# Quick pill: On amendments to drug rules

Removal of some pharma regulations should not **come at the cost** of quality

The government's **move** to **scrap** the traditional, mandatory test licences required to manufacture small quantities of drugs for research **is** an effort to remove the sometimes-crippling regulatory hurdles in the pharmaceutical sector. This decision **aligns with** the national goal of **facilitating** ease of doing business. The central **element** of these **amendments** to the New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2019, **is** replacing the mandatory licence requirement for non-commercial manufacture of drugs with a **prior-intimation mechanism**. Developers can now manufacture small quantities of drugs for research, testing, and analysis after **intimating** the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation via its SUGAM Portal, online. Once a 'notice of **intent'** is **acknowledged** online, a company is free to go ahead with drug **synthesis**, strictly for research. In a post-COVID world, where **speed** of delivery for end use **has gained virtue**, the government **anticipates** that removal of this licencing factor will fast-track the timeline of drug development by at least three months. Specific low-risk **bioavailability** and **bioequivalence** studies can also **commence** after an online **intimation** on the portal. In addition, even for categories in which a licence is still required, such as for high-risk **psychotropic** or narcotic drugs, the statutory processing time will be reduced from 90 days to 45. All manufacturers are required to **meticulously** document and file processes as per rules.

The **abolishment** of a 'licence raj' is always good news. The **dismantling** of hurdles in pharma research and development **bodes well** for a country that is **aspiring** to position itself as the pharmacy of the world. The paperless, prior **intimation mechanism** will no doubt reduce the time spent **twiddling thumbs**, waiting for a physical copy of the licence. And time saved is, naturally, money and lives saved. **Reducing** the time a drug takes from the lab to the bedside for practical use can **save countless** lives and reduce **morbidity** in many more. However, the government would do well to **circumvent** the danger of a drop in quality control by **initiating** a mechanism, after intimation, to ensure that all good manufacturing practices are strictly **adhered to**. No **drug**, however speedily produced, **is** worth the **blister** it is packaged in if it comes with quality **lapses**. Poor pharmaceutical **oversight**, as recent cough syrup-related deaths showed, can **be fatal**.                    **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Quick pill** (phrase) - a concise summary or a fast-acting solution to a problem संक्षिप्त समाधान या त्वरित सारांश

2. **Amendment** (noun) - modification, revision, alteration, rectification, amendment संशोधन

3. **Come at the cost** (phrase) - to happen as a result of losing or damaging something else किसी चीज़ की कीमत पर होना

4. **Scrap** (verb) - discard, abandon, eliminate, jettison, cancel रद्द करना या हटा देना

5. **Align with** (phrasal verb) - to be in agreement with or to support a particular set of ideas or goals के अनुरूप होना

6. **Facilitate** (verb) - expedite, ease, assist, promote, simplify सुगम बनाना

7. **Prior-intimation mechanism** (noun) - a system where information is provided in advance rather than waiting for formal approval पूर्व-सूचना तंत्र

8. **Intimate** (verb) - inform, notify, announce, state, impart सूचित करना

9. **Intent** (noun) - purpose, objective, aim, goal, aspiration इरादा

10. **Acknowledge** (verb) - admit, accept, recognize, grant, concede स्वीकार करना या संज्ञान लेना

11. **Synthesis** (noun) - combination, fusion, integration, blend, amalgam संश्लेषण (मिश्रण)

12. **Gain** (verb) - acquire, obtain, attain, procure, achieve प्राप्त करना

13. **Virtue** (noun) - merit, advantage, asset, excellence, quality गुण या लाभ

14. **Anticipate** (verb) - expect, foresee, predict, forecast, await आशा करना या पूर्वानुमान लगाना

15. **Bioavailability** (noun) - the proportion of a drug or other substance which enters the circulation when introduced into the body जैवउपलब्धता

16. **Bioequivalence** (noun) - the property wherein two drugs with the same active ingredient exhibit the same rate of absorption जैव-तुल्यता

17. **Commence** (verb) - start, begin, initiate, launch, inaugurate प्रारंभ करना

18. **Intimation** (noun) - notice, notification, communication, announcement, hint सूचना

19. **Psychotropic** (adjective) - relating to drugs that affect a person's mental state मनोदशा को प्रभावित करने वाला

20. **Meticulously** (adverb) - thoroughly, scrupulously, diligently, carefully, precisely विस्तार से या सावधानीपूर्वक

21. **Dismantle** (verb) - deconstruct, disassemble, demolish, strip, raze विघटित करना या हटाना

22. **Bode well** (phrase) - to be a sign of a good result in the future शुभ संकेत देना

23. **Aspiring** (adjective) - ambitious, striving, yearning, hopeful, desirous महत्वाकांक्षी

24. **Intimation mechanism** (noun) - a formal process or system for providing official notice or information सूचना देने की प्रणाली

25. **Twiddle thumbs** (idiom) - to be idle or waste time while waiting for something to happen समय बर्बाद करना या खाली बैठना

26. **Countless** (adjective) - innumerable, myriad, infinite, untold, limitless अनगिनत

27. **Morbidity** (noun) - illness, sickness, ailment, disease, infirmity रुग्णता या बीमारी की दर

28. **Circumvent** (verb) - bypass, avoid, evade, sidestep, dodge गतिरोध दूर करना या बचना

29. **Initiate** (verb) - commence, instigate, trigger, activate, start शुरू करना

30. **Adhere to** (phrasal verb) - to follow or stick to a rule, belief, or agreement पालन करना

31. **Blister** (noun) - a small bubble on the surface of something (here, drug packaging) छाला या दवा की पैकिंग

32. **Lapse** (noun) - failure, error, oversight, slip, decline चूक या गिरावट

33. **Oversight** (noun) - supervision, surveillance, management, inspection, charge निगरानी

34. **Fatal** (adjective) - lethal, deadly, mortal, terminal, killing घातक या प्राणघातक

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The government has amended drug rules to remove mandatory test licences for manufacturing small quantities of drugs for research.

2. The change aims to reduce heavy regulatory burdens in the pharmaceutical sector.

3. It supports the broader policy goal of improving ease of doing business.

4. Under the new system, a prior-intimation mechanism replaces compulsory licensing for non-commercial drug manufacture.

5. Companies can begin research manufacture after informing authorities online.

6. Intimation must be submitted to the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation through the SUGAM portal.

7. Once the online notice is acknowledged, firms may proceed with drug synthesis strictly for research purposes.

8. The reform is expected to shorten drug development timelines by about three months.

9. Certain low-risk bioavailability and bioequivalence studies can also start after online intimation.

10. High-risk categories such as psychotropic and narcotic drugs will still require licences.

11. For such high-risk drugs, licence processing time is reduced from 90 days to 45 days.

12. Manufacturers must continue detailed documentation and compliance with procedural rules.

13. Removing licence-based delays is seen as positive for pharma research and innovation.

14. Faster lab-to-bedside drug development can save time, cost, and lives.

15. However, reforms must not weaken quality control; strict post-intimation oversight and adherence to good manufacturing practices are essential to prevent safety failures.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**  <mark>[Editorial Page]</mark>
   A. The need to completely eliminate pharmaceutical regulations
   B. How digital portals are transforming government processes
   C. Balancing ease of doing business in pharma with quality control
   D. The failure of drug regulation agencies in the past

2. **Which inference is most logically supported by the author's overall argument regarding regulatory reform in pharmaceutical research?**
   A. Regulatory relaxation is beneficial only if quality oversight mechanisms remain uncompromised
   B. Removing licences automatically ensures faster innovation without any associated public risk
   C. Pharmaceutical quality failures mainly arise from delays in drug approval processes
   D. Speed in drug development is more valuable than adherence to manufacturing standards

3. **Why does the author refer to recent cough syrup-related deaths while discussing the amended drug rules?**
   A. To emphasise that post-pandemic regulations should prioritise commercial efficiency
   B. To argue that all pharmaceutical products should undergo lengthy approval procedures
   C. To suggest that faster drug development is inherently unsafe in modern healthcare
   D. To illustrate how inadequate regulatory oversight can result in fatal public consequences

4. **What type of pronoun is the word "it" in the sentence:**
   "No drug, however speedily produced, is worth the blister it is packaged in.
   A. Personal pronoun only
   B. Demonstrative pronoun type
   C. Relative pronoun form
   D. Reflexive pronoun usage

5. **Identify the sentence with correct subject–verb agreement.**
   A. The amendments aligns with national goals clearly
   B. Manufacturers is required to document processes carefully
   C. The government anticipates faster drug development timelines
   D. Regulatory hurdles creates delays in pharmaceutical research

6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
   He used some **nasty** words during the argument.
   A. Pleasant
   B. Offensive
   C. Lovely
   D. Friendly

7. **Select the most appropriate collocation to fill in the blank.**
   Ujjwal was imprisoned for _____ a crime
   A. involving
   B. committing
   C. undertaking
   D. making

8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given phrase "Catch the eye."**

A. To go unnoticed
B. To attract attention
C. To obscure or hide
D. To dismiss casually

9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Persistent."**
   A. Tenacious
   B. Relentless
   C. Intermittent
   D. Substantive

10. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words**
    Information especially of a biased or misleading nature used to promote a political cause or point of view
    A. welter
    B. Propaganda
    C. Potable
    D. Orchard

11. **Choose the correct spelling of a word meaning 'to express disapproval or disappointment'.**
    A. Reproove
    B. Reprove
    C. Reprovve
    D. Repruve

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
    The question is being answered by Sherry.
    A. Sherry answered the question.
    B. The question was answered by Sherry.
    C. Sherry is answering the question.
    D. The question was being answered by Sherry.

13. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
    A lower interest rate acts as a **stimulus** to encourage investment.
    A. Boost
    B. Hindrance
    C. Barrier
    D. Deterrent

14. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
    While I was walking to the store, my friend calls me and ask for a favour.
    A. for a favour
    B. While I was walking
    C. to the store
    D. my friend calls me and ask

15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Vulnerable."**
    A. Guarded
    B. Fragile
    C. Submissive

D. Feeble

16. **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. A recent report on child labour rescues has found that

A. but it also topped the list of arrests made against the offenders.

B. The state not only carried out the most number of rescue operations in the country

C. Telangana outpaced all other states in pulling children out of unlawful employment in 2024–25.

D. Of the 53,651 children rescued in India during this period, 11,063 were given a new lease of life in Telangana.

A. CADB

B. CDBA

C. DBAC

D. BCAD

17. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution required'.**

Manisha had a great feeling for those who were **junior than** her.

A. No substitution required

B. junior of

C. junior to

D. junior from

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

The cat's entry into the store room was _____.

A. quit

B. quite

C. quiet

D. cute

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

None of these two Principals has been looking after his college well.

A. None of these two

B. Principals has been

C. looking after his college well

D. No error

20. **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.**

as fighters in Russia or (P)/ a civilian shield in Israel, (Q)/  Indians are being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel (R)/ to conflict zones in search of riches (S)

A. QPSR

B. QRPS

C. RQPS

D. PQRS

**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 Cabinet Committee on Security cleared the project to design and develop the Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA) on March 7. This aircraft will be a fifth-generation, medium-weight stealth fighter jet. The Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) is spearheading the project, valued at around Rs 15,000 crore. Under this project, DRDO's Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) will collaborate with various private and public sector agencies to develop the stealth jet and associated technology. It's _____1_____ that approximately five prototypes will be built within a span of five years. The manufacturing of these prototypes will involve the public sector unit Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). This _____2_____ will _____3_____ India into a select group of nations either possessing or developing 5th generation fighter jets.

A fifth-generation fighter jet possesses four primary attributes. Firstly, it boasts stealth capabilities, rendering it nearly invisible to enemy radars due to its minimized radar cross-section. Secondly, it can achieve 'Supercruise', enabling it to fly faster than the speed of sound without _____4_____ fuel-intensive afterburners. Thirdly, it is equipped with advanced avionics, sensors, and network-centric operations. Increasingly, artificial intelligence is being integrated to enhance the pilot-aircraft interface, allowing a single pilot to manage both flight and combat operations. Lastly, it has the ability to _____5_____ adversaries by detecting and engaging targets from considerable distances, facilitated by active electronically scanned array (AESA) radars.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. Associated
    B. Anticipated
    C. Excavated
    D. Incensed

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. Endorsement
    B. Promotion
    C. Separation
    D. Endeavour

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. Propel
    B. Repel
    C. Expel
    D. Exile

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
    A. pointing to
    B. resulting in
    C. relying on
    D. carrying out

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

B. Harm

C. Confirm

D. Outperform

## Answers

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

## Explanations

1. C) **Balancing ease of doing business in pharma with quality control**
   C is correct because the passage focuses on regulatory relaxation to speed up drug development while strongly emphasizing that quality and safety must not be compromised.
   A is incorrect because the passage supports reform, not total removal of regulation.
   B is incorrect because digital platforms are mentioned only as a tool, not the core focus.
   D is incorrect because past failures are cited only as a warning, not as the central idea.

2. A) **Regulatory relaxation is beneficial only if quality oversight mechanisms remain uncompromised**
   The author welcomes regulatory easing but repeatedly warns that quality control must not be sacrificed, indicating conditional support for reform.
   B: Incorrect because the passage explicitly warns that risks remain without oversight.
   C: Incorrect since quality failures are linked to poor oversight, not approval delays.
   D: Incorrect as the author rejects speed if it compromises drug quality.

3. D) **To emphasise that post-pandemic regulations should prioritise commercial efficiency**
   The reference serves as a cautionary example, reinforcing the need for strong quality control even amid regulatory easing.
   A: Incorrect since the concern raised is public safety, not commercial efficiency.
   B: Incorrect because the author does not advocate restoring lengthy procedures.
   C: Incorrect as the author supports speed, but with safeguards.

4. A) **Personal pronoun only**
   A. Correct: "It" replaces the noun drug, so it is a personal pronoun.
   B. Incorrect: Demonstrative pronouns are this, that, these, those, not "it".
   C. Incorrect: Relative pronouns are who, which, that, not "it".
   D. Incorrect: Reflexive pronouns end in -self / -selves (e.g., itself).

5. C) **The government anticipates faster drug development timelines**
   A. Incorrect: Singular subject amendments needs align, not aligns.
   B. Incorrect: Plural subject manufacturers needs are, not is.
   C. Correct: Singular subject government correctly takes anticipates.
   D. Incorrect: Plural subject hurdles needs create, not creates.

6. B) **Nasty** (adjective) – unpleasant, mean, offensive, cruel, vicious गंदा / बुरा

   Synonym: **Offensive** (adjective) – Hurtful, insulting (आपत्तिजनक)

   **Pleasant** (adjective) – Agreeable, enjoyable (सुखद)

   **Lovely** (adjective) – Beautiful, delightful (सुंदर)

   **Friendly** (adjective) – Kind, warm (मित्रवत)

7. B) **Committing'** का use होगा क्योंकि "committing" का अर्थ होता है किसी अपराध को करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि उज्ज्वल एक अपराध करने के लिए जेल में डाला गया

था, इसलिए 'committing' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'involving' का अर्थ है शामिल करना, 'undertaking' का अर्थ है कोई कार्य या जिम्मेदारी लेना, और 'making' का अर्थ है बनाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Committing'** will be used because it means to do a crime. The sentence mentions that Ujjwal was imprisoned for committing a crime, making 'committing' fitting here. Whereas, 'involving' means to include, 'undertaking' means to take on a task or responsibility, and 'making' means to create, which don't fit in this context.

8. B) **Catch the eye** (phrase) – To attract attention; ध्यान आकर्षित करना

9. C) **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuing firmly despite difficulties. लगातार / दृढ़

   Antonym: **Intermittent** (adjective) – Occurring at irregular intervals. रुक-रुक कर होने वाला

   - **Tenacious** – Holding firmly. दृढ़
   - **Relentless** – Unyielding. निर्दय / लगातार
   - **Substantive** – Significant. महत्वपूर्ण

10. B) **Propaganda** (noun) – Information especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view. प्रचार

    - **Welter** (noun) – This term does not correspond to a commonly recognized English word relevant to the context. It seems to be a misspelling or a misinterpretation. हडबडी
    - **Potable** (adjective) – Safe to drink; drinkable. पीने योग्य
    - **Orchard** (noun) – A piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees. बाग

11. B) The correct spelling of 'Reproove' is '**Reprove**' which means "to express disapproval or disappointment" असहमति या निराशा व्यक्त करना.

12. C) **Sherry is answering the question**.
    'Sherry is answering the question.' का use होगा क्योंकि यह passive voice sentence को active voice में बदलते समय present continuous tense में सही structure है। यहाँ subject (Sherry) पहले आता है, फिर verb (is answering), और फिर object (the question)। जबकि Option A में tense को simple past में बदल दिया गया है, जो कि गलत है। Option B में sentence passive voice में ही रहता है और tense past simple में बदल जाता है, जो सही नहीं है। Option D में भी passive voice और tense को past continuous में बदल दिया गया है, जो गलत है।

    - 'Sherry is answering the question.' will be used because it is the correct structure in present continuous tense when converting the passive voice sentence into active voice. Here, the subject (Sherry) comes first, followed by the verb (is answering), and then the object (the question). Whereas Option A changes the tense to simple past, which is incorrect. Option B keeps the sentence in passive voice and changes the tense to past simple, which is not correct. Option D also remains in passive voice and changes the tense to past continuous, which is wrong.

13. A) **Stimulus** (noun) – boost, incentive, encouragement, push, impetus प्रोत्साहन

    Synonym: **Boost** (noun) – Something that lifts or increases (प्रोत्साहन)

    - **Hindrance** (noun) – Obstruction or delay (बाधा)
    - **Barrier** (noun) – Something that blocks (अवरोध)

- **Deterrent** (noun) – Something that discourages (निवारक)

14. D) calls' के बदले **'called'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'was walking' Past Continuous Tense में है, अत: मुख्य Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा। 'ask' के बदले 'asked' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दोनों Actions एक ही समय पर घटित हुए हैं। उदाहरण— While I was walking to the store, my friend called me and asked for a favour.

- **'called'** will be used instead of 'calls' because 'was walking' is in Past Continuous Tense, so the verb in the main clause should also be in Past Tense. 'asked' will be used instead of 'ask' because both actions occurred at the same time. Example— While I was walking to the store, my friend called me and asked for a favour.

15. A) **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed to the possibility of harm or attack; defenseless. असुरक्षित / संवेदनशील

Antonym: **Guarded** (adjective) – Protected, cautious, shielded. संरक्षित / सतर्क

- **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged. नाजुक
- **Submissive** (adjective) – Ready to conform to authority; meek. अधीनस्थ
- **Feeble** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength. कमजोर

16. B) **CDBA**
R starts the sentence with the subject "A recent report on child labour rescues," introducing the main topic. R शुरू करता है क्योंकि यह subject "A recent report" introduce करता है, जो main topic (child labour rescues) को set करता है।
C: C logically follows R because it introduces the main finding of the report: Telangana outpaced other states in rescuing children
D: D comes next because it provides specific data supporting C (number of children rescued in Telangana vs. India).
B: B follows D because it further highlights Telangana's achievements (not just rescues but also arrests)
A: A concludes the paragraph by completing the contrast introduced by B ("not only... but also").
In Hindi:
C, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह report का main finding बताता है: Telangana ने बच्चों को rescue करने में सबसे बेहतर performance किया।
D, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह specific data देता है (Telangana में कितने बच्चे rescue हुए vs. पूरे India में)।
B, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Telangana के achievements को और expand करता है ("not only rescues but also arrests")।
A, B के साथ grammatically जुड़ा है (**"not only... but also"** structure) और paragraph को complete करता है।

17. C) **junior, senior, inferior,** और superior जैसे शब्दों के बाद हमेशा 'to' का use किया जाता है। अतः वाक्य में junior than her के स्थान पर 'junior to her' का use सही होगा। उदाहरण: She is junior to me.

- Words like junior, senior, inferior, and superior are always followed by 'to' for comparison. Hence, in the given sentence, the phrase junior than her should be replaced with 'junior to her'. For example: She is junior to me.

18. C) **Quiet'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि **"quiet"** का अर्थ होता है शांत। sentence में mention किया गया है कि बिल्ली का प्रवेश store room में बिना आवाज के हुआ था, इसलिए 'quiet' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'quit' का अर्थ है छोड़ना, 'quite' का अर्थ है काफी, और 'cute' का अर्थ है प्यारा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

   - **'Quiet'** will be used because it means silent or without noise. The sentence mentions the cat's entry into the store room, implying it was done without making noise, making 'quiet' appropriate here. Whereas, 'quit' means to leave, 'quite' means very or fairly, and 'cute' means attractive or pretty, which don't fit in this context.

19. A) 'None of these two' के बदले **'Neither of these two'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'None' का प्रयोग तीन या अधिक के लिए होता है, जबकि 'Neither' का प्रयोग केवल दो के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—
   (i) Neither of the two candidates is suitable for the job.
   (ii) None of the three students was present.
   इसलिए, सही वाक्य होगा — 'Neither of these two Principals has been looking after his college well.'

   - 'None of these two' should be replaced with 'Neither of these two' because 'None' is used for three or more, whereas 'Neither' is used for only two; like—
   (i) Neither of the two candidates is suitable for the job.
   (ii) None of the three students was present.
   Therefore, the correct sentence would be — 'Neither of these two Principals has been looking after his college well.'

20. D) **PQRS**
   P: "as fighters in Russia or" introduces the idea that Indians are being duped to travel as fighters, which is a specific role they are being tricked into.
   Q: "a civilian shield in Israel," continues the list of roles that Indians are being duped into, adding another specific example to the context set by P.
   R: "Indians are being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel" is the main clause that provides the subject (Indians) and the action (being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel), which is necessary to make sense of the specific roles mentioned in P and Q.
   S: "to conflict zones in search of riches" completes the sentence by explaining the purpose of the travel, which is to go to conflict zones in search of riches.

21. B) **'Anticipated'** का use होगा क्योंकि **"anticipated"** का अर्थ होता है पूर्वानुमानित या प्रत्याशित। Sentence में बताया गया है कि लगभग पांच prototypes बनाए जाएंगे, जो कि एक पूर्वानुमानित योजना का हिस्सा है, इसलिए 'anticipated' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Associated' का अर्थ है संबंधित, 'Excavated' का अर्थ है खोदकर निकालना, और 'Incensed' का अर्थ है बहुत गुस्सा होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

   - 'Anticipated' will be used because it means expected or predicted. The sentence indicates that about five prototypes are expected to be built, which is part of a forecasted plan, making 'anticipated' fitting here. Whereas, 'Associated' means related,

'Excavated' means dug out, and 'Incensed' means very angry, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **'Endeavour'** का use होगा क्योंकि "endeavour" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष लक्ष्य या उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि परियोजना भारत को एक विशेष समूह में शामिल करेगी, जिसमें 5वीं पीढ़ी के लड़ाकू जेट विकसित करने वाले देश शामिल हैं, इसलिए 'endeavour' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Endorsement' का अर्थ है समर्थन देना, 'Promotion' का अर्थ है बढ़ावा देना, और 'Separation' का अर्थ है अलग करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Endeavour' will be used because it means to attempt to achieve a specific goal or objective. The sentence mentions that the project will propel India into a select group of nations developing 5th generation fighter jets, making 'endeavour' fitting here. Whereas, 'Endorsement' means to support, 'Promotion' means to encourage or advance, and 'Separation' means to divide or disconnect, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **'Propel'** का use होगा क्योंकि "propel" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को आगे बढ़ाना या धकेलना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि इस project की मदद से भारत उन चुनिंदा देशों के समूह में शामिल हो जाएगा जो 5th generation fighter jets विकसित कर रहे हैं, इसलिए 'propel' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Repel' का अर्थ है दूर करना या विकर्षित करना, 'Expel' का अर्थ है निकालना या बाहर करना, और 'Exile' का अर्थ है निर्वासन में भेजना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Propel' will be used because it means to drive or push something forward. The sentence mentions that with this project, India will join a select group of nations developing 5th generation fighter jets, making 'propel' fitting here. Whereas, 'Repel' means to drive or force back, 'Expel' means to push out or eject, and 'Exile' means to send into exile, which don't fit in this context
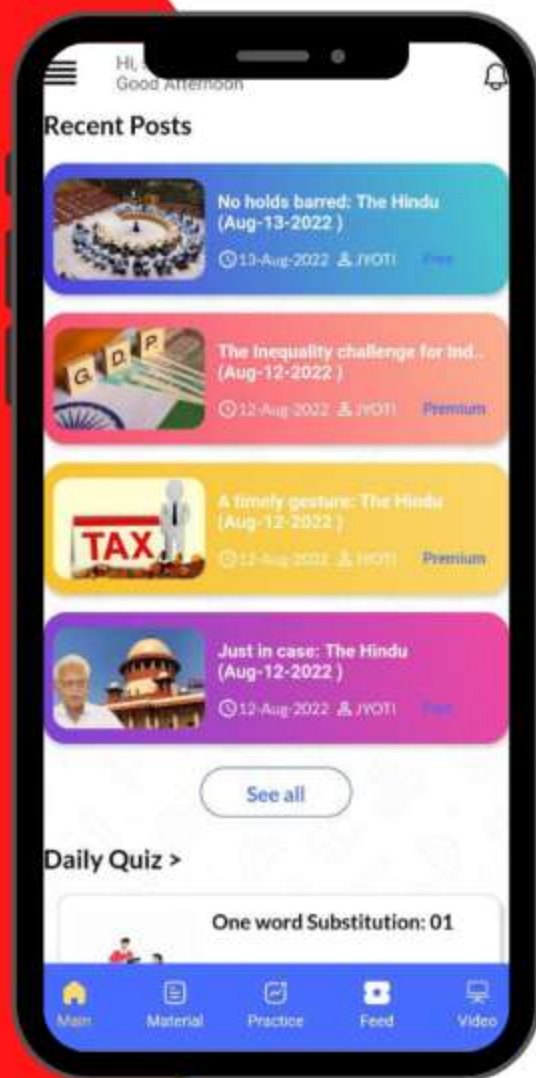
24. C) **"relying on"** ' का use होगा क्योंकि "relying on" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर होना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह जेट बिना fuel-intensive afterburners के ध्वनि की गति से तेज़ उड़ सकता है, इसलिए 'relying on' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि जेट आमतौर पर इस तकनीक पर निर्भर करता है। जबकि 'Pointing to' का अर्थ है इंगित करना, 'Resulting in' का अर्थ है परिणामस्वरूप होना, और 'Carrying out' का अर्थ है क्रियान्वयन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- "relying on" will be used because "relying on" means depending on something. The sentence mentions that the jet can fly faster than the speed of sound without fuel-intensive afterburners, hence 'relying on' is appropriate here as it reflects that the jet typically depends on this technology. Whereas, 'Pointing to' means indicating, 'Resulting in' means as a result of, and 'Carrying out' means executing, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **'Outperform'** का use होगा क्योंकि "outperform" का अर्थ होता है किसी के प्रदर्शन से बेहतर प्रदर्शन करना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि यह विमान दूरी से लक्ष्यों का पता लगाकर उन्हें संलग्न कर सकता है, जिससे 'outperform' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Permit' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, 'Harm' का अर्थ है नुकसान पहुँचाना, और 'Confirm' का अर्थ है पुष्टि करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Outperform' will be used because it means to perform better than someone else. The sentence explains that the jet can detect and engage targets from considerable distances, making 'outperform' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Permit' means to allow, 'Harm' means to cause damage, and 'Confirm' means to verify, which don't fit in this context.