिस्थिति से थक चुके हैं। जबकि: 'Has tired' गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। 'Have tired' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह action को पूरा होने की ओर संकेत करता है, लेकिन यहाँ स्थिति व्यक्त हो रही है। 'Tired' गलत है
- 'Are tired' will be used because it conveys the present state of being tired for a plural subject ("some others"). It aligns with subject-verb agreement, indicating that other employees currently feel this way. Whereas: 'Has tired' is incorrect because it applies to singular subjects. 'Have tired' is also incorrect as it implies a completed action, which does not fit the context here. 'Tired' alone would leave the grammatical structure incomplete.
24. B) 'Has ruled' का use होगा क्योंकि यह present perfect tense है, जिसका अर्थ है हाल ही में हुई घटना, जिसका वर्तमान में प्रभाव हो सकता है। sentence में mention है कि फ्रेंच कोर्ट का निर्णय हाल ही में हुआ है, इसलिए 'has ruled' उपयुक्त है। 'Is ruled' का अर्थ है कि यह वर्तमान में होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Have ruled' grammatically गलत है क्योंकि "French court" singular है और इसके साथ singular verb होनी चाहिए। 'Was ruled' past simple है और इसका उपयोग तब होता है जब घटना पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो चुकी हो, लेकिन यहां यह हालिया घटना है।

- 'Has ruled' will be used because it is in the present perfect tense, which signifies a recent action with relevance to the present. The sentence mentions that the French court's decision is recent, making "has ruled" appropriate. 'Is ruled' means it is happening currently, which does not fit the context. 'Have ruled' is grammatically incorrect because the subject "French court" is singular and requires a singular verb. 'Was ruled' is past simple, which implies the action is completed in the past with no direct relevance to the present, which is unsuitable here.

25. D) '**Violated**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ घटना भूतकाल में घटित हुई थी, जहाँ कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि कंपनी की "मज़े वाली संस्कृति" ने Mr. T के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया था। Past tense का उपयोग यहाँ grammatically सही है। 'Violate' present tense है और वर्तमान या सामान्य कथन के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Is violated' वर्तमान समय में हो रही घटना के लिए use होता है, जबकि यहाँ घटना पहले हो चुकी थी। 'Will violate' future tense है, जो भविष्य में होने वाली घटना को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है।

- 'Violated' will be used because the incident occurred in the past, and the court ruled that the company's "fun culture" had infringed on Mr. T's fundamental rights. The use of the past tense is grammatically correct here. 'Violate' is in the present tense, suitable for general or ongoing statements, which doesn't fit this context. 'Is violated' implies a present action, which is incorrect as the event is in the past. 'Will violate' is in the future tense, which is inappropriate for describing a past occurrence.



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