

## A full stop: On the top court, the right to menstrual health and hygiene

**Making** access to menstrual hygiene for girls a fundamental right **is** a big step

The **perspicacious judgment** of the Supreme Court last week **encapsulating** the right to menstrual health and hygiene into the fundamental right to life and **dignity** under Article 21 of the Constitution **is precisely** the kind of **intervention** needed, with all the power of Thor's hammer. A **Bench** of Justices J.B. Pardiwala and R. Mahadevan **wrote** in their **sterling** judgment that takes a rare, rights-based, 360 degree view of the problem: "**Autonomy** can be meaningfully **exercised** only when girl children have access to functional toilets, adequate menstrual products, availability of water, and hygienic **mechanisms** for **disposal**." Shifting the **onus**, the judges called upon the state to make menstrual health accessible to all girls and remove the **triptych** of **stigma**, **stereotyping** and **humiliation** that **girls** who do not have access to these facilities **are** regularly **subject to**. The judges noted that this **violates** the bodily autonomy of **menstruating** girl children. **Terming** it as 'menstrual poverty', the Bench said that it **hinders** menstruating girls from exercising their right to education with dignity equal to their male **counterparts**, or students who can afford sanitary products. The Court ordered States and Union Territories to ensure that every school has functional, gender-segregated toilets, and wrote in **punitive** action for **non-compliance**. The state will be **held accountable** if government-run schools did not **comply**, and private schools can be **derecognised**.

The **lack** of access to health-care products during menstruation, even clean water and toilets, **arises** from a clear, **gendered** lack of **equity**. While the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5 data claim that the percentage of women aged 15-24 years using hygienic methods during their menstrual cycles has risen to 77.3% in NFHS-5 from 57.6% in NFHS-4, it still leaves about a fourth of all women of eligible age in the country **adrift**, without support. While the **Ministry** of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan **has** said that it has developed guidelines on menstrual hygiene management for creating awareness in rural areas, implementation has always been **patchy** and the energy is project-based, not **sustained**. **Fragmented**, though well-meaning, efforts by non-governmental organisations have formed the bulk of interventions for years now, but the **ability** to **erase** the stigma **requires** a larger force to act. With the judgment there is finally a chance of that happening. **Commitment** from a policy and financial **perspective** alone can **ensure** menstrual hygiene for all young girls and women and enable them to achieve their full **potential**. As the judges said, inspired by the **motto** of The Pad Project: "A period should end a sentence, not a girl's education."

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Perspicacious** (adjective) – insightful, discerning, shrewd, perceptive, sagacious  
कुशाग्र या तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि वाला
2. **Encapsulate** (verb) – summarize, condense, epitomize, embody, manifest संक्षिप्त करना या समाहित करना
3. **Dignity** (noun) – honour, nobility, self-respect, poise, stature गरिमा या मर्यादा
4. **Precisely** (adverb) – exactly, accurately, strictly, specifically, correctly सटीक रूप से
5. **Intervention** (noun) – interference, mediation, involvement, arbitration, intercession हस्तक्षेप
6. **Bench** (noun) – court, tribunal, judges, panel, judiciary न्यायाधीशों की पीठ
7. **Sterling** (adjective) – excellent, outstanding, splendid, exemplary, first-rate शानदार या उत्कृष्ट
8. **Autonomy** (noun) – independence, self-rule, sovereignty, freedom, liberty स्वायत्तता
9. **Exercise** (verb) – utilize, employ, wield, apply, exert उपयोग करना
10. **Mechanism** (noun) – process, procedure, system, method, apparatus तंत्र या कार्यप्रणाली
11. **Disposal** (noun) – removal, discarding, clearance, ejection, dumping निपटान
12. **Onus** (noun) – burden, responsibility, liability, obligation, duty जिम्मेदारी या दायित्व
13. **Triptych** (noun) – trio, trilogy, triplet, set-of-three, triad तीन चीजों का समूह
14. **Stigma** (noun) – disgrace, shame, dishonour, blemish, taint सामाजिक बुराई
15. **Stereotype** (noun) – cliché, convention, pattern, standard, categorization रूढ़िबद्ध धारणा
16. **Humiliation** (noun) – embarrassment, mortification, disgrace, shame, indignity अपमान
17. **Subject to** (phrasal verb) – likely to experience or suffer from something, especially something unpleasant के अधीन या प्रभावित होना
18. **Violate** (verb) – breach, infringe, transgress, defy, disobey उल्लंघन करना
19. **Menstruate** (verb) – undergo menses, bleed, discharge, have a period, cycle मासिक धर्म होना
20. **Term** (verb) – name, call, entitle, label, designate पुकारना या नाम देना

21. **Hinder** (verb) – obstruct, impede, hamper, block, thwart बाधा डालना या रोकना
22. **Counterpart** (noun) – equivalent, peer, equal, match, parallel समकक्ष
23. **Punitive** (adjective) – disciplinary, penal, corrective, punishing, retaliatory दंडात्मक
24. **Non-compliance** (noun) – disobedience, defiance, violation, failure, infringement अवज्ञा या अनुपालन न करना
25. **Held accountable** (phrase) – to be forced to explain something you did and take the blame if it was wrong जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाना
26. **Comply** (verb) – obey, adhere, conform, follow, abide पालन करना
27. **Derecognise** (verb) – withdraw– recognition, disqualify, cancel, invalidate, ban मान्यता रद्द करना
28. **Gendered** (adjective) – biased, unequal, discriminatory, sex-based, partisan लिंग आधारित
29. **Equity** (noun) – fairness, justice, impartiality, egalitarianism, objectivity न्यायसंगतता या निष्पक्षता
30. **Adrift** (adjective) – aimless, wandering, unsettled, lost, directionless बेसहारा या दिशाहीन
31. **Patchy** (adjective) – uneven, irregular, inconsistent, sporadic, erratic बिखरा हुआ या अनिश्चित
32. **Sustained** (adjective) – continuous, steady, prolonged, constant, persistent निरंतर या सतत
33. **Fragmented** (adjective) – broken, disconnected, disjointed, divided, shattered खंडित या बिखरा हुआ
34. **Erase** (verb) – obliterate, eliminate, abolish, delete, expunge मिटा देना
35. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, devotion, pledge, assurance, promise प्रतिबद्धता
36. **Perspective** (noun) – outlook, viewpoint, standpoint, angle, context परिप्रेक्ष्य या दृष्टिकोण
37. **Potential** (noun) – capability, capacity, ability, possibility, talent क्षमता
38. **Motto** (noun) – slogan, maxim, proverb, catchphrase, adage आदर्श वाक्य

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court has recognized the right to menstrual health and hygiene as a fundamental right under Article 21 (right to life and dignity).
2. The judgment is described as a powerful, "Thor's hammer"-like intervention that takes a comprehensive, rights-based view.
3. It asserts that true autonomy for girls requires access to functional toilets, menstrual products, water, and hygienic disposal mechanisms.
4. The onus is placed on the state to make menstrual health accessible to all girls.
5. The Court mandates the removal of the "trilogy of stigma, stereotyping and humiliation" faced by girls lacking these facilities.
6. Denial of these facilities is identified as a violation of bodily autonomy for menstruating girls.
7. The Bench coined the term '**menstrual poverty**' to describe this deprivation.
8. Menstrual poverty hinders girls' right to education with dignity, creating inequality with male peers or affluent students.
9. A direct order was issued: all States and Union Territories must ensure functional, gender-segregated toilets in every school.
10. The judgment prescribes **punitive action** for non-compliance: accountability for government schools and potential derecognition for private schools.
11. The root cause is identified as a clear "gendered lack of equity."
12. Despite NFHS-5 data showing improved usage of hygienic methods (77.3%), about **one-fourth of eligible women still lack support**.
13. Existing government efforts (e.g., under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan) are criticized as patchy, project-based, and lacking sustained energy.
14. While NGOs have led well-meaning interventions, the scale of erasing stigma requires the larger force of state commitment.
15. The editorial concludes that only sustained **policy and financial commitment** can ensure universal menstrual hygiene, allowing girls to achieve their full potential, aligning with the motto: "A period should end a sentence, not a girl's education."

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based****[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and dismissive
  - B. Appreciative and assertive
  - C. Neutral and descriptive
  - D. Emotional and sentimental
2. **Which inference is most strongly supported by the Supreme Court's judgment discussed in the passage?**
  - A. Legal recognition alone can gradually eliminate menstrual stigma
  - B. Infrastructure access is essential for meaningful bodily autonomy
  - C. Educational inequality results mainly from cultural attitudes
  - D. Non-governmental efforts are sufficient to address menstrual poverty
3. **According to the passage, what concrete consequence can private schools face for non-compliance?**
  - A. Mandatory fines imposed through periodic judicial monitoring
  - B. Temporary suspension of public funding support
  - C. Derecognition under statutory educational regulatory frameworks
  - D. Compulsory reporting to health administration authorities
4. **Why does the Supreme Court's judgment treat menstrual health and hygiene as a constitutional issue rather than merely a welfare concern?**
  - A. Because it directly affects bodily autonomy, dignity, and equal access to education under Article Twenty One
  - B. Because it improves sanitation infrastructure outcomes and reduces long term public health expenditure nationwide
  - C. Because it aligns national health policies with international development and gender equality frameworks
  - D. Because it supports non governmental organisations working independently to distribute hygiene products
5. **The Supreme Court's use of the term "menstrual poverty" primarily highlights the \_\_\_\_\_ that prevents girls from exercising educational and bodily autonomy equally.**
  - A. systemic deprivation of sanitation facilities and menstrual resources rooted in structural gender inequity
  - B. cultural discomfort surrounding biological processes caused by traditional societal belief systems
  - C. administrative inefficiency resulting from decentralised policy execution across different regions
  - D. temporary economic hardship experienced by families during periods of financial instability
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The news of victory will surely prompt celebrations across the nation.

  - A. Trigger
  - B. Delay
  - C. Halt
  - D. Prevent
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

- Lead up the garden
- A. Motivate someone positively
  - B. Deceive someone deliberately
  - C. Remind someone repeatedly
  - D. Handle situation carefully
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Upheaval."**
- A. Allusion
  - B. Tenure
  - C. Tranquillity
  - D. Genesis
9. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**  
The disease still carries a social **stigama**.
- A. stigma
  - B. stigama
  - C. stigmea
  - D. stigamae
10. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**  
One who collects coins
- A. Bibliophile
  - B. Enthusiast
  - C. Philatelist
  - D. Numismatist
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**  
"Hercules," said the Goddess of Virtue, "I offer myself to you because I know you are descended from the gods and that you have given proofs of that by your love of virtue."
- A. The Goddess of Virtue told Hercules that she offers herself to him because she knows he is descended from the gods and has given proofs by his love of virtue.
  - B. The Goddess of Virtue told Hercules that she offered herself to him because she knew he was descended from the gods and that he had given proofs of that by his love of virtue.
  - C. The Goddess of Virtue said Hercules that she offered herself to him as she know he is descended from the gods and had given proof by his love of virtue.
  - D. The Goddess of Virtue said to Hercules that she offers herself because he had descended from gods and has given proofs by loving virtue.
12. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**  
The Health Minister has been discharged from the hospital, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- A. hadn't
  - B. hasn't
  - C. haven't
  - D. didn't
13. **Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.**  
Employees receive a performance review at the end of each quarter.  
Based on performance, goals are set for the next quarter.  
Feedback is provided during the review session.  
The employees then work towards meeting the set targets.

- A. 1-3-2-4  
B. 3-2-1-4  
C. 4-1-3-2  
D. 1-2-3-4
14. **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**  
She is one of the best singer in the city.  
A. one of the best singer  
B. She is  
C. in the city.  
D. No error
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Malicious  
A. Benevolent  
B. Sporadic  
C. Auxiliary  
D. Ornamental
16. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**  
He is more wiser than his brother.  
A. very wise than  
B. more wise than  
C. wiser to his brother  
D. wiser than his brother
17. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**  
Neither the projection of growth nor the estimation of deficit trends (1) / appear to have accounted for the liquidity constraints (2) / that small-scale enterprises face (3) / during cyclical downturns in demand. (4)  
A. (1)  
B. (2)  
C. (3)  
D. (4)
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The patient's family had to go through a lot of trouble to \_\_\_\_\_ her into a hospital.  
A. join  
B. admit  
C. access  
D. Permit
19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**  
She often sat by the river to **wonder** about the mysteries of life.  
A. Ignore  
B. Speculate  
C. Overlook  
D. Neglect
20. **Change the following from active to passive:**  
They had not been considering alternative scenarios sufficiently.

- A. Alternative scenarios had not had been considered sufficiently.
- B. Alternative scenarios were not being considered sufficiently.
- C. Alternative scenarios had not considered sufficiently.
- D. Alternative scenarios had not been being considered sufficiently.

**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.**

Cities are the great havens for knowledge, culture, and social life. Vibrant cultures are found in cities because it takes a \_\_\_1\_\_\_ population to support museums, concert halls, sports teams, and night-life districts. Cities also offer rich social opportunities. People in rural areas enjoy only limited social opportunities because \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the small local population. City dwellers can choose their friends and mates from among a large number of people of \_\_\_3\_\_\_ interests and inclinations. We are not likely to abandon the city as a \_\_\_4\_\_\_ institution, but we need to make sure that our transport arrangements do not \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the 'city's' other functions.

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

- A. lazy
- B. large
- C. dumb
- D. small

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

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

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

- A. similar
- B. declining
- C. wasteful
- D. feigning

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

- A. educational
- B. psychological
- C. religious
- D. cultural

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

- A. help
- B. support
- C. damage
- D. boost



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. B) **Critical and dismissive**

The passage strongly praises the Supreme Court's judgment using words like "perspicacious," "sterling judgment," and powerful metaphors such as "Thor's hammer." At the same time, it forcefully asserts the need for state accountability and sustained policy commitment, making the tone both appreciative and firm.

A: Incorrect because the passage does not criticize or belittle the judgment; instead, it endorses and applauds it.

C: Incorrect because the language is opinionated, evaluative, and persuasive rather than neutral reporting.

D: Incorrect because, although the issue is sensitive, the argument is grounded in legal reasoning, data, and policy analysis rather than sentimentality

### 2. B) **Infrastructure access is essential for meaningful bodily autonomy**

The judgment explicitly links autonomy with access to toilets, water, menstrual products, and disposal mechanisms, showing that rights become meaningful only through material support.

A is incorrect because the passage stresses enforcement and infrastructure, not mere legal symbolism.

C is incorrect since the Court identifies structural deprivation, not only cultural attitudes.

D is incorrect because NGO efforts are described as fragmented and insufficient alone.

### 3. C) **Derecognition under statutory educational regulatory frameworks**

The passage clearly states that private schools can be derecognised if they fail to comply with the Court's directions.

A is incorrect because fines are not mentioned as punishment.

B is incorrect since public funding applies to government schools.

D is incorrect as no reporting requirement is stated.

### 4. A) **Because it directly affects bodily autonomy, dignity, and equal access to education under Article Twenty One**

The passage clearly frames menstrual health as inseparable from bodily autonomy, dignity, and the right to life under Article 21, making it a constitutional obligation, not a discretionary welfare measure.

B focuses on economic and infrastructural benefits, which are secondary effects, not the Court's constitutional reasoning

C introduces international alignment, which is not the basis of the Court's legal justification in the passage

D misplaces responsibility on NGOs, whereas the judgment explicitly shifts accountability to the State

### 5. A) **systemic deprivation of sanitation facilities and menstrual resources rooted in structural gender inequity**

The phrase “menstrual poverty” in the passage refers to systemic, gender-based deprivation of essential facilities and products, which directly obstructs education, dignity, and autonomy.

B addresses stigma alone, whereas the term encompasses material and structural deprivation

C limits the issue to governance failure, ignoring the deeper rights-based inequality emphasized

D wrongly treats the issue as temporary economic difficulty, not a persistent structural injustice

6. A) **Prompt** (verb) – spur, trigger, provoke, lead to, nudge प्रेरित करना  
Synonym: **Trigger** (verb) – to cause something to happen (प्रेरित करना)

**Delay** (verb) – to postpone or make late (विलंब करना)

**Halt** (verb) – to stop suddenly (रोक देना)

**Prevent** (verb) – to stop from happening (रोकना)

7. B) **Lead up the garden** (idiom) – Deceive someone deliberately किसी को जानबूझकर धोखा देना

8. C) **Tranquillity**

**Upheaval** (noun) – turmoil, disruption, chaos. उथल-पुथल

Antonym: **Tranquillity** – peace, calmness. शांति

• **Allusion** (noun) – indirect reference. संकेत

• **Tenure** (noun) – period of holding a position. कार्यकाल

• **Genesis** (noun) – origin, beginning. उत्पत्ति

9. A) The correct spelling of ‘stigama’ is ‘**stigma**’ which means “shame, disgrace, कलंक / धब्बा”.

10. D) **Numismatist** (noun) – One who collects coins नाणासंग्राहक

**Bibliophile** (noun) – a person who has a great love for books. पुस्तकप्रेमी

**Enthusiast** (noun) – a person who is very interested in and involved with a particular subject or activity. उत्साही

**Philatelist** (noun) – a person who collects or studies stamps. टपाल टिकट संग्राहक

11. B) **The Goddess of Virtue told Hercules that she offered herself to him because she knew he was** descended from the gods and that he had given proofs of that by his love of virtue.

Reporting verb in past → backshift: offer → offered, know → knew, are descended → was descended, have given → had given.

हिंदी: रिपोर्टिंग क्रिया said/told (past) होने से काल-परिवर्तन—offer→offered, know→knew, are→was, have given→had given।

said to → told + object (Hercules).

हिंदी: said to की जगह told + object (Hercules) सही है।

Pronoun shift: I → she, you → he, myself → herself.

हिंदी: सर्वनाम परिवर्तन—I→she, you→he, myself→herself।

अर्थ व संरचना ज्यों-की-त्यों बनी रहती है (“that... and that...” दोनों clauses को बनाए रखता है)।

Why the others are wrong (quick):

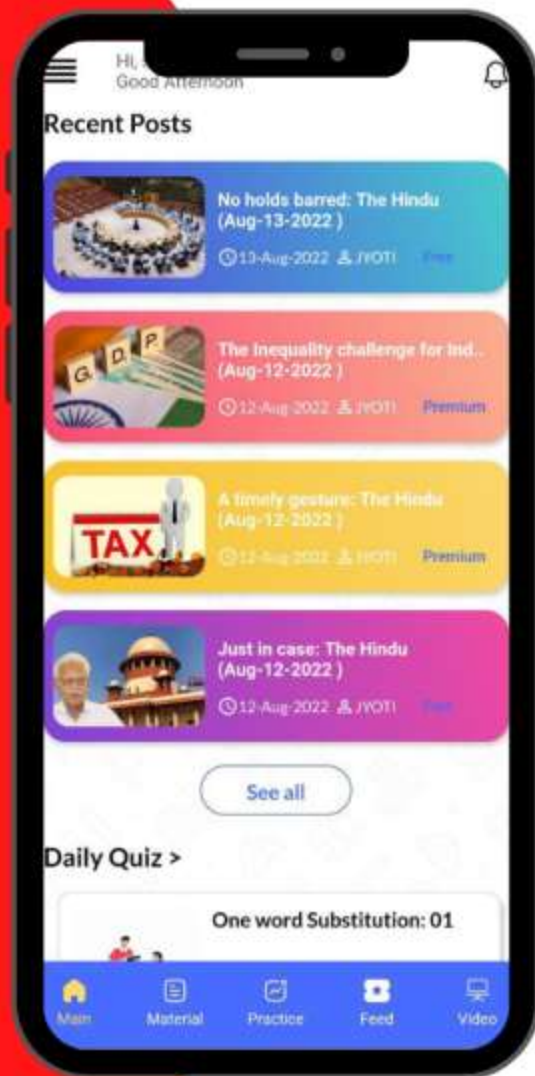
A: कोई backshift नहीं (offers/knows/is/has), इसलिए गलत।

C: "said Hercules" गलत; know present रखा; "had given proof" (singular) और संरचना असंगत।  
 D: mixed tenses (offers/has given) + had descended अर्थ बदलता है; awkward "by loving virtue"; "said to ... that" से बेहतर told होता।

12. B) **Hasn't** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence present perfect tense में है, जैसा कि "has been discharged" से इंगित होता है। प्रश्नों और नकारात्मक वाक्यों में, हम tense और subject (यहाँ Health Minister, जो तीसरे व्यक्ति एकवचन है) के अनुसार "hasn't" का प्रयोग करते हैं
- Hasn't should be used because the sentence is in the present perfect tense, as indicated by "has been discharged". In questions and negatives, we use "hasn't" to match the tense and subject (the Health Minister, which is third person singular)
13. A) **1-3-2-4**  
 In English:  
 1 starts the paragraph by stating that employees receive a performance review at the end of each quarter.  
 3 follows, explaining that feedback is provided during the review session.  
 2 comes next, showing that based on this performance and feedback, goals are set for the next quarter.  
 4 concludes by stating that employees then work towards meeting the set targets.  
 In Hindi:  
 • 1 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि प्रत्येक quarter के अंत में employees का performance review होता है।  
 • 3 इसके बाद आता है, जो बताता है कि review session के दौरान feedback दिया जाता है।  
 • 2 अगला आता है, जिसमें बताया गया है कि performance के आधार पर अगले quarter के लिए goals तय किए जाते हैं।  
 • 4 अंतिम sentence है, जो बताता है कि employees तय किए गए targets को पूरा करने की दिशा में काम करते हैं।
14. A) 'singer' के बदले **'singers'** आएगा क्योंकि 'one of the + plural noun' संरचना में संज्ञा हमेशा plural होती है; जैसे—  
 She is one of the best singers in the city.  
 • 'singer' should be replaced with 'singers' because after 'one of the', the noun must always be plural; Like—  
 She is one of the best singers in the city.
15. A) **Malicious** (adjective) – Harmful, spiteful, malevolent, wicked. दुर्भावनापूर्ण  
 Antonym: **Benevolent** (adjective) – Kind, well-meaning, generous. परोपकारी / शुभचिंतक
- **Sporadic** (adjective) – Occasional, irregular. छिटपुट
  - **Auxiliary** (adjective) – Supporting, additional. सहायक
  - **Ornamental** (adjective) – Decorative. सजावटी
16. D) 'more wiser than his brother' के बदले **'wiser than his brother'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "wiser" स्वयं Comparative Degree है। Comparative के साथ "more" का प्रयोग करना व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत होता है (Double Comparative)।

- 'wiser than his brother' will be used instead of 'more wiser than his brother' because "wiser" is already a comparative form of "wise". Using "more" again makes it grammatically incorrect. The other options either have wrong comparison structure or incorrect preposition usage.
17. B) 'appear' के बदले **'appears'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Neither...nor के साथ verb निकटतम subject के अनुसार लगता है, और यहाँ निकटतम subject "the estimation" singular है; जैसे— Neither the teacher nor the student was present.
- 'appears' will be used instead of 'appear' because with Neither...nor, the verb agrees with the nearest subject, which is singular here ("the estimation").
18. B) **admit** का use होगा क्योंकि "admit" का अर्थ होता है किसी को अस्पताल में भर्ती करना या स्वीकार करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि मरीज के परिवार को उसे अस्पताल में भर्ती करवाने में बहुत मुश्किल हुई, इसलिए 'admit' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Join' का अर्थ है जुड़ना, 'Access' का अर्थ है पहुँच प्राप्त करना, और 'Permit' का अर्थ है अनुमति देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- 'admit' should be used because it means to register or accept someone into a hospital. The sentence mentions that the patient's family had to go through a lot of trouble to get her admitted into a hospital, making 'admit' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Join' means to become a member or part of something, 'Access' means to gain entry or approach, and 'Permit' means to allow, which don't fit in this context
19. B) **Wonder** (verb) – ponder, question, marvel, speculate, muse आश्चर्य करना  
Synonym: **Speculate** (verb) – to think or reflect deeply (विचार करना)
- **Ignore** (verb) – to pay no attention to (नज़रअंदाज़ करना)
  - **Overlook** (verb) – to fail to notice (अनदेखा करना)
  - **Neglect** (verb) – to disregard or omit (उपेक्षा करना)
20. D) **Alternative scenarios had not been being considered sufficiently.**  
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense बनाए रखना आवश्यक होता है।  
Active वाक्य में "They" Subject है, "had not been considering" Verb (Past Perfect Continuous) है और "alternative scenarios" Object है।  
Passive में बदलने पर Object "Alternative scenarios" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "had not been being considered" (Past Perfect Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by them" का प्रयोग वैकल्पिक होने के कारण छोड़ा गया 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 while strictly maintaining the same tense.  
In this sentence, "They" (Subject), "had not been considering" (Verb – Past Perfect Continuous), and "alternative scenarios" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "Alternative scenarios" (Subject) and "had not been being considered" (Passive Verb – Past Perfect Continuous) in the passive voice.

21. B) '**Large**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "large" का अर्थ होता है बड़ा या विशाल, जो कि एक बड़े जनसंख्या समूह को समर्थन देने के संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Lazy' का अर्थ है आलसी, 'Dumb' का अर्थ है मूर्ख, और 'Small' का अर्थ है छोटा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Large' should be used because it means big or vast, which fits in the context of supporting a large population group. Whereas, 'Lazy' means idle, 'Dumb' means foolish, and 'Small' means small, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) '**of**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "of" का अर्थ होता है कुछ का हिस्सा होना या किसी से संबंधित होना। जबकि 'off' का अर्थ है कुछ से दूर होना, 'with' का अर्थ है किसी के साथ होना, और 'for' का अर्थ है किसी के लिए होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'of' should be used because it means being a part of or related to something. Whereas, 'off' means being away from something, 'with' means being together with someone, and 'for' means intended for someone, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) '**Similar**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "similar" का अर्थ होता है समान रुचियों और प्रवृत्तियों वाले लोगों में से चुनना। जबकि 'Declining' का अर्थ है घटते हुए, 'Wasteful' का अर्थ है व्यर्थ या अपव्ययी, और 'Feigning' का अर्थ है ढोंग करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Similar' should be used because it means to choose from among a large number of people of similar interests and inclinations. Whereas, 'Declining' means decreasing, 'Wasteful' means extravagant or inefficient, and 'Feigning' means pretending, which don't fit in this context.
24. D) '**Cultural**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "cultural" का अर्थ है सांस्कृतिक, जो शहरों के प्रमुख पहलुओं में से एक है। जबकि 'educational' का अर्थ है शैक्षिक, 'psychological' का अर्थ है मानसिक, और 'religious' का अर्थ है धार्मिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Cultural' should be used because it means related to culture, which is a key aspect of cities. Whereas, 'educational' means related to education, 'psychological' means related to the mind, and 'religious' means related to religion, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) '**Damage**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "damage" का अर्थ होता है नुकसान पहुँचाना। जबकि 'help' का अर्थ है मदद करना, 'support' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, और 'boost' का अर्थ है बढ़ावा देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Damage' should be used because it means to harm. Whereas, 'help' means to assist, 'support' means to back, and 'boost' implies to increase, which don't fit in this context.



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