

## Too little, much later: on the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025

The Digital Personal Data Protection Rules **undermine** right to information

Over eight years have passed since the Supreme Court of India **held** privacy to be a fundamental right. In the **interceding** years, three separate **drafts** for a data protection law **have** been **floated**, with little visibility into how the final **contours** of the Act **took shape**. The 2023 law achieved simplification of the 2018 draft, with some important protections for user data **baked** into law. But this was at the cost of **giving a wide berth** for government organisations to handle the data of Indians, **putting in place** an **anaemic** Data Protection Board of India (DPBI), and **cruelly amending** the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, **setting back** major **advances** in **transparency** achieved over the last two **decades**. The Digital Personal Data Protection **Rules**, 2025, notified on November 14, 2025, **do** little to repair the **glaring** gaps and damage from the parent Act. In fact, they delay the implementation of practically all key protections to 2027, while implementing the **dilution** of the RTI Act immediately; public information officers are now authorised to decline any personal information except what is already required to be published by other laws — an **all-too-thin slice of the pie** for citizens **seeking accountability**. This is after the government **dragged out** a three-month consultation period for draft rules which were already delayed, and launched the final form **in the heat of the day** the Bihar Assembly election results were announced.

**The delays** to reach this point **were** **unfortunate**, in January, when the draft Rules were **put out**, and are **inexcusable** now. Little has been changed in the Rules' final form, and the 12-18 months of a **compliance** timeline, even for **giants** of the technology industry that have known about this framework well in advance, does not **stand** the test of good faith. **The lack** of independence of the institutional framework **underpinning** these **equivocations** **is** particularly worrying: as an example of why, the DPBI will operate under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. A result of this is that the same government **organisation** **courting big-ticket** investments into India from the world's main data **guzzlers**, firms such as Google, Amazon and Meta, **will supervise** the body investigating their future mishandling of the data of Indians. **Firms** handling the data of Indians **have** few reasons to be **upset** with Friday's Rules, as they will have over a year to fully implement the document's limited aspirations. But for the citizen **seeking** the aim in the Act and Rules' title — privacy and accountability from public and private actors with whom sharing data has become an **implicit** and unavoidable condition of modern digital existence — they will now find that their **status quo** largely continues: of being open books to the state and Big Tech, on the reflective side of a mirror that hides what is behind it.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Undermine** (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, erode, compromise कमजोर करना
2. **Hold** (verb) – declare, rule, judge, deem, consider घोषित करना
3. **Interceding** (adjective) – intervening, intermediate, passing, elapsed बीच का
4. **Float** (verb) – propose, suggest, introduce, present, table प्रस्तावित करना
5. **Contour** (noun) – outline, shape, structure, framework, features रूपरेखा
6. **Take shape** (phrase) – develop, form, emerge, materialize, evolve आकार लेना
7. **Bake** (verb) – incorporate, embed, integrate, include, build in शामिल करना
8. **Give a wide berth** (phrase) – to avoid or keep away from something. पर्याप्त छूट देना
9. **Put in place** (phrase) – establish, set up, install, implement, create स्थापित करना
10. **Anaemic** (adjective) – weak, ineffective, feeble, powerless, inadequate कमजोर
11. **Cruelly** (adverb) – harshly, severely, brutally, unkindly, ruthlessly क्रूरतापूर्वक
12. **Amend** (verb) – modify, change, alter, revise, adjust संशोधन करना
13. **Set back** (phrasal verb) – delay, hinder, reverse, impede, obstruct पीछे धकेलना
14. **Advance** (noun) – progress, development, improvement, breakthrough, step प्रगति
15. **Transparency** (noun) – openness, clarity, accountability, candor, forthrightness पारदर्शिता
16. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years. दशक
17. **Glaring** (adjective) – obvious, conspicuous, blatant, flagrant, evident स्पष्ट
18. **Dilution** (noun) – weakening, reduction, diminishment, watering down कमजोरी
19. **All-too-thin** (adjective) – very limited, insufficient, meager, scanty, inadequate बहुत कम
20. **Slice of the pie** (phrase) – share, portion, part, allocation, piece हिस्सा
21. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, aim, strive कोशिश करना
22. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, answerability, liability, obligation जवाबदेही
23. **Drag out** (phrasal verb) – prolong, extend, stretch out, spin out, delay लंबा खींचना

24. **In the heat of the day** (phrase) – at a busy or crucial moment, amid distraction. व्यस्त समय में
25. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – regrettable, disappointing, unlucky, sad, lamentable दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
26. **Put out** (phrasal verb) – issue, release, publish, announce, circulate जारी करना
27. **Inexcusable** (adjective) – unforgivable, unjustifiable, unacceptable, indefensible अक्षम्य
28. **Compliance** (noun) – adherence, conformity, observance, obedience, fulfilment अनुपालन
29. **Giant** (noun) – major company, powerhouse, titan, behemoth, major player दिग्गज
30. **Stand** (verb) – pass, withstand, endure, survive, bear खरा उतरना
31. **Underpin** (verb) – support, strengthen, bolster, reinforce, fortify आधार बनाना
32. **Equivocation** (noun) – ambiguity, vagueness, uncertainty, evasion, prevarication असमंजस
33. **Court** (verb) – woo, pursue, seek, attract, invite आकर्षित करना
34. **Big-ticket** (adjective) – high-value, expensive, major, significant, large-scale बड़े बजट वाला
35. **Guzzler** (noun) – consumer, user, devourer, absorber, drainer भारी उपभोक्ता
36. **Supervise** (verb) – monitor, oversee, manage, control, direct निगरानी करना
37. **Upset** (adjective) – unhappy, disappointed, distressed, annoyed, troubled नाराज
38. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavor, aim, strive कोशिश करना
39. **Implicit** (adjective) – implied, understood, unspoken, tacit, inherent अंतर्निहित
40. **Status quo** (noun) – current situation, existing state, present circumstances यथास्थिति

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules, 2025 significantly weaken citizens' rights, especially the right to information.
2. It has been over eight years since the Supreme Court declared privacy a fundamental right.
3. Despite multiple draft versions of the data protection law, the final law lacked transparency in its development.
4. The 2023 Act simplified earlier drafts but granted broad exemptions to government agencies.
5. It also created a weak and underpowered Data Protection Board of India (DPBI).
6. Worse, it amended the RTI Act, 2005, undoing major gains in transparency achieved over two decades.
7. The 2025 Rules fail to fix gaps created by the parent Act and instead worsen the situation.
8. Crucial protections in the Rules have been postponed until **2027**, creating long delays for implementation.
9. Meanwhile, dilution of the RTI Act is enforced immediately, restricting access to personal information.
10. Public information officers can now deny most personal information, narrowing the scope for accountability.
11. The consultation process for these Rules was unnecessarily prolonged and timed poorly, coinciding with the Bihar election results.
12. The compliance timeline of 12–18 months for tech giants is seen as excessive and not in good faith.
13. Institutional independence is compromised: the DPBI will operate under the same ministry that courts major Big Tech firms.
14. This raises conflict-of-interest concerns, as the supervising authority is tied to companies it must oversee.
15. Ultimately, the Rules protect industry and state interests more than citizens, leaving individuals exposed to surveillance and lacking meaningful privacy safeguards.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic and celebratory
  - B. Critical and concerned
  - C. Neutral and descriptive
  - D. Humorous and casual
2. **Which conclusion is most strongly supported by the passage**
  - A. The DPBI structure clearly ensures complete independence from major global technology companies.
  - B. The DPBI location creates concerns about conflicts in future regulatory oversight processes.
  - C. The DPBI rules immediately restore transparency that earlier amendments severely undermined nationwide.
  - D. The DPBI framework compels strict limitations on data collection by every digital firm.
3. **Why does the author criticise the 12–18 month compliance timeline?**
  - A. Because the timeline was offered without consultations involving any public or industry stakeholders.
  - B. Because the rules impose sudden penalties harming firms lacking essential financial and technical resources.
  - C. Because the companies already understood the framework yet received an unnecessary and extended delay.
  - D. Because the deadline applies only to ministries while exempting technology companies from relevant obligations.
4. **What immediate effect on RTI practice does the passage emphasise?**
  - A. Officers must disclose all personal information despite objections raised by any concerned citizen.
  - B. Officers gain authority to demand expanded disclosures from ministries handling sensitive digital records.
  - C. Officers are instructed to publish detailed records concerning internal actions of private corporations.
  - D. Officers may now refuse personal information except what existing laws already mandate publicly.
5. **In the passage, the author criticises the government's vague actions and describes "equivocations" in the institutional framework. Which option is the best antonym of equivocations as used here?**
  - A. Candor
  - B. Capitulation
  - C. Conflagration
  - D. Complacency
6. **Fill the blank with the best word to complete the sentence in the tone and sense of the passage:**

"Firms handling the data of Indians have few reasons to be upset with Friday's Rules, as they will have over a year to fully implement the document's limited aspirations. But for the citizen seeking privacy and accountability, they will now find that their status quo largely continues:

of being open books to the state and Big Tech, on the reflective side of a mirror that \_\_\_\_\_ what is behind it."

- A. delineates
- B. obfuscates
- C. illuminates
- D. corroborates

7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Explode."**

- A. Escalate
- B. Suppress
- C. Subdue
- D. Evaporate

8. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "Abrupt."**

- A. Gradual
- B. Instantaneous
- C. Reckless
- D. Brief

9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "White elephant."**

- A. A profitable business venture
- B. A rare valuable object
- C. A helpful friend
- D. A costly but useless possession

10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**

A grand function was organised to honour the person who had died for a noble cause.

- A. volunteer
- B. prophet
- C. philanthropist
- D. Martyr

11. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**

After years, the brothers finally found reconcilliation.

- A. reconcilliation
- B. reconciliation
- C. reconcilation
- D. recounciliation

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**

"Do not be afraid, noble Prince, I have taken pity on you and will help you," cried the sea-god.

- A. The sea-god told the noble Prince do not be afraid; he has taken pity on you and will help you.
- B. The sea-god cried to the noble Prince and forbade him to be afraid; he added that he took pity and will help.
- C. The sea-god cried to noble Prince and asked him not to be afraid. He also said that he had taken pity on him and would help him.
- D. The sea-god told the noble Prince not to be afraid and that he had taken pity on him and will help him.

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

You can tell yourself that you would be willing to lose everything you have in order to get something you want: all of those things you're willing to lose are what make you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recognisable
- B. unfortunately
- C. pessimist
- D. distract

**14. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

My father is comparatively better today

- A. comparatively better
- B. is
- C. my father
- D. today

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

She was thinking / of marrying Sanjay / when she discovered / he has already married.

- A. She was thinking
- B. he has already married
- C. of marrying Sanjay
- D. when she discovered

**16. Direction: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence has four sequences, namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are required to re-arrange the Jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.**

of poisonous liquor in Punjab's Sangrur district (P)/ the 21 deaths attributed to the consumption (Q)/ of the illicit liquor trade (R)/ are a tragic reminder of the enormity (S)

- A. RQPS
- B. PQRS
- C. QRPS
- D. QPSR

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

He did not forgot / to consult his parents / before accepting / the job offer.

- A. to consult his parents
- B. before accepting
- C. the job offer
- D. He did not forgot

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

One should keep \_\_\_\_\_ surroundings neat and tidy.

- A. one's
- B. ones
- C. there
- D. there's

19. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "Adaptation."

- A. Transformation
- B. Rigidity
- C. Transition
- D. Adjustment

20. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Fatal."

- A. Innocuous
- B. Lethal
- C. Pious
- D. Elastic

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.**

Today, nearly every Indian has a mobile phone. From the time the first (1)\_\_\_\_\_ was made in India using a mobile phone on July 31, 1995, a lot of (2)\_\_\_\_\_ have taken place in the use of mobile phones in the last twenty-five years or so. The number of mobile phone users is (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to have recorded a growth of three thousand times during this period. Initially, the call rates were expensive and the cost of early devices was high – very few people could (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a mobile phone. However, mobile phone usage has risen sky high because of these reasons: the call rates have fallen (5)\_\_\_\_\_ and smartphones have made the internet accessible in our palms.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 1.

- A. part
- B. call
- C. step
- D. piece

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 2.

- A. promotions
- B. changes
- C. lies
- D. facts

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 3.

- A. summed up
- B. reported
- C. doubted
- D. considered

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 4.

- A. afford
- B. sell
- C. use
- D. produce

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No. 5.

- A. unevenly
- B. evenly



- C. occasionally
- D. drastically

## Answers

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

## Explanations

### 1. B) Critical and concerned

The passage criticises the government for delaying data-protection safeguards, weakening RTI, and favouring Big Tech. The writer expresses concern about lack of transparency and independence.

लेखक लगातार सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना करता है और डेटा सुरक्षा में देरी व पारदर्शिता की कमी पर चिंता जताता है। इसलिए Tone critical and concerned है।

- Optimistic and celebratory – Incorrect : The passage does not praise any action; instead, it highlights failures.
- Neutral and descriptive – Incorrect: The passage uses judgmental and evaluative language, not neutral reporting.
- Humorous and casual – Incorrect: The passage is serious and formal, not humorous.

### 2. B) The passage argues DPBI will function under a ministry that simultaneously seeks investments from Big Tech, creating a conflict of interest.

- A — The passage says DPBI lacks independence, not that it ensures it.
- C — It says transparency is further diluted, not restored.
- D — It notes firms have no major restrictions and ample compliance time.

### 3. C) The passage states tech giants knew the framework well in advance, so the long delay lacks good faith.

- A — Consultations and drafts did exist; delays were the issue, not absence of consultation.
- B — No mention of sudden penalties or financial harm.
- D — Timeline applies to companies as well, not only ministries.

### 4. D) The passage clearly states PIOs may reject any personal information request except what other laws already require to be published.

- A — Passage says the opposite: PIOs can now decline personal information.
- B — No expansion of disclosure demands is described.
- C — No such requirement about corporate internal records is mentioned.

### 5. A) Candor

Equivocations means ambiguity or evasiveness. Candor means frankness and openness — the direct opposite in tone and intent.

- B. Capitulation = surrender;
- C. Conflagration = large destructive fire;
- D. Complacency = self-satisfied inaction; not an antonym of ambiguity.

### 6. B) obfuscates

The passage uses the mirror metaphor to say the surface reflects while hiding the reality behind it. Obfuscates (makes unclear or hides) precisely matches that meaning.

- Delineates = outlines or shows clearly — opposite of hiding.
- Illuminates = makes clear/visible — contradicts the idea of concealment.

- Corroborates = confirms/supports — unrelated to the hiding/reflection image.
7. A) **Explode** (verb) – To increase suddenly or rapidly, or to burst violently. अचानक बढ़ना  
Synonym: **Escalate** (verb) – To increase or intensify rapidly. तेजी से बढ़ना
- **Suppress** (verb) – To forcibly put an end to. दबाना
  - **Subdue** (verb) – To bring under control. वश में करना
  - **Evaporate** (verb) – To turn into vapor. वाष्पित होना
8. A) **Abrupt** (adjective) – Sudden or unexpected in nature. अचानक / तीव्र  
Antonym: **Gradual** – Occurring slowly or in small stages. धीरे-धीरे / क्रमिक
- **Instantaneous** – Occurring immediately. तुरंत
  - **Reckless** – Careless or rash. लापरवाह
  - **Brief** – Short in duration. संक्षिप्त
9. D) **White elephant** (phrase) – A costly but useless possession; burden or liability. बेकार की महंगी वस्तु / बोझ
10. D) **Martyr** (noun) – A person who is killed because of their beliefs or a noble cause. शहीद
- **Volunteer** (noun) – A person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task. स्वयंसेवक
  - **Prophet** (noun) – A person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God. पैगंबर
  - **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes. परोपकारी
11. B) The correct spelling of 'reconcillation' is '**reconciliation**' which means "restoration of relations, settlement, compromise" (सुलह).
12. C) **The sea-god cried to noble Prince and asked him not to be afraid. He also said that he had taken pity on him and would help him.**  
Negative imperative → report as "asked/told him not to be afraid."  
Sequence of tenses: "have taken" → "had taken" and "will help" → "would help."  
Pronouns shift "you" → "him."  
Why others are wrong (brief):
- A: Uses "told ... do not" (should be "not to"), no tense backshift ("has/will").
  - B: "forbade ... to be afraid" is odd here, and tenses not backshifted ("took/will").
  - D: Partially correct but keeps "will" (should be "would").
13. A) '**Recognisable**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि जो चीज़ें आपको पहचानने योग्य बनाती हैं, वे वे हैं जिन्हें आप खोने के लिए तैयार हैं। वाक्य का संदर्भ यह है कि जो चीज़ें आप खोने के लिए तैयार हैं, वे आपकी पहचान को परिभाषित करती हैं। अन्य विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते। 'Unfortunately' का अर्थ है "दुर्भाग्य से," जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Pessimist' का अर्थ है "निराशावादी व्यक्ति," लेकिन वाक्य में किसी व्यक्ति के दृष्टिकोण का संदर्भ नहीं है। 'Distract' का अर्थ है "ध्यान भटकाना," जो इस संदर्भ में वाक्य के भाव और अर्थ को नहीं दर्शाता।
- 'Recognisable' will be used because it refers to the qualities or things that make you identifiable, which is the core idea of the sentence. The sentence discusses the

willingness to lose things that define or make you recognisable. 'Unfortunately' means "by bad luck," which doesn't fit the context of identity or recognition. 'Pessimist' refers to someone with a negative outlook, but the sentence does not discuss personal perspectives. 'Distract' means "to divert attention," which is unrelated to the sentence's focus on identity or recognition.

14. A) Comparatively better' के बदले '**comparatively well**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'comparatively' के साथ 'better' का use नहीं होता; जैसे— My father is comparatively well today.

- 'comparatively well' will be used instead of 'comparatively better' because 'comparatively' is not used with 'better'; Like— My father is comparatively well today.

15. B) has' के बदले '**had**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'when she discovered' Clause में verb 'discovered' Past Tense में है अतः Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— She was thinking of marrying Sanjay when she discovered he had already married.

- 'had' will be used instead of 'has' because in 'when she discovered' clause the verb 'discovered' is in Past Tense, so in Relative Clause also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— She was thinking of marrying Sanjay when she discovered he had already married

16. D) QPSR

Q: The sentence starts with "the 21 deaths attributed to the consumption," which introduces the subject of the sentence, i.e., the deaths caused by something.

P: After introducing the deaths, the sentence needs to specify what caused them. Part P, "of poisonous liquor in Punjab's Sangrur district," provides this information by specifying that the deaths were caused by the consumption of poisonous liquor in a specific location.

S: Part S, "are a tragic reminder of the enormity," does this by highlighting the seriousness and the tragic nature of the incident.

R: Finally, the sentence concludes with part R, "of the illicit liquor trade," which ties back to the cause of the deaths and underscores the larger issue at hand, which is the illicit liquor trade.

17. D) forgot' के बदले '**forget**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'did' के साथ हमेशा Verb की base form (Present Tense) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He did not forget to bring the documents.

- 'forget' will be used instead of 'forgot' because with 'did', the verb is always in its base form (Present Tense); Like— He did not forget to bring the documents.

18. A) **One's** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह possessive pronoun है और 'one' के साथ use किया जाता है। वाक्य में यह दिखाना है कि किसी व्यक्ति को अपने (स्वयं के) आस-पास की चीजों को साफ रखना चाहिए। 'Ones' सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह possessive नहीं है। 'There' का अर्थ 'वहाँ' होता है, और यह इस संदर्भ में grammatically रूप से सही नहीं है। 'There's' contraction है 'there is' का, जो इस वाक्य में contextually सही नहीं है।

- 'One's' will be used because it is a possessive pronoun that pairs with 'one'. The sentence indicates that a person should keep their own surroundings clean. 'Ones' is incorrect because it is not possessive. 'There' means 'in that place' and does not fit the grammatical or contextual need here. 'There's' is a contraction of 'there is,' which is also contextually incorrect in this sentence.

19. B) **Rigidity**

**Adaptation** (noun) – Adjustment, modification, change, shift. अनुकूलन / परिवर्तन

Antonym: **Rigidity** – Inability to change or adapt; inflexibility. कठोरता / अड़ियलपन

- **Transformation** – Change in form; परिवर्तन
- **Transition** – Process of change; संक्रमण
- **Adjustment** – Minor modification; समायोजन

20. B) **Lethal**

**Fatal** (adjective) – Deadly, causing death or disaster. घातक / प्राणघातक

Synonym: **Lethal** – Sufficient to cause death; deadly. घातक / जानलेवा

- **Innocuous** – Harmless. अहानिकर
- **Pious** – Devoutly religious. धार्मिक / भक्तिपूर्ण
- **Elastic** – Stretchable. लोचदार

21. B) **Call** का use होगा क्योंकि "call" का अर्थ होता है टेलीफोन पर बात करना या संपर्क करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि भारत में पहली बार मोबाइल फोन का इस्तेमाल करके जुलाई 31, 1995 को एक \_\_\_\_\_ किया गया था, इसलिए 'call' यहाँ सही है। 'Part' का अर्थ है हिस्सा, 'Step' का अर्थ है कदम या चरण, और 'Piece' का अर्थ है टुकड़ा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- **Call** should be used because it refers to making a communication or conversation via the telephone. The sentence mentions that the first \_\_\_\_\_ was made in India using a mobile phone on July 31, 1995, making 'call' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Part' means a portion, 'Step' implies a phase or action, and 'Piece' means a fragment, which don't fit in this context

22. B) **changes** का use होगा क्योंकि "changes" का अर्थ होता है परिवर्तन या बदलाव। Passage में यह बताया गया है कि पिछले पच्चीस वर्षों में मोबाइल फोन के उपयोग में बहुत सारे परिवर्तन हुए हैं, इसलिए 'changes' यहाँ सही फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'Promotions' का अर्थ होता है प्रचार या बढ़ावा, 'Lies' का अर्थ होता है झूठ या गलत बातें, और 'Facts' का अर्थ होता है तथ्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं

- changes should be used because "changes" refers to modifications or alterations. The passage indicates that a lot of changes have occurred in the use of mobile phones over the last twenty-five years, making 'changes' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Promotions' means activities to boost or advertise, 'Lies' refers to falsehoods or incorrect statements, and 'Facts' means truths, which don't fit in this context

23. B) **Reported** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "reported" का अर्थ है कि कुछ रिपोर्ट या सूचित किया गया है। वाक्य में यह कहा गया है कि मोबाइल फोन उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या में इस अवधि के दौरान तीन हजार गुना वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है, जिसका मतलब है कि यह सूचना एक आधिकारिक स्रोत या रिपोर्ट से आई है। 'Summed up' का अर्थ है सारांशित करना, 'Doubted' का अर्थ है संदेह करना, और 'Considered' का अर्थ है विचार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं

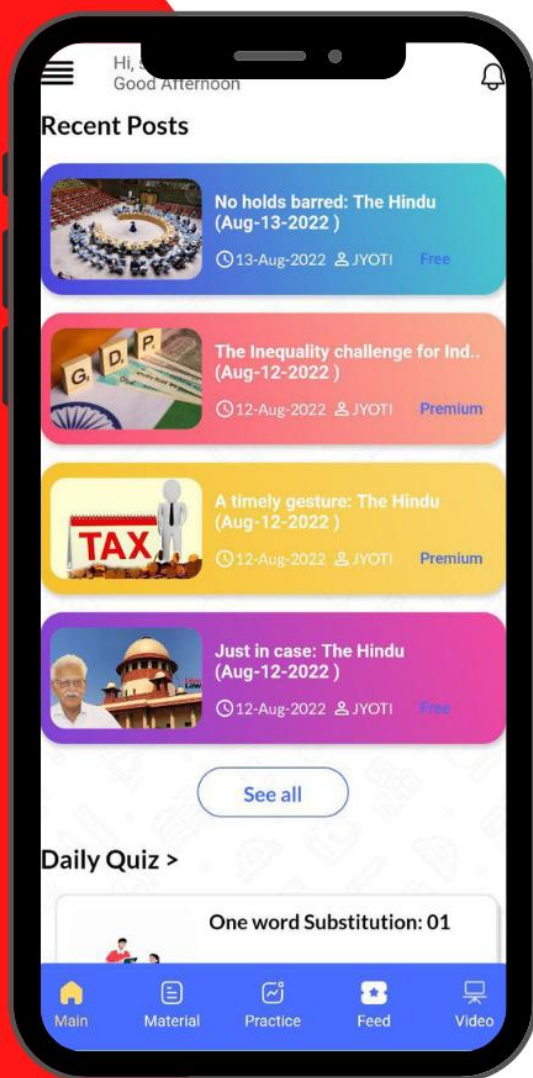
- 'Reported' should be used because it means that something has been reported or informed. The sentence states that the number of mobile phone users is reported to have recorded a growth of three thousand times during this period, implying that this information comes from an official source or report. 'Summed up' means to summarize, 'Doubted' means to question or suspect, and 'Considered' implies thought or contemplation, which do not fit in this context

24. A) **Afford**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'afford' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की कीमत चुका पाना। sentence में बताया गया है कि प्रारंभ में कॉल दरें महंगी थीं और शुरुआती उपकरणों की कीमत अधिक थी – बहुत कम लोग मोबाइल फोन को खरीद पाने की स्थिति में थे, इसलिए 'afford' यहाँ सही है। वहीं, 'Sell' का अर्थ है बेचना, 'Use' का अर्थ है इस्तेमाल करना, और 'Produce' का अर्थ है उत्पादन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं

- **Afford**' should be used because it means to have the financial means to pay for something. The sentence indicates that initially, call rates were expensive and the cost of the early devices was high – very few people were in a position to buy a mobile phone, making 'afford' fitting here. Meanwhile, 'Sell' means to exchange for money, 'Use' means to employ for some purpose, and 'Produce' means to create or manufacture, which do not fit in this context

25. D) **Drastically**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "drastically" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ में अत्यधिक या तीव्र परिवर्तन। पाठ में उल्लेख है कि कॉल दरों में भारी गिरावट आई है और स्मार्टफोन्स ने हमारी हथेलियों में इंटरनेट उपलब्ध कराया है, जिससे 'drastically' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Unevenly' का अर्थ है असमान रूप से, 'Evenly' का अर्थ है समान रूप से, और 'Occasionally' का अर्थ है कभी-कभार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं

- **Drastically**' should be used because it means a very large or important change. The text mentions that the call rates have decreased significantly and smartphones have made the internet easily accessible, making 'drastically' fitting here. Whereas, 'Unevenly' means in an uneven manner, 'Evenly' means in a uniform manner, and 'Occasionally' means sometimes, which don't fit in this context.



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