Women's health: Why early detection matters

Fibroid uterus is a condition that affects a wide segment of women. They are **benign tumours** of the uterus which can cause heavy menstrual bleeding, abdominal pain, or lower abdominal pressure. Though awareness about fibroids is **picking up**, mainly in urban and semi-urban areas, early **diagnosis** and management remain a major concern.

Whether it is young women struggling with fertility or older women facing heavy bleeding and **anaemia**, fibroids often go unnoticed until symptoms **worsen**. This can be very **traumatic** for young women who want to start a family, as untreated fibroids can damage **fertility**. **Fibroids** also **impact** women over 45 years, with many suffering from pain, heavy menstruation, or anaemia. They need immediate attention and treatment so that **complications** can be prevented. Early **diagnosis** through regular **follow-ups** and imaging tests like ultrasound **can** totally change the treatment **outcome**.

Fibroids are usually treated with surgery. Laparoscopic surgery is nowadays commonly practised in all hospitals. It is less **invasive**, with smaller **incisions**, and women recover fast.

However, in big hospitals, **an increased number** of robotic surgeries **are** being done, with even more accuracy, specifically for women with large or multiple fibroids. Not only does surgery cure symptoms, but it also increases **the likelihood of conception** for women who desire children and provides relief and improved quality of life for women of a specific age as well.

These **advanced** techniques have made fibroid treatment safer, and they reduce blood loss, shorten hospital stay, and allow women to return to work and family duties quickly.

Some hospitals are also using advanced technologies like 3D imaging during surgery to ensure that the procedure is very **precise**. The main challenge is to make these modern options available not just in metro cities but also in tier-2 and tier-3 towns, so that more women can benefit without delay. **The challenge**, however, **lies** with access to facilities that use modern technology. While specialised surgeries are available in urban hospitals, they remain largely **inaccessible** in rural areas. This raises the need to train doctors at primary health care centres in understanding the symptoms of fibroids and referring patients to the nearest city hospital for treatment.

Fibroids can affect women of any age, and the causes may **vary** from hormonal changes to genetics. However, early treatment is important in all cases. In some **instances**, doctors may initially prescribe medication to manage the symptoms if they are not very **severe** or if the fibroid is very small, **in addition to** regular scanning to monitor it.

Sometimes, medication or hormonal therapy can help control bleeding or pain. Surgery is usually considered only when the fibroid is large, painful, or affecting fertility. Generally, when women hear about a fibroid, they panic. However, it needs to be understood that treatment is available, but it may depend on the type and size of the fibroid. **In conclusion**, while more women are becoming aware of

fibroids or rasauli, as it is commonly called, especially in urban areas, the real challenge remains timely diagnosis and access to proper treatment.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Fibroid uterus** (noun) – non-cancerous growths that develop in or on the uterus. रसौली

2. **Benign** (adjective) – non-cancerous, harmless, non-malignant, safe, non-invasive सौम्य

3. **Tumour** (noun) – an abnormal mass of tissue that may be solid or fluid-filled. गांठ

4. **Pick up** (phrasal verb) – increase, improve, gain momentum, accelerate, grow बढ़ना

5. **Diagnosis** (noun) – identification, detection, recognition, determination निदान

6. **Anaemia** (noun) – a condition marked by a deficiency of red blood cells or haemoglobin. एनीमिया

7. **Worsen** (verb) – deteriorate, aggravate, escalate, intensify, decline बिगड़ना

8. **Traumatic** (adjective) – distressing, shocking, upsetting, painful, harrowing दर्दनाक

9. **Fertility** (noun) – the ability to conceive children or produce offspring. प्रजनन क्षमता

10. **Complication** (noun) – problem, difficulty, setback, intricacy, complexity जटिलता

11. **Follow-ups** (noun) – subsequent checks, ongoing monitoring, reviews, aftercare अनुवर्ती जांच

12. **Outcome** (noun) – result, effect, consequence, upshot, end-result परिणाम

13. **Invasive** (adjective) – involving entry into the body, intrusive, penetrating आक्रामक

14. **Incision** (noun) – cut, slit, surgical opening, gash चीरा

15. **The likelihood of** (phrase) – the probability of, the chance of, the possibility of की संभावना

16. **Conception** (noun) – becoming pregnant, fertilization, inception of pregnancy गर्भधारण

17. **Advanced** (adjective) – modern, sophisticated, state-of-the-art, cutting-edge उन्नत

18. **Precise** (adjective) – accurate, exact, specific, meticulous, careful सटीक

19. **Lie** (verb) – exist, reside, be present, be found, be situated निहित होना

20. **Inaccessible** (adjective) – unreachable, unavailable, out of reach, unattainable दुर्गम

21. **Vary** (verb) – differ, change, fluctuate, range, diverge भिन्न होना

22. **Instance** (noun) – example, case, occurrence, occasion, event उदाहरण

23. **Severe** (adjective) – serious, acute, extreme, intense, grave गंभीर

24. **In addition to** (phrase) – besides, as well as, along with, furthermore, moreover के अलावा

25. **In conclusion** (phrase) – finally, to sum up, in summary, ultimately, lastly अंत में

Summary of the Editorial

1. Fibroid uterus is a common non-cancerous (benign) tumour in women that can cause heavy menstrual bleeding, abdominal pain, and pelvic pressure.
2. Awareness about fibroids is increasing, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas, but early detection and timely management remain major challenges.
3. Delayed diagnosis often worsens symptoms and can severely affect women's fertility and quality of life.
4. Young women may struggle with infertility if fibroids are untreated, as they can interfere with conception and pregnancy.
5. Older women (above 45 years) often suffer from pain, heavy bleeding, or anaemia due to fibroids, which require immediate medical attention.
6. Regular check-ups and imaging tests like ultrasound can help in early diagnosis, leading to better treatment outcomes.
7. Surgery remains the most common form of treatment for fibroids, with laparoscopic surgery now widely used due to its less invasive nature and faster recovery.
8. Robotic surgeries are increasingly performed in larger hospitals, providing greater precision, especially for large or multiple fibroids.
9. These advanced surgical methods reduce blood loss, shorten hospital stays, and help women return quickly to normal life and work.
10. Some hospitals also use 3D imaging technology during surgery for enhanced precision and safety.
11. The main challenge is to make these modern surgical options accessible beyond metro cities, especially in tier-2 and tier-3 towns.
12. Rural women face limited access to specialised treatment, highlighting the need to train doctors at primary health centres to identify symptoms and refer patients promptly.
13. Fibroids can affect women of any age, and causes may include hormonal imbalances or genetic factors.
14. In mild cases, medications or hormonal therapy can be prescribed to manage pain and bleeding, while surgery is reserved for large or fertility-affecting fibroids.
15. Overall, while awareness about fibroids (locally called rasauli) is improving, the key issues remain early detection, timely intervention, and equitable access to modern medical facilities for all women.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the major challenge in ensuring effective fibroid treatment for women across India?**
   A. Lack of awareness about fibroids among women in cities   **[Editorial Page]**
   B. Limited access to modern medical facilities in rural areas
   C. High cost of robotic surgeries in private hospitals
   D. Poor availability of doctors trained in laparoscopy

2. **Why is early detection of fibroids considered important according to the passage**
   A. It helps women avoid all forms of surgery completely
   B. It eliminates the risk of developing fibroids in the future
   C. It guarantees complete recovery without any treatment
   D. It ensures timely management and prevents complications

3. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about fibroids EXCEPT that—**
   A. They can cause heavy menstrual bleeding and abdominal pain.
   B. They are cancerous growths in the uterus that require immediate surgery.
   C. They may lead to fertility issues in younger women.
   D. They can be treated through minimally invasive or robotic surgeries.

4. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of—**
   A. Limiting fibroid surgeries only to large hospitals.
   B. Increasing access to modern surgical technologies in rural areas.
   C. Encouraging women to avoid surgery altogether.
   D. Discouraging the use of robotic surgeries due to cost.

5. **Choose the option that gives the ANTONYM of the word 'benign' as used in the passage.**
   A. Precise
   B. Mild
   C. Malignant
   D. Harmless

6. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
   If I was the king, / I would change the face / of my country. / No error
   A. If I was the king,
   B. I would change the face
   C. of my country.
   D. No error

7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
   A paper tiger
   A. A person or thing that appears threatening but is ineffectual
   B. To threaten someone but do no harm
   C. Environmental protection paperwork
   D. To speak to people in a roaring voice

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
   A biography is _____ person's life history.
   A. about a
   B. about

C. for a

D. with a

9. **Choose the option most similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

Please do not **interfere** with my work.

A. meddle

B. help

C. object

D. copy

10. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence**

Milk is an easily-spoiled item that needs to be refrigerated to prevent it from spoiling.

A. Decomposable

B. Elusive

C. Refined

D. Perishable

11. **Choose the option most opposite in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

They decided to **embellish** the dress with imported ribbons.

A. dishonour

B. demolish

C. spoil

D. suffice

12. **Choose the option most similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

This job is very **tedious**.

A. tiresome

B. dull

C. interesting

D. exciting

13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

P. The reprimand by the Punjab and Haryana High Court has exposed glaring mismanagement in the Punjab Government's financial priorities, especially its indulgence in luxury spending while healthcare obligations remain unmet

Q. the state has failed to release these funds to hospitals, which means it owes medical institutions Rs 500 crore

R. Despite receiving Rs 350 crore from the Union Government under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme,

S. The state has been unpardonably negligent about public health despite hospitals across Punjab struggling to provide adequate care to patients due to financial constraints

A. SPQR

B. PRQS

C. PSQR

D. QPSR

14. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

I look / forward to meet you / in future. / No error

A. I look

B. forward to meet you

C. in future.

D. No error

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

How long have you been _____ these contact lenses?

A. seeing

B. wearing

C. swimming

D. prevailing

16. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence**

To stay productive, she set aside **a fixed period of time that you spend doing something** each day, such as reading or exercising

A. Term

B. Stint

C. Spell

D. Stretch

17. **Choose the option most opposite in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

He wanted to **inaugurate** the project right on schedule.

A. terminate

B. inculcate

C. facilitate

D. ameliorate

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

Say your piece

A. Speak but don't listen

B. Speak in a talkative manner

C. Make your argument piece by piece

D. Express your opinion

19. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

Literature remains the interest of a minority / and the majority has chosen to ignore those aspects of language / which, at school they were told to value highly. / No error

A. Literature remains the interest of a minority

B. and the majority has chosen to ignore those aspects of language

C. which, at school they were told to value highly

D. No error

20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Ms. Khedkar has unwittingly exposed the chinks or rather the gaping holes in the system
B. India has a huge task at hand in restoring the image of the civil services, institutions of higher learning, as well as the organisations responsible for these national-level selections
C. When seen along with the National Eligibility-Cum-Entrance Test (NEET) fiasco, it becomes clear that
D. The image of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) has taken a serious beating ever since the Puja Khedkar episode came to light
A. DACB
B. CABD
C. BCAD
D. ABCD

Comprehension:
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully andselect the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The education system is (1) _____ more and more frustrations among both students and teachers. And yet no one seems too clear about what can be done to make it more meaningful. (2)_____reforms have been discussed at length but have come to nothing for one reason or another. The authorities are now peddling the idea of (3) _____colleges as ameans of toning up teaching standards. They argue that by allowing certain colleges toin troduce their (4) _____courses, to hold seminars, and above all, to evolve their own method of assessing students, the students will get a far better deal. Indeed, they made outthat such colleges will have a free (5)_____in nearly everything except granting degrees

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. breeding
B. renovating
C. gracing
D. training

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. Too
B. More
C. Many
D. Lot

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. autonomous
B. automatic
C. privately
D. govern

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
A. vary
B. own
C. much
D. differently

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. ear
    B. eye
    C. hand
    D. leg

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) **Limited access to modern medical facilities in rural areas**
   The passage clearly states that while advanced surgeries and technologies like robotic and 3D imaging are available in metro cities, the main challenge lies in access for women in tier-2 and tier-3 towns. Hence, limited access to modern facilities in rural areas is the correct answer.
   - Awareness is increasing in urban and semi-urban areas — so this is not the main challenge.
   - The passage mentions technology advancement, not cost, as the main issue.
   - While training doctors is needed, it is part of the solution, not the main challenge described.

2. D) **It ensures timely management and prevents complications**
   The passage emphasizes that early diagnosis and management can totally change treatment outcomes, helping to prevent complications such as infertility, anaemia, and pain. Hence, timely detection leads to better management.
   - Early detection doesn't avoid surgery in all cases—it only helps in deciding the right treatment.
   - It cannot eliminate future risks; fibroids may recur due to hormonal or genetic causes.
   - Detection alone cannot guarantee recovery without treatment.

3. B) **They are cancerous growths in the uterus that require immediate surgery**.
   The passage clearly mentions that fibroids are benign (non-cancerous) tumours of the uterus. Hence, saying they are "cancerous" is incorrect.
   - A: True. The passage explicitly states fibroids can cause heavy menstrual bleeding and abdominal pain.
   - C: True. It says fibroids can damage fertility in young women.
   - D: True. Minimally invasive (laparoscopic) and robotic surgeries are mentioned as treatments.

4. B) **Increasing access to modern surgical technologies in rural areas.**
   The author repeatedly stresses the need to make modern options available beyond metro cities, highlighting the importance of access for rural women.
   - A: Incorrect. The author wants treatment accessibility everywhere, not only in big hospitals.
   - C: Incorrect. The author supports early diagnosis and treatment, including surgery when needed.
   - D: Incorrect. The author calls robotic surgery more accurate, not something to be discouraged.

5. C) **Malignant**
   'Benign' means non-cancerous, gentle, or harmless. Its antonym is 'malignant', meaning cancerous or harmful.

6. A) 'was' की जगह **'were'** होगा क्योंकि unreal/imaginary present condition (subjunctive) में सभी subjects के साथ 'were' प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— If I were you, I would apologise.
   * Use 'were' (subjunctive) for an unreal present condition.

7. A) **A paper tiger** (idiom) – A person or thing that appears threatening but is ineffectual कागज़ी बाघ – ऐसा व्यक्ति या वस्तु जो दिखने में डरावना या शक्तिशाली लगे लेकिन वास्तव में अकार्यक्षम या असहाय हो।

8. A) **about a'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'biography' किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन के विवरण/इतिहास का लेख होता है। यहाँ वाक्य "A biography is ____ person's life history" में यह बताना है कि जीवनी किसी एक व्यक्ति के जीवन के बारे में होती है। इसलिए "about a" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।
   * **'about a'** should be used because a biography always refers to the detailed account of one individual's life history. In the sentence "A biography is ____ person's life history," the phrase must indicate that the biography deals about a person. Hence, "about a" is the most appropriate choice.

9. A) **Interfere** (verb) – Meddle, intrude, intervene, obstruct, hinder दखल देना, बाधा डालना
   Synonym: **Meddle** (verb) – To interfere in something that is not one's concern, intrude, tamper, intervene. दखल देना
   * **Help** (verb) – To assist, aid, support, make easier. मदद करना
   * **Object** (verb) – To oppose, protest, express disagreement. आपत्ति करना
   * **Copy** (verb) – To imitate, duplicate, reproduce. नकल करना

10. D) **Perishable** (adjective) – Likely to decay or go bad quickly खराब होने वाला
    * **Decomposable** (adjective) – Able to break down into smaller elements, especially by bacteria. विघटित होने योग्य
    * **Elusive** (adjective) – Difficult to find, catch, or achieve. पकड़ में न आने वाला
    * **Refined** (adjective) – Purified and made free from impurities. परिष्कृत

11. C) **embellish** (verb) – To decorate, adorn, beautify, enhance, ornament सजाना, अलंकृत करना
    Antonym: **Spoil** (verb) – To damage, mar, impair, ruin बिगाड़ना, खराब करना
    * **Dishonour** (verb) – To disgrace, shame, humiliate अपमानित करना
    * **Demolish** (verb) – To destroy, pull down, raze नष्ट करना, गिराना
    * **Suffice** (verb) – To be enough, adequate, satisfy पर्याप्त होना

12. A) **Tedious** (adjective) – Boring, monotonous, tiresome, dreary, wearisome थकाऊ, उबाऊ
    Synonym: (a) **Tiresome** (adjective) – Causing fatigue, boring, monotonous, irksome थकानेवाला
    * **Dull** (adjective) – Lacking interest or excitement, boring, monotonous नीरस
    * **Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging, exciting, fascinating, captivating दिलचस्प
    * **Exciting** (adjective) – Thrilling, stimulating, lively, electrifying रोमांचक

13. B) **PRQS**

P: The paragraph begins with P, which introduces the main issue: a reprimand from the Punjab and Haryana High Court that has highlighted the mismanagement in the Punjab Government's financial priorities. This sets the context for the discussion by mentioning the government's focus on luxury spending while neglecting healthcare obligations.

R: R logically follows P by providing a specific detail about the government's financial mismanagement. It mentions that despite receiving Rs 350 crore from the Union Government under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, the state has failed to utilize these funds properly.

Q: Q follows R, explaining what the state did (or failed to do) with the funds. It states that the government has not released these funds to hospitals, resulting in a debt of Rs 500 crore owed to medical institutions.

S: S concludes the paragraph by summarizing the situation: This wraps up the paragraph by emphasizing the consequences of the financial mismanagement mentioned earlier.

14. B) 'to meet' की जगह 'to meeting' होगा क्योंकि 'look forward to' में 'to' preposition है और preposition के बाद gerund (V-ing) आता है; जैसे— I look forward to hearing from you.

- Use 'to meeting' because after the preposition 'to' (in 'look forward to'), we use a gerund (V-ing).

15. B) **'Wearing'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "wearing" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पहनना या use में लेना। sentence में पूछा गया है कि आप इन कॉन्टैक्ट लेंस को कितने समय से use कर रहे हैं, इसलिए 'wearing' सही है। जबकि 'seeing' का अर्थ है देखना, 'swimming' का अर्थ है तैरना, और 'prevailing' का अर्थ है प्रचलित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते।

- **'Wearing'** will be used because it means to have something on or to use something. The sentence is asking how long the person has been using contact lenses, making 'wearing' the correct option. Whereas, 'seeing' means to look, 'swimming' means to swim, and 'prevailing' means to be widespread, none of which fit in this context.

16. B) **Stint** (noun) – A fixed period of time that you spend doing something each day. कार्यावधि

- **Term** (noun) – A fixed or limited period for which something lasts or is intended to last. अवधि/काल

- **Spell** (noun) – A short period during which something lasts. अल्पकाल

- **Stretch** (noun) – A continuous period of time during which something continues. लंबी अवधि

17. A) **Inaugurate** (verb) – To formally begin, commence, or open officially उद्घाटन करना, प्रारम्भ करना

Antonym: **Terminate** (verb) – To bring to an end, discontinue, finish समाप्त करना, अंत करना

- **Inculcate** (verb) – To instill, implant, or fix an idea by persistent instruction संस्कार डालना, समझाना

- **Facilitate** (verb) – To make an action or process easier, assist, simplify सुगम बनाना, सुविधा देना
- **Ameliorate** (verb) – To improve, make better, enhance सुधारना, उन्नति करना

18. B) **Say your piece** (idiom) – Express your opinion अपनी राय प्रकट करना

19. B) 'the majority has chosen' की जगह 'the majority have chosen' होगा क्योंकि collective noun 'majority' जब व्यक्तियों को इंगित करता है तो plural verb लेते हैं।

- Use 'have chosen' with 'majority' (plural sense for people).
  Like— The majority have decided to leave.

20. A) **DACB**
D: The paragraph begins with D, which introduces the main topic by stating that the image of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) has been severely impacted since the Puja Khedkar episode came to light. This sets the context and background for the discussion.
A: A follows D by explaining that Ms. Khedkar has unknowingly (unwittingly) revealed the weaknesses or flaws ("chinks or rather the gaping holes") in the system. This sentence builds on the issue introduced in D and provides more insight into how the incident has affected the system.
C: C comes next as it connects the Puja Khedkar incident to the broader context by mentioning that, along with the NEET fiasco, the problem becomes clearer. This shows that the issue is not isolated but part of a larger systemic problem.
B: B concludes the paragraph by emphasizing that India has a huge responsibility to restore the image of not just the civil services but also institutions of higher learning and other organizations responsible for national-level selections. This provides a logical conclusion by offering a solution or call to action.

21. A) **Breeding'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कुछ उत्पन्न करना, खासकर जब यह नकारात्मक हो जैसे कि निराशा। इस अनुच्छेद में बताया गया है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली छात्रों और शिक्षकों में निराशा पैदा कर रही है, इसलिए 'breeding' यहां सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Renovating' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पुनः सुधारना, जो कि संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ निराशा उत्पन्न करने की बात की जा रही है। 'Gracing' का अर्थ है सुंदरता या आकर्षण जोड़ना, जो कि यहाँ अनुचित है क्योंकि वाक्य निराशा पर केंद्रित है न कि किसी सकारात्मक चीज़ पर। 'Training' का अर्थ है कौशल सिखाना या विकसित करना, जो कि निराशा उत्पन्न करने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- **'Breeding'** will be used because it means causing or generating something, often referring to the creation or development of something undesirable like frustration in this context. The passage discusses how the education system is generating frustrations among students and teachers, making 'breeding' the most suitable choice here. 'Renovating' means to restore something to a good state of repair, which doesn't fit the context as it doesn't align with the idea of generating frustrations. 'Gracing' means adding beauty or charm to something, which is contextually inappropriate since the sentence focuses on frustrations rather than something positive.

'Training' refers to teaching or developing skills, which also doesn't align with the sentence's context of generating frustrations.

22. C) **'Many'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'Many' का अर्थ है "अनेक" और यह countable nouns के साथ उपयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य में यह संकेत दिया गया है कि "कई सुधारों पर चर्चा की गई है", जो एक countable noun (reforms) को संदर्भित करता है। इसलिए 'Many' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Too' का अर्थ होता है "बहुत अधिक" जो किसी नकारात्मक संदर्भ में उपयोग होता है। 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक", लेकिन यह comparative context के लिए सही है। 'Lot' का उपयोग uncountable nouns या unspecified quantity के लिए होता है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता।

- **'Many'** will be used because it means "several" and is used with countable nouns. The sentence indicates "many reforms have been discussed," which refers to a countable noun (reforms). Hence, 'Many' is the correct choice here. Whereas 'Too' means "excessively," often used in negative contexts. 'More' means "additional," but it fits comparative contexts better. 'Lot' is used with uncountable nouns or unspecified quantities, which does not suit this context.

23. A) **Autonomous'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "autonomous" का अर्थ है स्वतंत्र और आत्म-प्रशासन करने में सक्षम। वाक्य में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि कॉलेजों को अपने पाठ्यक्रमों को शुरू करने, सेमिनार आयोजित करने, और छात्रों का मूल्यांकन करने की स्वतंत्रता दी जानी चाहिए। इसलिए 'autonomous' यहां सही है।

जबकि 'Automatic' का अर्थ है स्वचालित या बिना हस्तक्षेप के चलने वाला, 'Privately' का अर्थ है निजी तौर पर, और 'Govern' का अर्थ है शासन करना या प्रबंधन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Autonomous'** will be used because it means having independence or self-governance. The sentence mentions that colleges should be given the freedom to introduce their own courses, conduct seminars, and evaluate students, making 'autonomous' the correct choice.
Whereas, 'Automatic' means working by itself, 'Privately' refers to something done privately, and 'Govern' means to rule or administer, which are not suitable in this context.
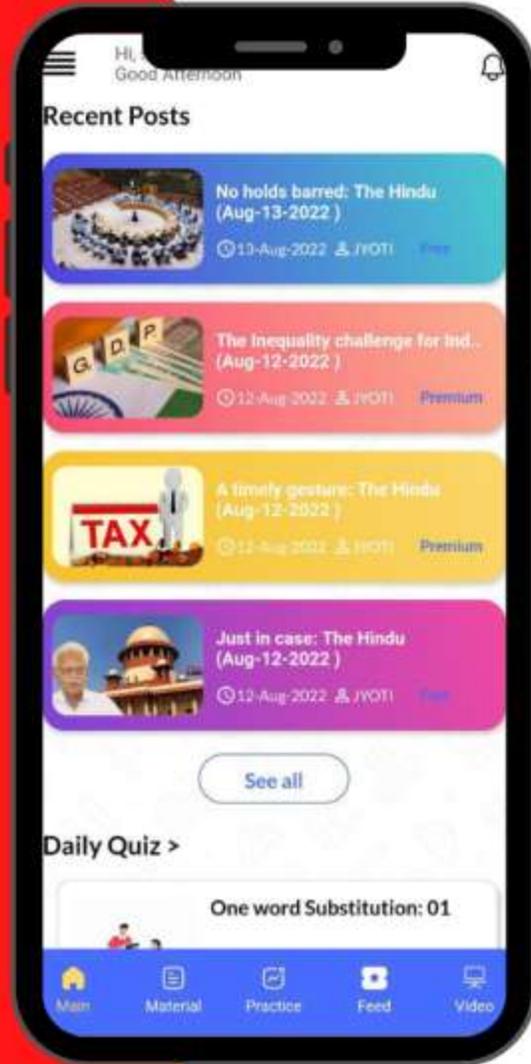
24. B) **Own'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "own" का अर्थ होता है "स्वयं का" या "स्वतंत्र रूप से बनाया गया।" इस वाक्य में कहा गया है कि कुछ कॉलेज अपने पाठ्यक्रम (courses) विकसित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे। इस संदर्भ में 'own courses' पूरी तरह से उपयुक्त है। 'Vary' का अर्थ है "अलग-अलग होना," जो यहां पाठ्यक्रम के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Much' का अर्थ है "बहुत अधिक," जो यहाँ वाक्य की आवश्यकता को नहीं पूरा करता।'Differently' का अर्थ है "अलग तरीके से," लेकिन यह भी पाठ्यक्रम के स्वामित्व या स्वतंत्रता को व्यक्त करने में उपयुक्त नहीं है

- **'Own'** is the most appropriate choice because it means "belonging to oneself" or "independently created." The sentence implies that colleges would have the freedom to create their own courses, making "own courses" the fitting option. 'Vary' means "to differ," which does not align with the context of developing courses. 'Much' means "a

lot," which is unrelated to the meaning required here. 'Differently' means "in a different way," which does not fit in the context of course ownership or autonomy.

25. C) **Hand'** का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि 'have a free hand' एक idiomatic expression है जिसका अर्थ है "लगभग पूरी स्वतंत्रता देना।" यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि ऐसे कॉलेजों को लगभग हर चीज़ में स्वतंत्रता दी जाएगी सिवाय डिग्री प्रदान करने के। जबकि 'ear' का अर्थ है सुनने की क्षमता, 'eye' का अर्थ है दृष्टि या निगरानी, और 'leg' का अर्थ है खड़ा होने या समर्थन का साधन, ये सभी इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Hand'** is correct because 'have a free hand' is an idiomatic expression meaning "to have almost complete freedom." The sentence implies that such colleges will be given independence in nearly everything except granting degrees. While 'ear' refers to hearing ability, 'eye' means vision or observation, and 'leg' implies support or a foundation, none of these fit in this context.