

End the exploitation: On the Supreme Court judgment, child trafficking

Child **trafficking** needs **concerted** action from government and civil society

One of the worst forms of modern slavery **is** child trafficking, and the Supreme Court of India has issued a **stern wake-up call** about the **prevailing** situation in India. In a December 19 judgment, it observed that child trafficking is a “deeply disturbing reality” in the country where **sexual exploitation** of children by organised **cartels** **continues** to **flourish** despite protective laws. It was hearing a case regarding a minor who was forcibly **exploited** sexually by a gang of traffickers in Bengaluru. The Court **upheld** the **conviction** of the gang members under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. The offence, it said, **struck** at the very foundations of **dignity**, bodily **integrity** and the state’s constitutional promise of protection to every child against exploitation. A **Bench** of Justices Manoj Misra and Joymalya Bagchi **drew attention** to the complex and **layered** structure of organised crime networks which operate at various levels of recruiting, transporting, **harbouring** and exploiting minor victims. The **Bench laid down** guidelines to follow in child trafficking cases, particularly the need for “sensitivity and **latitude**” while hearing the child’s **testimony**. It may not be possible for the child to **narrate** with **precision** and clarity the nature of the crime, it said, **pointing out** that courts must not disbelieve her testimony because of minor **inconsistencies** in her evidence.

A **victim** of sex trafficking, particularly a minor, **is** not an **accomplice**, it noted, and “her **deposition** is to be given due **regard** and **credence** as that of an injured witness”. The Court’s **observations** must not **go in vain** and the **onus** is on the government and civil society to do what is necessary to protect children. **The net must be spread wide** to end other forms of exploitation as well such as forced child labour. **Stringent** laws may be **in place**, but on the ground, much more needs to be done like giving **teeth** to **anti-trafficking** units or passing an anti-trafficking Bill. Last year, the Ministry of Home Affairs told Parliament that India had recorded as many as 10,659 cases of human trafficking between 2018 and 2022, but of the persons arrested for the crime in the same period, the **conviction rate** was just 4.8%. **The issue** of **rehabilitation** after rescue also **has** to be thought through; **mere compensation** is not enough. The focus must be on prevention and protection, and one way to ensure this is to keep children in school till they are 14 as the Right to Education Act promised. With the **advent** of the digital space, trafficking is a shape-shifting **evil**, and government and social entities must be prepared to tackle all its forms.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Trafficking** (noun) - trade, commerce, dealing, smuggling, peddling तस्करी
2. **Concerted** (adjective) - joint, united, collaborative, collective, coordinated सम्मिलित
3. **Stern** (adjective) - strict, severe, harsh, rigorous, stringent कठोर
4. **Wake-up call** (noun) - a sign or event that alerts people to a serious problem or danger चेतावनी
5. **Prevailing** (adjective) - existing, current, prevalent, widespread, dominant प्रचलित
6. **Exploitation** (noun) - abuse, ill-treatment, victimization, manipulation, bleeding शोषण
7. **Cartels** (noun) - syndicates, groups, associations, gangs, consortiums गिरोह
8. **Flourish** (verb) - thrive, prosper, bloom, mushroom, burgeon फलना-फूलना
9. **Exploit** (verb) - abuse, misuse, victimize, capitalize, manipulate शोषण करना
10. **Uphold** (verb) - maintain, support, sustain, endorse, validate बरकरार रखना
11. **Conviction** (noun) - judgment, sentence, verdict, pronouncement, guilt दोषसिद्धि
12. **Strike** (verb) - affect, hit, impact, afflict, smite प्रहार करना
13. **Dignity** (noun) - honor, self-respect, pride, stature, nobility गरिमा
14. **Integrity** (noun) - honesty, uprightness, probity, rectitude, honor अखंडता/सत्यनिष्ठा
15. **Draw** (verb) - attract, pull, entice, allure, invite खींचना
16. **Attention** (noun) - notice, heed, regard, mindfulness, scrutiny ध्यान
17. **Layered** (adjective) - complex, multifaceted, tiered, stratified, hierarchical परतदार/जटिल
18. **Harbour** (verb) - shelter, shield, conceal, hide, protect पनाह देना
19. **Bench** (noun) - court, tribunal, judges, panel, judiciary न्यायपीठ
20. **Laid down** (phrasal verb) - to establish a rule or to state officially how something should be done निर्धारित करना
21. **Latitude** (noun) - freedom, liberty, leeway, flexibility, scope स्वतंत्रता
22. **Testimony** (noun) - evidence, deposition, statement, declaration, witness गवाही
23. **Narrate** (verb) - relate, recount, describe, detail, report सुनाना/बयान करना
24. **Precision** (noun) - accuracy, exactness, fidelity, correctness, rigor सटीकता

25. **Point out** (phrasal verb) - to direct someone's attention to a particular fact or person इशारा करना/बताना
26. **Inconsistencies** (noun) - contradictions, discrepancies, variations, irregularities, flaws विसंगतियां
27. **Accomplice** (noun) - partner, collaborator, abettor, accessory, confederate सह-अपराधी
28. **Deposition** (noun) - testimony, statement, declaration, evidence, affirmation बयान
29. **Regard** (noun) - consideration, attention, heed, notice, thought सम्मान/ध्यान
30. **Credence** (noun) - belief, faith, trust, acceptance, confidence विश्वास
31. **In vain** (phrase) - without success or a result व्यर्थ में
32. **Onus** (noun) - burden, responsibility, liability, obligation, duty जिम्मेदारी
33. **The net must be spread wide** (phrase) - to include a large number of people or things in an activity or investigation व्यापक स्तर पर काम करना
34. **Stringent** (adjective) - strict, rigorous, severe, tight, rigid सख्त
35. **In place** (phrase) - already existing / currently implemented स्थापित/लागू
36. **Teeth** (noun) - power, effectiveness, strength, force, efficacy प्रभावशीलता (शक्ति)
37. **Anti-trafficking** (adjective) - opposing, countering, preventing, resisting, combating तस्करी विरोधी
38. **Conviction rate** (noun) - the percentage of cases that result in a guilty verdict दोषसिद्धि दर
39. **Rehabilitation** (noun) - restoration, recovery, reintegration, renewal, renovation पुनर्वसन
40. **Mere** (adjective) - simple, basic, plain, sheer, bare मात्र
41. **Compensation** (noun) - reimbursement, repayment, restitution, redress, indemnity मुआवजा
42. **Advent** (noun) - arrival, appearance, emergence, dawn, onset आगमन
43. **Evil** (noun) - wickedness, vice, sin, iniquity, corruption बुराई

Summary of the Editorial

1. Child trafficking is described as one of the worst forms of modern slavery and a grave human rights violation.
2. The Supreme Court of India has issued a strong warning on the persistence of child trafficking in India.
3. In its December 19 judgment, the Court termed child trafficking a “deeply disturbing reality” despite the presence of protective laws.
4. The case concerned the sexual exploitation of a minor by an organised trafficking gang in Bengaluru.
5. The Court upheld the conviction of the accused under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.
6. It held that such crimes violate dignity, bodily integrity, and the constitutional promise of protection to every child.
7. A Bench led by Justice Manoj Misra and Justice Joymalya Bagchi highlighted the layered structure of organised trafficking networks.
8. These networks operate across recruitment, transportation, harbouring, and exploitation of minor victims.
9. The Court laid down guidelines stressing “sensitivity and latitude” while recording a child victim’s testimony.
10. Minor inconsistencies in a child’s account should not be grounds to disbelieve her evidence.
11. The Court clarified that a trafficked minor is not an accomplice but an injured witness whose testimony deserves full credence.
12. Responsibility now lies with the government and civil society to ensure that the Court’s observations translate into action.
13. Beyond sexual exploitation, other forms such as forced child labour also require urgent attention.
14. Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs show low conviction rates, exposing weak enforcement despite existing laws.
15. Prevention, rehabilitation, education under the Right to Education Act, and preparedness against digital-age trafficking are essential for meaningful reform.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautionary and urgent
 - B. Neutral and descriptive
 - C. Optimistic and reassuring
 - D. Detached and analytical
2. **Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the Supreme Court's emphasis on "sensitivity and latitude" while recording a child's testimony ?**
 - A. Courts should relax evidentiary standards only in cases involving organised crime.
 - B. Minor inconsistencies in a child victim's account may reflect trauma rather than untruthfulness.
 - C. Child victims are legally exempt from cross-examination in trafficking cases.
 - D. Written evidence should be preferred over oral testimony in cases of child exploitation.
3. **What broader conclusion about India's anti-trafficking framework can be drawn from the low conviction rate despite stringent laws?**
 - A. The judiciary is reluctant to convict offenders in trafficking cases.
 - B. Existing laws are insufficient and must be repealed entirely.
 - C. Enforcement, investigation, and rehabilitation mechanisms remain structurally weak.
 - D. Human trafficking cases are underreported due to social stigma alone not systemic failure
4. **Why did the Supreme Court emphasise "sensitivity and latitude" while recording a child victim's testimony in trafficking cases?**
 - A. Because child victims may deliberately conceal facts to protect traffickers
 - B. Because psychological trauma may prevent precise and linear narration of events
 - C. Because procedural law requires relaxed evidentiary standards in all criminal cases
 - D. Because organised crime networks usually manipulate testimonies at trial stage
5. **In the sentence "It may not be possible for the child to narrate with precision and clarity...", which option best captures the meaning of precision in this context?**
 - A. Exactness
 - B. Fluency
 - C. Confidence
 - D. Length
6. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Harp on the same string**
 - A. To play a strategic game
 - B. To be fixed in opinion
 - C. To remain emotionally distant
 - D. To repeat a single idea endlessly
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Proliferation."**
 - A. Augmentation
 - B. Regression
 - C. Remission
 - D. Forbearance
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.

 - A. Proxy

- B. Renouncement
 - C. Relinquishment
 - D. Retribution
9. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
I receive a lot of _____ from my family members, who are very encouraging.
- A. expectation
 - B. invitation
 - C. ambition
 - D. Inspiration
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Inferno."**
- A. Deluge
 - B. Conflagration
 - C. Ember
 - D. Cataclysm
11. **Identify the incorrectly spelled word.**
- A. Cavernous
 - B. Dispersed
 - C. Entrenched
 - D. Comprehensive
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
They think that the Governor will resign
- A. They think that the Governor is resigning.
 - B. It is thought that the Governor will be resigning.
 - C. They thought that the Governor would be resigning.
 - D. It is thought that the Governor will resign.
13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
This artwork / are a wonderful example / of the period's vogue / for realistic style
- A. of the period's vogue
 - B. This artwork
 - C. for realistic style
 - D. are a wonderful example
14. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Enthusiasm"**
- A. Torpor
 - B. Ardour
 - C. Ennui
 - D. Apathy
15. **Choose the correct indirect speech for:**
"How long do you have to wait for your train?" the woman asked me. "About an hour," I replied.
- A. The woman asked me how long I had to wait for my train. I replied that I had to wait about an hour.
 - B. The woman asked me how long did I have to wait for my train. I replied that I have to wait about an hour.

- C. The woman told me how long I had to wait for my train and I replied that I will wait about an hour.
- D. The woman enquired that how long I had to wait for my train; I replied I would waited about an hour.
- 16. Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
- It's high time we take serious steps to control the pollution in metropolitan cities.
- A. take seriously steps to control the pollution in metropolitan cities
- B. took serious steps to control the pollution in metropolitan cities
- C. should take serious steps to control the pollution in metropolitan cities
- D. No improvement
- 17. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Nosedive."**
- A. Oscillate
- B. Stabilise
- C. Catapult
- D. Disintegrate
- 18. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
- Pravesh's teacher makes him feel as if he is _____.
- A. inappropriate
- B. influential
- C. invisible
- D. Incompetent
- 19. 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. That's where yoga comes in.
- B. If you're wondering how to practise yoga for back pain, the answer lies in building a consistent, gentle routine that targets the spine, hips, and core.
- C. Back pain is one of the most common health complaints today, often caused by long hours of sitting, poor posture, weak core muscles, or stress.
- D. Medications may provide temporary relief, but long-term healing often requires strengthening and stretching the body in a mindful way.
- A. C, D, A, B
- B. D, C, B, A
- C. B, D, C, A
- D. A, B, C, D
- 20. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
- I had seen / her with her mother / in the cinema hall / yesterday.
- A. yesterday
- B. in the cinema hall
- C. I had seen
- D. her with her mother

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.

The annual Glastonbury music festival in Britain usually makes headlines for its grand _____ (1) _____ of contemporary and legendary musical talent. This year, Glasto made headlines instead for becoming centre stage of anti-Israel sloganeering and calls of _____ (2) _____ - including 'Death, death to the IDF'. Such is the ruckus even a week after the 5-day fest ended that two performers accused _____ (3) _____ antisemitic incitement - English punk rap duo Bob Vylan and Northern Irish hip-hop trio Kneecap - are now under criminal investigation. Many have been rightly appalled by their call for 'violence against violence' in the context of Israel's continued mass murders in Gaza. The latest _____ (4) _____ over BBC - the independent-but-not-quite-independent public service broadcaster - not cutting its broadcast feed of Bob Vylan's performance it later described as 'offensive and deplorable' despite 'internal warnings', _____ (5) _____ led to parliamentary debate and a BBC apology.

21. What should come in the place of 1.

- A. solitude
- B. docility
- C. congregation
- D. recognition

22. What should come in the place of 2.

- A. affront
- B. starvation
- C. atrocity
- D. defiance

23. What should come in the place of 3.

- A. of
- B. at
- C. on
- D. for

24. What should come in the place of 4.

- A. armistice
- B. concord
- C. fracas
- D. hassle

25. What should come in the place of 5.

- A. have
- B. was
- C. were
- D. has

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Cautionary and urgent**

The passage adopts a cautionary and urgent tone by highlighting child trafficking as a “deeply disturbing reality,” stressing moral outrage, judicial concern, and the immediate need for stronger action by the state and society.

B. Neutral and descriptive: Incorrect because the passage goes beyond reporting facts; it strongly urges action and reform.

C. Optimistic and reassuring: Incorrect as the passage underscores failures (low conviction rates, ongoing exploitation) rather than reassurance.

D. Detached and analytical: Incorrect because the language is emotionally charged and normative, not dispassionate.

2. B) **Minor inconsistencies in a child victim’s account may reflect trauma rather than untruthfulness.**

B is correct because the Court explicitly cautions against disbelieving a child due to lack of precision, implying trauma affects narration.

A is incorrect because the principle is tied to child victims, not organised crime generally.

C is incorrect as the Court does not remove cross-examination, only urges sensitivity.

D is incorrect since the judgment stresses the value of oral testimony, not its replacement.

3. C) **is correct as the passage links poor convictions to weak enforcement, inadequate anti-trafficking units, and lack of rehabilitation focus.**

A is incorrect because the Court upheld convictions and strengthened victim-centric interpretation.

B is incorrect since the text argues for better implementation and stronger mechanisms, not repeal.

D is incorrect as underreporting is not the sole issue highlighted; systemic failure post-arrest is central.

4. B) **Because psychological trauma may prevent precise and linear narration of events**

The Court recognised that trauma and fear can impair a child’s ability to narrate events with precision, and minor inconsistencies should not discredit the testimony.

A: The judgment explicitly rejects treating the victim as unreliable or complicit.

C: Sensitivity is specific to child trafficking cases, not all criminal trials.

D: The concern raised is about the child’s psychological condition, not manipulation at trial.

5. A) **Exactness**

Here, precision refers to exactness and accuracy in recounting details, which trauma may prevent.

B: Fluency relates to smooth speech, not accuracy of details.

C: Confidence concerns emotional state, not factual exactness.

D: Length refers to extent, not correctness or accuracy.

6. D) **Harp on the same string (idiom) – To repeat a single idea endlessly एक ही बात को बार-बार दोहराना**

7. A) **Proliferation** (noun) – Multiplication, spread, increase, expansion, growth. तेज़ी से फैलाव Synonym: **Augmentation** (noun) – The action or process of increasing or adding to something; expansion. वृद्धि / विस्तार

• **Regression** (noun) – Return to a former or less developed state. पिछड़ना

• **Remission** (noun) – Reduction or disappearance (usually of disease). शमन

• **Forbearance** (noun) – Patient self-control; restraint. संयम

8. D) **Retribution** (noun) – Punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act प्रतिशोध

• **Proxy** (noun) – The authority to act on behalf of someone else. प्रतिनिधि

• **Renouncement** (noun) – The formal rejection of something, typically a belief or claim. त्याग

• **Relinquishment** (noun) – The action of giving up something. परित्याग

9. D) **Inspiration** क्योंकि "inspiration" का अर्थ होता है प्रेरणा या उत्साह बढ़ाने वाली कोई बात या व्यक्ति। Sentence में कहा गया है कि परिवार के सदस्य बहुत उत्साहवर्धक होते हैं, इसलिए 'inspiration' यहाँ सही है। 'Expectation' का अर्थ है उम्मीद, 'Invitation' का अर्थ है निमंत्रण, और 'Ambition' का अर्थ है महत्वाकांक्षा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

"Inspiration" should be used because inspiration means the process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, especially something creative or positive. The sentence describes family members as very encouraging, making 'inspiration' the right choice. Whereas, 'Expectation' means a strong belief that something will happen or be the case, 'Invitation' means a request or plea to someone to go somewhere or do something, and 'Ambition' refers to a strong desire to do or achieve something, which don't fit in this context

10. C) **Inferno** (noun) – A large, raging, and destructive fire; a firestorm. भीषण आग

Antonym: **Ember** (noun) – A small glowing piece of coal or wood remaining after a fire; something mild or dying out. अंगारा / बुझती आग

• **Deluge** (noun) – A severe flood or heavy downpour. बाढ़

• **Conflagration** (noun) – A large destructive fire. भीषण आग

• **Cataclysm** (noun) – A large-scale violent event or disaster. महाविनाश

11. B) **Dispersed**

The correct spelling is dispersed (only one "s" in the middle).

12. D) **It is thought that the Governor will resign.**

जब हम वाक्य को Active से Passive Voice में बदलते हैं, तो Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को सही Tense में बदल दिया जाता है। मूल वाक्य में, "They think that the Governor will resign" में "They" Subject है, "think" Verb है, और "that the Governor will resign" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर, Object "that the Governor will resign" Subject बन गया है, और Verb को "is thought" (Present Simple Passive) में बदला गया है। इसलिए, सही उत्तर है: "It is thought that the Governor will resign."

Active वाक्य "They think that the Governor will resign" में 'that the Governor will resign' phrase को Passive वाक्य का मुख्य विषय बनाया गया है, और क्रिया 'think' को Passive रूप 'is thought' में परिवर्तित किया गया है। इस प्रक्रिया में सही Tense का use करते हुए, वाक्य को Passive Voice में रूपांतरित किया गया है, जिससे सही विकल्प D होता है।

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In the original sentence, "They think that the Governor will resign," "They" is the subject, "think" is the verb, and "that the Governor will resign" is the object clause. In the passive transformation, the object clause "that the Governor will resign" becomes the subject

of the sentence, and the verb "think" is changed to "is thought" (Present Simple Passive). Thus, the correct passive form is "It is thought that the Governor will resign."

13. D) 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'artwork' Singular Noun है और इसके साथ Singular Verb 'is' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— This artwork is a wonderful example of the period's vogue for realistic style. 'is' will be used instead of 'are' because 'artwork' is a singular noun and it takes the singular verb 'is'; like— This artwork is a wonderful example of the period's vogue for realistic style.

14. B) **Ardour**

Enthusiasm (noun) – eagerness, zeal, passion. उत्साह / जोश

Synonym: **Ardour** (noun) – intense passion, zeal. जोशीला उत्साह

• **Torpor** – sluggishness, inactivity. निष्क्रियता

• **Ennui** – boredom. ऊब

• **Apathy** – lack of interest. उदासीनता

15. A) **The woman asked me how long I had to wait for my train. I replied that I had to wait about an hour.**

- said to → asked for questions.
- Wh-question → statement order: "How long do you have to wait...?" → "how long I had to wait..."
- Backshift after past reporting: have to → had to.
- Reply fits the question: "I replied that I had to wait about an hour."

Why the others are wrong

- B: Keeps question inversion (how long did I have...) and present tense (have to).
- C: Uses told (not used for asking) and wrong tense (will wait).
- D: Ungrammatical "enquired that how long" and incorrect "would waited."

16. B) 'take serious steps' के बदले '**took serious steps**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि It's high/about time + past simple tense rule है। यह present urgency दर्शाता है, पर tense past simple होता है। जैसे— It's time we left.

'took serious steps' will be used instead of 'take serious steps' because the fixed expression is: It's (high/about) time + past simple.

17. B) **Nosedive** (verb) – To plunge or fall sharply and suddenly; to decline drastically. तेज़ी से गिरना
Antonym: **Stabilise** (verb) – To become or make something steady; to stop declining or fluctuating. स्थिर होना / स्थिर करना

• **Oscillate** (verb) – To move or vary between extremes. डोलना / उतार-चढ़ाव होना

• **Catapult** (verb) – To propel suddenly or forcefully. अचानक उछालना

• **Disintegrate** (verb) – To break up or collapse completely. विखंडित होना

18. D) **Incompetent** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "incompetent" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य या क्षेत्र में अयोग्य या कमजोर होना। Sentence से यह संकेत मिलता है कि प्रवेश के शिक्षक उसे ऐसा महसूस कराते हैं जैसे वह उस क्षेत्र में कमजोर या अयोग्य है, इसलिए 'Incompetent' यहाँ सही है। 'Inappropriate' का अर्थ है अनुचित, 'Influential' का अर्थ है प्रभावशाली, और 'Invisible' का अर्थ है अदृश्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं है 'Incompetent' should be used because it means lacking the necessary ability or skills to do something successfully. The sentence implies that Pravesh's teacher makes him feel as if he is not capable or skilled in that area, making 'Incompetent' fitting here. Whereas, 'Inappropriate' means

not suitable, 'Influential' means having the power to have an effect on people, and 'Invisible' means not able to be seen, which don't fit in this context

19. A) C, D, A, B

C starts by introducing the topic (back pain) and its causes.

D follows by stating that medications are not sufficient for long-term relief and that a mindful approach (strengthening and stretching) is needed.

A naturally follows D: "That's where yoga comes in" – referring to the mindful approach mentioned in D.

B concludes by providing practical advice on how to practice yoga for back pain.

In Hindi:

C paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह समस्या "back pain" introduce करता है और उसके कारण बताता है।

D, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह conventional treatment (medicines) की limitation बताता है और long-term solution के लिए mindful approach (strengthening and stretching) की जरूरत बताता है।

A, D के बाद logically fit होता है: "That's where yoga comes in" – यह D में mentioned mindful approach को refer करता है और yoga को solution के रूप में introduce करता है।

B paragraph को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि yoga को कैसे practise किया जाए (practical guidance)।

20. C) 'had seen' के बदले 'saw' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में 'yesterday' है, जो कि Simple Past Tense का संकेतक है। इसलिए 'had seen' की जगह 'saw' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा; जैसे— I saw her with her mother in the cinema hall yesterday.

- 'saw' will be used instead of 'had seen' because the sentence contains 'yesterday', which indicates Simple Past Tense. Therefore, 'saw' will be used instead of 'had seen'; Like— I saw her with her mother in the cinema hall yesterday.

21. C) **Congregation** का use होगा क्योंकि "congregation" का अर्थ है बड़ी संख्या में लोगों या समूह का इकट्ठा होना। Passage में कहा गया है कि Glastonbury festival अपने grand congregation of musical talent (यानी समकालीन और दिग्गज संगीत प्रतिभाओं के भव्य जमावड़े) के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। इसलिए यहाँ यह शब्द contextually और grammatically सही है। जबकि 'Solitude' का अर्थ है एकांत, 'Docility' का अर्थ है विनम्रता या आज्ञाकारिता, और 'Recognition' का अर्थ है पहचान या सराहना, जो festival के भव्य जमावड़े को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- 'Congregation' will be used because it means a large gathering or assembly of people. The sentence highlights that the Glastonbury festival is famous for its grand congregation of contemporary and legendary musical talent. Whereas, 'Solitude' means loneliness, 'Docility' means submissiveness, and 'Recognition' means acknowledgment, none of which fit the idea of a festival showcasing many artists together.

22. D) **Defiance** का use होगा क्योंकि "defiance" का अर्थ है खुला विरोध या विद्रोह। Passage में कहा गया है कि festival में anti-Israel sloganeering और calls of defiance (यानी विद्रोही नारे और चुनौतीपूर्ण रुख) लगाए गए। इसलिए यहाँ 'defiance' सही है। जबकि 'Affront' का अर्थ है अपमान, 'Starvation' का अर्थ है भूख से मरना, और 'Atrocity' का अर्थ है क्रूरता, जो sloganeering और विरोध के context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Defiance' will be used because it means open resistance or bold disobedience. The sentence mentions anti-Israel sloganeering and calls of defiance, which perfectly fits the

context of protest. Whereas, 'Affront' means insult, 'Starvation' means extreme hunger, and 'Atrocity' means cruelty — none of which convey the sense of protest or rebellious calls in this context.

23. A) **Of** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ performers पर antisemitic incitement का आरोप लगाया गया है। अंग्रेज़ी में सही phrase होता है “accused of” किसी crime या wrongdoing के लिए। इसलिए 'of' grammatically सही है। जबकि 'At', 'On', और 'For' prepositions इस verb 'accused' के साथ सही idiomatic usage नहीं बनाते।

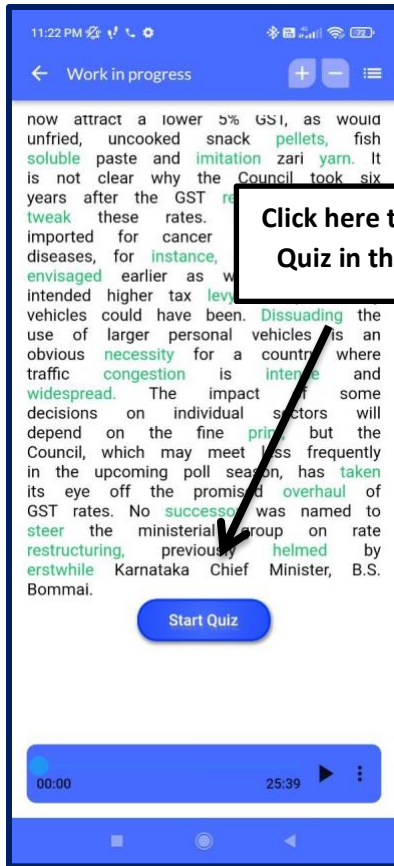
- 'Of' will be used because the correct collocation in English is “accused of” when referring to being charged with a crime or offense. The sentence states that two performers were accused of antisemitic incitement. Whereas, 'At', 'On', and 'For' are not grammatically correct prepositions after 'accused' in this context.

24. C) **'Fracas'** का use होगा क्योंकि "fracas" का अर्थ है शोरगुल, झगड़ा या हंगामा। Passage में बताया गया है कि BBC के ऊपर विवाद हुआ क्योंकि उसने प्रदर्शन का broadcast काटा नहीं। इसलिए 'the latest fracas over BBC' (BBC को लेकर हुआ ताज़ा विवाद/हंगामा) contextually और grammatically सही है। जबकि 'Armistice' का अर्थ है युद्धविराम, 'Concord' का अर्थ है शांति या समझौता, और 'Hassle' का अर्थ है झंझट या छोटी-मोटी परेशानी, जो इस बड़े सार्वजनिक विवाद को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- 'Fracas' will be used because it means a noisy disturbance or controversy. The sentence highlights the latest fracas over BBC not cutting the broadcast feed despite warnings, making it contextually correct. Whereas, 'Armistice' means ceasefire, 'Concord' means agreement or harmony, and 'Hassle' means a minor inconvenience — none convey the sense of a serious public uproar here.

25. D) **Has** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ singular subject “the latest fracas over BBC” है और present perfect tense में क्रिया का सही रूप singular subject के लिए has होता है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि यह विवाद parliamentary debate and a BBC apology तक ले गया। इसलिए 'has led' grammatically सही है। जबकि 'Have' plural subjects के साथ आता है, 'Was' और 'Were' past tense के लिए होते हैं और present perfect के context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Has' will be used because the subject “the latest fracas over BBC” is singular and the sentence requires present perfect tense: has led to parliamentary debate. Whereas, 'Have' is for plural subjects, 'Was' and 'Were' are past tense forms and do not fit the present perfect construction here.



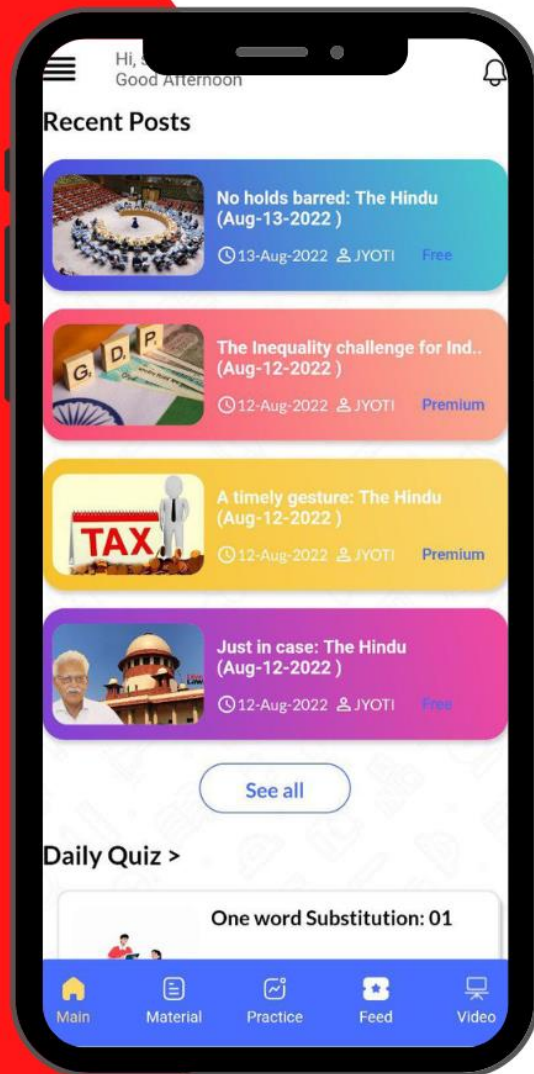
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