

Synthetic media: On labelling of AI-generated content

The **requirement** of labelling AI-generated imagery **is** a good start

Artificial Intelligence (AI)-generated **deepfakes**, or **synthetically** generated images and videos, **have** been **proliferating** on social media ever since generative AI made photorealistic content as easy as typing a description of a given scene. As this technology developed rapidly over 2024, concerns were raised over **electoral integrity** and **disinformation amplified** with the **aid** of such AI-generated content. While those concerns did not reach the **peaks** of the feared outcomes, AI “slop” has become **pervasive**, from low-budget advertisements to high-budget political **caricatures**. In this context, the Union government’s **move** to propose mandatory labelling of AI-generated content with an **amendment** to the IT Rules, 2021, **advances** the global conversation **somewhat** in **navigating** this **phenomenon**. It is unclear how big the problem of being unable to identify AI slop is for Internet users in India — also the world’s second largest AI user base. Two key factors **tilt the scales** in favour of acting: as with pre-AI disinformation and **misinformation**, **lies** and misleading content may at any time **explode** into **virality**, **granting** them a **disproportionate** place in the democratic setup; and the **technology** to create photorealistic content that **deceives** many people **is** improving every week. Public personalities have frequently complained, sometimes in court, of the **usurpation** of their **likenesses** in the service of **unscrupulous** projects.

Unlike mandatory smoking warnings at the cinema and on OTT streaming services, an intervention that had little industry **buy-in** before being **imposed** on entertainment producers and consumers **alike** with nothing to reliably show for impact, labelling has been offered up by large social media and AI firms from the very beginning of synthetic content’s increasing **accessibility**. Meta, Inc. decided last year to label AI-generated content on Facebook, while the Coalition for Content Provenance and Authenticity (C2PA) has brought industry players together for working on “digital **provenance**” issues, borrowing a concept from the art **appraisal** world. **Subordinate legislation** may not have been the **ideal instrument** to **effect** this change — the IT Rules already regulate streaming services, social media content removals and the now-**prohibited** real money gaming industry, all without being tested in Parliament. At some point, these rules need to be explicitly considered by people’s representatives. Technology **policymakers** have **mused throughout** the Internet-era that regulation **lags** behind innovation. The government must be willing to **dynamically follow up** this proposal with **agile** action both **in terms of** relaxing rules that have **outlived** their **utility**, and introducing new ones according to requirement.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Buy-in** (noun) – agreement with, or acceptance of, a policy or suggestion.

Vocabulary

1. **Synthetic** (adjective) – artificial, man-made, fabricated, simulated, generated
कृत्रिम
2. **Label** (verb) – tag, mark, identify, classify, categorize लेबल लगाना
3. **Deepfake** (noun) – AI-generated fake media, synthetic media, digitally altered content डीपफेक
4. **Synthetically** (adverb) – artificially, by artificial means, through generation कृत्रिम रूप से
5. **Proliferate** (verb) – multiply, spread rapidly, increase, grow, mushroom तेजी से फैलना
6. **Electoral** (adjective) – relating to elections, voting-related, poll-related चुनावी
7. **Integrity** (noun) – honesty, probity, rectitude, trustworthiness, virtue अखंडता
8. **Disinformation** (noun) – false information, deception, propaganda, fake news, lies जानबूझकर फैलाई गई गलत जानकारी
9. **Amplify** (verb) – increase, intensify, magnify, enhance, boost बढ़ाना
10. **Aid** (noun) – assistance, help, support, facilitation, backing सहायता
11. **Peak** (noun) – highest point, climax, zenith, apex, summit चरम
12. **Slop** (noun) – low-quality content, nonsense, rubbish, poor output बेकार सामग्री
13. **Pervasive** (adjective) – widespread, prevalent, ubiquitous, common, rampant व्यापक
14. **Caricature** (noun) – exaggerated representation, parody, satire, cartoon, distortion व्यंग-चित्र
15. **Amendment** (noun) – modification, revision, change, alteration, adjustment संशोधन
16. **Advance** (verb) – promote, further, forward, facilitate, contribute to आगे बढ़ाना
17. **Somewhat** (adverb) – slightly, to some extent, moderately, fairly, relatively कुछ हद तक
18. **Navigate** (verb) – manage, deal with, handle, steer, guide नेविगेट करना
19. **Phenomenon** (noun) – occurrence, event, fact, situation, circumstance घटना
20. **Tilt the scale** (phrase) – influence the outcome, tip the balance, be decisive पलड़ा झुकाना

21. **Misinformation** (noun) – incorrect information, false facts, inaccuracies, errors गलत जानकारी
22. **Lie** (noun) – falsehood, untruth, fabrication, deception, fib झूठ
23. **Explode** (verb) – surge, increase rapidly, erupt, boom, skyrocket अचानक बढ़ना
24. **Virality** (noun) – rapid spread, popularity, trending, widespread sharing वायरल होना
25. **Grant** (verb) – give, accord, bestow, confer, allow प्रदान करना
26. **Disproportionate** (adjective) – unequal, uneven, excessive, out of proportion, inordinate असंतुलित
27. **Usurpation** (noun) – unauthorized use, appropriation, seizure, takeover, hijacking हथिया लेना
28. **Likeness** (noun) – appearance, image, resemblance, representation, semblance समानता
29. **Unscrupulous** (adjective) – unethical, unprincipled, dishonest, immoral, corrupt अनैतिक
30. **Unlike** (preposition) – in contrast to, differently from, as opposed to के विपरीत
31. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, apply, levy, set, dictate थोपना
32. **Alike** (adverb) – equally, similarly, in the same way, both समान रूप से
33. **Accessibility** (noun) – availability, ease of access, reach, approachability सुलभता
34. **Provenance** (noun) – origin, source, derivation, history, background उत्पत्ति
35. **Appraisal** (noun) – assessment, evaluation, judgment, estimation, review मूल्यांकन
36. **Subordinate legislation** (noun) – law which is enacted under delegated powers, such as statutory instruments.
37. **Ideal** (adjective) – perfect, best, optimum, model, exemplary आदर्श
38. **Instrument** (noun) – tool, mechanism, means, vehicle, agency साधन
39. **Effect** (verb) – bring about, accomplish, achieve, implement, execute लागू करना
40. **Prohibited** (adjective) – banned, forbidden, barred, not allowed, outlawed प्रतिबंधित
41. **Policymaker** (noun) – decision-maker, legislator, regulator, government official नीति निर्माता
42. **Muse** (verb) – ponder, reflect, contemplate, consider, speculate विचार करना

43. **Throughout** (adverb) – during the whole period, all through, from start to finish
सम्पूर्ण
44. **Lag** (verb) – fall behind, trail, delay, dawdle, linger पीछे रह जाना
45. **Dynamically** (adverb) – actively, energetically, flexibly, adaptively, responsively गतिशील रूप से
46. **Follow up** (phrasal verb) – pursue, continue, monitor, check on, take further action अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना
47. **Agile** (adjective) – nimble, flexible, responsive, adaptable, quick चुस्त
48. **In terms of** (phrase) – regarding, concerning, with respect to, in relation to के मामले में
49. **Outlive** (verb) – survive, last longer than, endure beyond, live on after से अधिक समय तक चलना
50. **Utility** (noun) – usefulness, benefit, value, advantage, practicality उपयोगिता

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the rise of AI-generated deepfakes and synthetic media, which have become common on social media platforms.
2. With generative AI now able to create photorealistic images and videos from text prompts, misinformation risks have increased.
3. During 2024, global concerns grew over AI's impact on elections, fake news, and disinformation.
4. Though major disasters were avoided, AI "slop" — low-quality or misleading AI-generated content — has become widespread in ads and political caricatures.
5. To counter this, the Union government of India has proposed mandatory labelling of AI-generated content through amendments to the IT Rules, 2021.
6. This move positions India within the global conversation on responsible AI use and regulation.
7. The editorial notes that India is the world's second-largest AI user base, making it an important player in this debate.
8. Two reasons justify immediate action:
 - Misinformation can go viral quickly, harming democracy.
 - AI technology is improving rapidly, making deception easier.
9. Public figures have often complained about unauthorized use of their likenesses in fake or misleading content.
10. The editorial compares this initiative with mandatory smoking warnings — which had limited impact and poor industry support.
11. Unlike that, big tech firms such as Meta have already embraced labelling of AI content voluntarily.
12. The Coalition for Content Provenance and Authenticity (C2PA) is also working on digital provenance, a method to verify content origin.
13. However, using subordinate legislation (IT Rules) for such major policy changes is not ideal, as these rules bypass parliamentary scrutiny.
14. The editorial urges the government to modernize digital regulation — updating or relaxing outdated rules while introducing new, flexible frameworks.
15. In conclusion, labelling AI-generated content is a good first step, but it must be followed by dynamic and transparent regulation to effectively manage emerging AI challenges.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which inference is best supported by the passage about the Union government's labelling proposal?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Mandatory labelling of synthetic media has unusually strong alignment with major platforms compared to past warning mandates.
 - B. The harm from AI "slop" in India has already surpassed the most dire forecasts.
 - C. The IT Rules' approach to streaming and social media has been extensively debated and approved by Parliament.
 - D. In the Internet era, regulation has generally outpaced technological innovation.
2. **Choose the best word to fill the blank (closest to the author's wording and intent):**
"Subordinate legislation may not have been the ideal ____ to effect this change — the IT Rules already regulate streaming services, social media removals and real-money gaming, all without being tested in Parliament."
 - A. conduit
 - B. instrument
 - C. precedent
 - D. mandate
3. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence from the passage:**
"AI 'slop' has become pervasive, from low-budget advertisements to high-budget political caricatures."
 - A. Noun
 - B. Verb
 - C. Adverb
 - D. Adjective
4. **Which of the following can be most logically inferred from the passage?**
 - A. The government's proposal to label AI-generated content was universally opposed by tech companies.
 - B. The regulation of AI content in India is still evolving and may require legislative attention.
 - C. AI-generated disinformation has already caused severe political crises in India.
 - D. AI labelling rules have completely stopped the misuse of deepfakes.
5. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Sarcastic and dismissive
 - B. Analytical and cautiously optimistic
 - C. Highly critical and emotional
 - D. Indifferent and neutral
6. **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.**
I meet him / once a blue moon / so I do not know much about his activities. / No error
 - A. I meet him
 - B. once a blue moon
 - C. so I do not know much about his activities.
 - D. No error

7. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence and forms a meaningful sentence.**

The cessation of Israel-Iran hostilities,/ sets the stage for the denouement of the horror drama (P)/ announced by United States President Donald Trump, (Q)/ with Hamas launching its Operation Toofan al-Aqsa (R)/ that began on October 7, 2023, (S).

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

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

When she _____ her friend after a period of two decades, her throat choked.

- A. meets
- B. had been meeting
- C. met
- D. has met

9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Neither fish nor fowl

- A. Difficult to describe or classify
- B. Neither this or that
- C. Strict rules and regulations
- D. Feel awkward because of unfamiliarity

10. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**

Love your neighbour as thyself.

- A. Noun
- B. Pronoun
- C. Preposition
- D. Adjective

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

GARBLE

- A. Embroil
- B. Clarify
- C. Bowdlerize
- D. Obfuscate

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Some people think that their strength is **perpetual**.

- A. temporary
- B. powerful
- C. ever lasting
- D. all persuasive

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

The officer was **reprimanded** by the court for delaying the case.

- A. admonished
- B. appreciated
- C. praised

- D. disliked
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
(A) Hardly had the general left the headquarters / (B) than the enemy troops launched a surprise attack / (C) catching the guards completely unprepared. / (D) No error
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
15. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**
This time we woke up to the virus related diseases.
A. Demonstrative
B. Article
C. Adverb
D. Noun phrase
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
ALIEN
A. Peregrine
B. Indigenous
C. Uncouth
D. Extraneous
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Feather your own nest
A. To make one's lodgings comfortable
B. To make money for oneself by way of dishonest means
C. To look at something with a lot of pleasure
D. To make something more important than it really is
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The portrait of the lady conveys ____ it appears.
A. the best
B. more than
C. the most
D. nothing
19. **Parts of sentences are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful paragraph. The first part 'R.' is fixed.**
R. Sigmund Freud had remarked that humans were convinced of their immortality.
A. In keeping with the Supreme Court's opinion that the right to die with dignity is a fundamental right, attention to quality of death is critical.
B. Ever since technology has made the process of dying protracted and complicated, I have been espousing the cause of good death.
C. In good death, the patient's desires are taken into account for treatment preferences, quality of life and death, and maintenance of dignity.
D. Discussing death, therefore, could be considered macabre, ghoulish, grim, and morbid.
A. CADB

- B. CDBA
- C. DBAC
- D. DABC

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

(A) The director insisted that every actor / (B) prepare their lines thoroughly before / (C) the final dress rehearsal began the following week. / (D) No error

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

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.

India's financial sector _____ 1 _____ an inflection point. For years, the government and regulators have attempted incremental reform in banking, financial services, and insurance (BFSI), yet systemic frictions _____ 2 _____. These frictions are not just inefficiencies. They are barriers that _____ 3 _____ savers, discourage investors and delay growth. A truly professional, transparent and investor-friendly financial sector demands _____ 4 _____ structural corrections, particularly in corporate bond markets, retirement planning instruments, nomination processes across BFSI, and the growing menace _____ 5 _____ shadow banking.

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

- A. stood at
- B. step up
- C. stands at
- D. set up

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

- A. dissipate
- B. persist
- C. oscillate
- D. convalesce

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

- A. deter
- B. galvanize
- C. complain
- D. incite

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

- A. deepest
- B. deep
- C. deeper
- D. deepen

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

- A. of

- B. to
- C. on
- D. at

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Mandatory labelling of synthetic media has unusually strong alignment with major platforms compared to past warning mandates.**

The passage contrasts labelling with earlier smoking warnings, noting that big social/AI firms (e.g., Meta, C2PA participants) had already offered labelling. That indicates atypically strong industry buy-in compared to past mandates.

- B: The passage says feared outcomes did not reach peaks; harm isn't stated as surpassing forecasts.
- C: It says these rules operate without being tested in Parliament, so not extensively debated/approved.
- D: It states the opposite—regulation lags behind innovation, not outpaces it

2. B) **instrument**

The passage uses “ideal instrument,” a standard policy collocation meaning the most suitable means/tool for achieving a change.

- conduit: Means channel/passage; less precise for policy means.
- precedent: Refers to a prior example; not a tool to effect change.
- mandate: Means authoritative command; not the neutral means/tool sense conveyed by “instrument.”

3. D) **Adjective**

‘Pervasive’ describes the noun ‘AI slop’ by expressing a quality (that it spreads widely), hence it functions as an adjective.

- Noun – incorrect, because ‘pervasive’ does not name a person, place, or thing.
- Verb – incorrect, because it doesn't show action.
- Adverb – incorrect, because it doesn't modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

4. B) **The regulation of AI content in India is still evolving and may require legislative attention.**

The passage mentions that “Subordinate legislation may not have been the ideal instrument to effect this change... At some point, these rules need to be explicitly considered by people's representatives.” → showing that regulation is still developing.

- Incorrect — the passage says “labelling has been offered up by large social media and AI firms” → so it was supported, not opposed.
- Incorrect — it says “concerns did not reach the peaks of the feared outcomes” → meaning no severe crises occurred.
- Incorrect — the proposal is new and hasn't eliminated misuse; the passage only mentions proposals and initiatives, not success.

5. B) **Analytical and cautiously optimistic**

The writer analyzes the issue of AI-generated content regulation objectively and shows cautious optimism toward the government's proposal, saying it “advances the global conversation somewhat in navigating this phenomenon” while still noting limitations.

- Incorrect — the tone isn't sarcastic; it's serious and reasoned.

- Incorrect — though critical in parts, it's not emotional; it's evidence-based.
 - Incorrect — not neutral or indifferent, since the author clearly evaluates and supports dynamic regulation.
6. B) 'once a blue moon' के बदले '**once in a blue moon**' होगा क्योंकि यह fixed idiom है जिसका अर्थ "बहुत कम/कभी-कभार" होता है।
Use the fixed idiom 'once in a blue moon' (= very rarely).
7. D) **Q, P, S, R**
Q starts the sentence because it begins with the past participle "announced," which grammatically attaches to the unlabeled subject "The cessation of Israel-Iran hostilities." This creates a complete subject phrase: "The cessation of Israel-Iran hostilities, announced by United States President Donald Trump."
P follows Q as it introduces the main verb phrase "sets the stage," which acts on the subject established in Q. This forms the core action: "[The cessation] sets the stage for the denouement of the horror drama."
S follows P as the relative clause "that began on October 7, 2023" directly modifies the noun "horror drama" from P. It adds essential temporal context to the drama.
- R concludes the sentence with the prepositional phrase "with Hamas launching its Operation Toofan al-Aqsa," which grammatically connects to S as an adverbial modifier explaining how the horror drama began.
 - Q पहले आता है क्योंकि यह past participle "announced" के साथ शुरू होता है, जो unlabeled subject "The cessation..." से grammatically जुड़ता है। यह एक complete subject phrase बनाता है: "The cessation... announced by Trump."
 - P, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह main verb phrase "sets the stage" introduce करता है, जो Q में बने subject पर action दिखाता है।
 - S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि relative clause "that began..." सीधे P के noun "horror drama" को modify करता है। यह drama को temporal context देता है।
 - R अंत में आता है prepositional phrase "with Hamas launching..." के साथ, जो S से adverbial modifier की तरह जुड़ता है और बताता है कि horror drama कैसे शुरू हुई।
8. C) **met** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य past tense की एक निश्चित घटना का वर्णन कर रहा है।
"When she ____ her friend after a period of two decades" का तात्पर्य यह है कि लंबे समय बाद उसकी मुलाकात हुई थी, और यह एक पूर्ण घटना है। इसलिए Past Simple Tense ("met") सबसे उपयुक्त है।
- 'Met' should be used because the sentence describes a definite action in the past. The phrase "after a period of two decades" clearly shows that the meeting already happened at a specific time in the past. Thus, the simple past tense "met" is the most appropriate choice.
9. A) **Neither fish nor fowl** (idiom) – Difficult to describe or classify जिसका वर्गीकरण/वर्णन करना कठिन हो
10. B) 'thyself' Pronoun है, क्योंकि यह 'thou' (second person singular subject pronoun) का reflexive रूप है। Reflexive pronouns वाक्य में subject पर ही क्रिया को वापस निर्देशित करते हैं।

- In this sentence, “Love your neighbour as thyself” – thyself refers back to the subject “thou/you,” showing reflexive usage.
11. B) **Garble** (verb) – To distort or mix up (a message); muddle. तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश करना/गड़मड़ करना
- Antonym: **Clarify** (adjective) – To make clear or intelligible. स्पष्ट करना
- **Embroid** – To involve in conflict or confusion. उलझाना/झगड़े में फँसाना
 - **Bowlerize** – To censor by removing parts considered offensive. आपत्तिजनक अंश हटाना
 - **Obfuscate** – To make obscure or unclear. भ्रमित/धुंधला करना
12. C) **Perpetual** (adjective) – Continuous, eternal, unceasing, permanent, everlasting. शाश्वत / अनवरत
- Synonym: **Ever lasting** (adjective) – Eternal, permanent, endless, perpetual. सदैव रहने वाला / शाश्वत
- **Temporary** (adjective) – Short-term, fleeting, transitory, momentary, provisional. अस्थायी
 - **Powerful** (adjective) – Strong, mighty, influential, forceful, dominant. शक्तिशाली
 - **All persuasive** (adjective) – Convincing, compelling, influential, forceful, cogent. अत्यधिक प्रभावशाली
13. A) **Reprimanded** (verb) – rebuked, censured, reproved, scolded, admonished. फटकारना / डांटना
- Synonym: **Admonished** (verb) – warned, rebuked, reprimanded, criticized mildly. चेतावनी देना / डांटना
- **Appreciated** (verb) – acknowledged, valued, admired, respected. सराहा गया
 - **Praised** (verb) – lauded, extolled, applauded, commended. प्रशंसा करना
 - **Disliked** (verb) – detested, hated, abhorred, loathed. नापसंद करना
14. B) 'than' के बदले 'when' या 'before' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Hardly' के साथ Correlative Conjunction 'when' या 'before' का प्रयोग होता है, 'than' नहीं; जैसे—Hardly had he reached the station when the train left.
- 'when' or 'before' should be used instead of 'than' because 'Hardly' is followed by 'when' (or sometimes 'before'), not 'than'. This is a fixed correlative pair. Like—Hardly had he reached the station when the train left.
15. A) 'This' एक Demonstrative है, जो noun time को modify कर रहा है और यह दर्शा रहा है कि “कौन-सा समय” (i.e., the present/particular time) की बात की जा रही है।
- 'This' functions as a Demonstrative Determiner (Demonstrative adjective) because it points out and specifies the noun time. It limits the noun by making it definite and particular, rather than general.
16. B) **Alien** (adjective) – Foreign; unfamiliar; belonging to another place. विदेशी/अपरिचित
- Antonym: **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native; originating in a region. स्वदेशी/मूल

- **Peregrine** – Foreign; wandering. विदेशी/यायावर
 - **Uncouth** – Lacking good manners; crude. असभ्य/अकुशल
 - **Extraneous** – Irrelevant or coming from outside. बाहरी/गैर-ज़रूरी
17. B) **Feather your own nest** (idiom) – Make money for oneself by dishonest means बेईमान तरीकों से अपने लिए धन इकट्ठा करना
18. B) **more than** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य "The portrait of the lady conveys ____ it appears" यह संकेत कर रहा है कि चित्र देखने में जितना प्रतीत होता है, उससे अधिक अर्थ या गहराई प्रकट करता है। यहाँ तुलना का भाव है और विकल्पों में केवल "more than" इस तुलना को सही ढंग से दर्शाता है।
- 'More than' should be used because the sentence "The portrait of the lady conveys ____ it appears" implies that the portrait conveys something deeper or greater than what it seems at first glance. It is indicating comparison, and among the given options, only "more than" appropriately expresses that comparative meaning.
19. C) **DBAC**
- R: Fixed starting point introducing Freud's idea about humans avoiding thoughts of mortality.
D: "D" follows "R" because the adverb "therefore" directly links Freud's observation (humans believe they are immortal) to the consequence (discussing death is seen as taboo/grim).
B: "B" follows "D" because it introduces a contrasting action ("espousing") in response to the grim reality mentioned in D. "Ever since technology..." sets a new temporal context explaining why the action ("espousing") began.
A: "A" follows "B" because it provides justification using the phrase "In keeping with...", linking the advocacy in B (good death) to an external authority (Supreme Court). The noun phrase "attention to quality of death" in A refers back to "good death" in B, reinforcing its importance.
C: "C" follows "A" because it defines and elaborates on the concept introduced in B and referenced in A ("good death" and "dignity").
- In Hindi:
- R paragraph की fixed शुरुआत है, जो subject "Sigmund Freud" और verb "had remarked" को introduce करता है, यह बताते हुए कि humans को अपनी immortality पर विश्वास है।
 - R के बाद D आता है क्योंकि adverb "therefore" R के विचार (immortality belief) का सीधा परिणाम (discussing death is macabre) show करता है। यह एक logical consequence है, जो grammatical connection बनाता है।
 - D के बाद B आता है क्योंकि temporal phrase "Ever since technology..." D की समस्या (death discussion is grim) के संदर्भ में speaker के action ("I have been espousing") को introduce करता है।
 - B के बाद A आता है क्योंकि phrase "In keeping with..." B के "good death" को Supreme Court के fundamental right (right to die with dignity) से जोड़ता है, और बताता है कि attention to quality of death critical है। यह एक सपोर्टिंग argument है जो B को justify करता है।

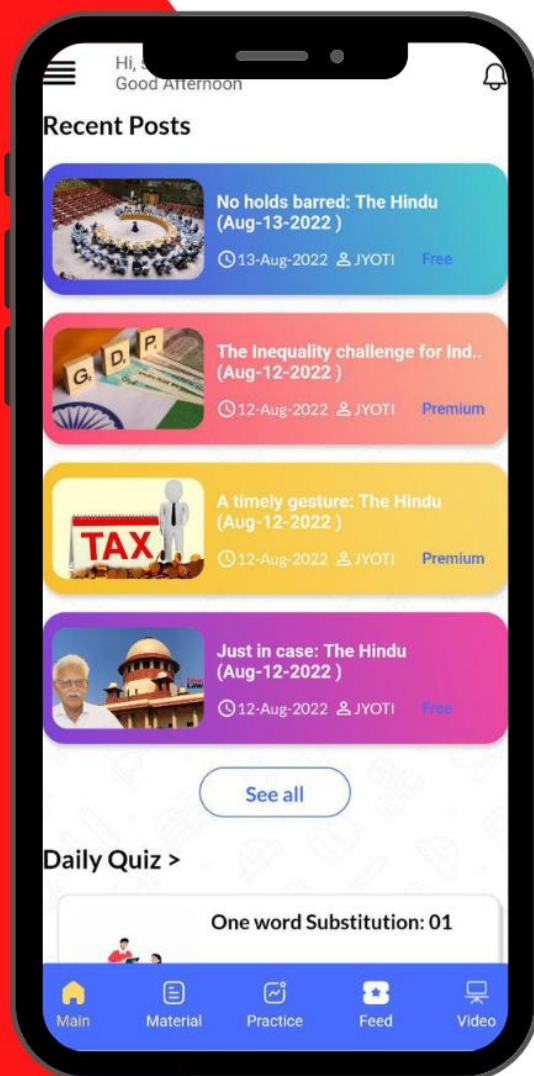
- A के बाद C आता है क्योंकि यह term "good death" को define करता है (जो B में introduce हुआ था) और "dignity" (जो A में mention हुई थी) के concept को विस्तार से explain करता है। यह paragraph को पूरा करता है।
 - A (CADB): Starts with C (definition without context) after R, breaking logical flow.
 - B (CDBA): Begins with C after R, but "good death" has no prior introduction.
 - D (BCAD): Starts with B after R, missing the consequence "therefore" from D.
20. B) 'their' के बदले '**his or her**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'every actor' एक Singular Noun है और उसके लिए Singular Pronoun प्रयोग होना चाहिए; जैसे—Every student must bring his or her ID card.
- 'his or her' should be used instead of 'their' because the antecedent 'every actor' is singular, so the pronoun must also be singular; Like—Every student must bring his or her ID card.
21. C) **Stands at** का use होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में है और वर्तमान स्थिति (inflection point) को दर्शाता है। 'Stood at' past tense है, जो context के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'Step up' और 'set up' का अर्थ क्रमशः 'बढ़ाना' और 'स्थापित करना' है, जो यहाँ fit नहीं होते।
- 'Stands at' will be used because it is in the present tense and indicates the current position (inflection point). 'Stood at' is in the past tense, which doesn't fit the context. 'Step up' (to increase) and 'set up' (to establish) are irrelevant here.
22. B) **Persist** का use होगा क्योंकि "persist" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का बने रहना या जारी रहना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि systemic frictions (तंत्रिक घर्षण) अभी भी बने हुए हैं, इसलिए 'persist' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Dissipate' का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे गायब होना, 'Oscillate' का अर्थ है दोलन करना, और 'Convalesce' का अर्थ है स्वास्थ्य लाभ करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Persist' will be used because it means to continue to exist. The sentence mentions that systemic frictions still remain, making 'persist' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Dissipate' means to gradually disappear, 'Oscillate' means to swing back and forth, and 'Convalesce' means to recover from illness, which do not fit in this context.
23. A) **Deter** का use होगा क्योंकि "deter" का अर्थ होता है रोकना या हतोत्साहित करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि ये friction (रुकावटें) निवेशकों को हतोत्साहित करती हैं और बचत करने वालों को रोकती हैं, इसलिए 'deter' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Galvanize' का अर्थ है प्रेरित करना, 'Complain' का अर्थ है शिकायत करना, और 'Incite' का अर्थ है उकसाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Deter' will be used because it means to discourage or prevent. The sentence mentions that these frictions are barriers that discourage savers and investors, making 'deter' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Galvanize' means to motivate, 'Complain' means to express dissatisfaction, and 'Incite' means to provoke, which do not fit in this context.
24. C) **Deeper** का use होगा क्योंकि यह comparative degree में है और यहाँ structural corrections की अधिक गहराई (greater depth) की आवश्यकता को दर्शाता है। यह वाक्य के context के अनुसार सही है क्योंकि यह मौजूदा सुधारों से आगे की मांग करता है। 'Deepest' (superlative

degree) गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ comparison है, न कि सर्वोच्च स्तर की बात। 'Deep' (positive degree) भी गलत है क्योंकि यह तुलना नहीं दिखाता। 'Deepen' (verb form) यहाँ grammatically fit नहीं होता क्योंकि adjective की आवश्यकता है।

- 'Deeper' will be used because it is in the comparative degree, indicating a need for greater depth in structural corrections. It fits the context as the sentence demands going beyond existing reforms. 'Deepest' (superlative) is incorrect as it implies the highest level, not a comparison. 'Deep' (positive degree) is also incorrect as it lacks comparison. 'Deepen' (verb) is grammatically unfit here as an adjective is required.

25. A) 'of' का use होगा क्योंकि preposition 'of' यहाँ possession (संबंध) दिखाता है, जो "the growing menace" और "shadow banking" के बीच का संबंध बताता है। यह grammatically सही है क्योंकि 'menace' (खतरा) के बाद 'of' आता है जब हम उसके स्रोत को refer करते हैं। अन्य options जैसे 'to', 'on', और 'at' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे यहाँ meaningful संबंध नहीं बनाते।

- 'of' will be used because the preposition 'of' shows possession (relation) between "the growing menace" and "shadow banking." It is grammatically correct because 'of' follows 'menace' when referring to its source. Other options like 'to', 'on', and 'at' are incorrect here as they do not form a meaningful relationship in this context.



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