

Elastic rules: On the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2026

India needs proper **reckoning** of plastic collection and reuse targets

The latest **iterations** of India's plastic waste management rules, announced on March 31, **suggest** that the government has **hit a wall** in its attempts to **curb** plastic waste collection and recycling. The Plastic Waste Management **Rules**, first introduced in 2016, **have** been **amended periodically**, reflecting a policy framework in **constant** evolution. The **intent** is to make companies that produce and use plastics invest in recycling plastic so that, **ultimately**, less plastic is wasted and **dumped** in landfills, rivers, oceans, and public spaces. The **paradox** is that the same **qualities** that have made plastic **ubiquitous** — **adaptable to** a near infinite range of consumer goods, easy to produce, accessible to the richest and the poorest, and flexible in a way that metal can never be — also **make** it near impossible to **incentivise** collection and reuse. This is why the Rules were necessary.

Since 2022, when the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) **regime came into force**, producers, importers and brand owners — makers and users of plastic packaging and raw materials — were required to collect and process plastic waste equivalent to 35% of the plastic they introduced into the market in 2021-22, increasing to 70% in 2022-23 and 100% by 2024-25. The **amendments** of 2026 **bring** in new **mandates**. This time, companies must ensure that recycled content makes up a minimum (and increasing) percentage of their plastic packaging annually. **For instance**, producers, importers and brand owners must ensure that **rigid** plastic packaging (Category I) contains at least 30% recycled material, rising to 60% by 2028-29. There are also similar 'reuse' **obligations**. But, **strangely**, **companies** that fail to **meet** their targets in 2025-26, the gazette notification says, **may** carry forward the shortfall for up to three years, provided they make up at least a third of the **deficit** annually. **In effect** this means that the 2025-26 target can be met in 2028-29. Also, at present, there is no evidence or even a claim by the government that all companies are collecting 100% of their obligations. By the government's own responses to Parliament it **hovers** from 50%-60%, and yet there are no targets set for 2025 and beyond. This seems to suggest that the government has **given up** on pushing companies to collect or recycle plastic, or has shifted focus to having them use recycled plastic **irrespective of** how it is sourced. There are provisions on using 'trading certificates' that suggest the logic is to **let** market economics decide on what is an environmental problem. Without a proper reckoning of collection and recycling targets, the new **targets** on reuse, which are already **elastic**, **risk** being ignored, thus **undermining** the intent of the EPR regime. **[Practice exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Hover** (verb) – remain at or near a particular level. मंडराना

Vocabulary

1. **Reckoning** (noun) - calculation, estimation, evaluation, assessment, appraisal गणना या आकलन
2. **Iteration** (noun) - version, repetition, variant, recurrence, replication पुनरावृत्ति या संस्करण
3. **Hit a wall** (idiom) - to reach a point where no more progress can be made or where a problem is too difficult to solve गतिरोध का सामना करना
4. **Curb** (verb) - restrain, check, control, repress, bridle नियंत्रण करना
5. **Amend** (verb) - modify, revise, alter, reform, adjust संशोधित करना
6. **Periodically** (adverb) - regularly, recurrently, intermittently, cyclically, repeatedly समय-समय पर
7. **Reflect** (verb) - indicate, manifest, display, demonstrate, reveal दर्शाना या प्रतिबिंबित करना
8. **Constant** (adjective) - continuous, persistent, incessant, steady, perpetual निरंतर
9. **Intent** (noun) - objective, aim, purpose, goal, aspiration इरादा
10. **Ultimately** (adverb) - eventually, finally, fundamentally, basically, primarily अंततः
11. **Dump** (verb) - discard, dispose, jettison, scrap, abandon फेंकना या डंप करना
12. **Paradox** (noun) - contradiction, inconsistency, anomaly, incongruity, oxymoron विरोधाभास
13. **Ubiquitous** (adjective) - omnipresent, pervasive, universal, widespread, ever-present सर्वव्यापी
14. **Adaptable** (to) (adjective) - flexible, adjustable, versatile, compliant, conformable के अनुकूल
15. **Incentivise** (verb) - encourage, stimulate, motivate, promote, impel प्रोत्साहित करना
16. **Regime** (noun) - a method or system of government, especially one that has not been elected in a fair way व्यवस्था या शासन
17. **Come into force** (phrase) - to start being applied or to become legally effective (used for laws or rules) लागू होना
18. **Amendment** (noun) - modification, revision, adjustment, alteration, correction संशोधन
19. **Mandate** (noun) - instruction, command, order, directive, decree जनादेश या आदेश
20. **For instance** (phrase) - as an example or to illustrate a point previously mentioned उदाहरण के लिए
21. **Rigid** (adjective) - stiff, firm, inflexible, hard, unyielding कठोर
22. **Obligation** (noun) - duty, responsibility, commitment, liability, requirement दायित्व या कर्तव्य
23. **Strangely** (adverb) - oddly, peculiarly, weirdly, curiously, abnormally अजीब तरह से
24. **Meet** (verb) - fulfill, satisfy, achieve, comply, match पूरा करना

25. **Deficit** (noun) - shortfall, shortage, deficiency, lack, inadequacy कमी या घाटा
26. **In effect** (phrase) - for all practical purposes or in reality despite official appearances वास्तव में
27. **Give up** (phrasal verb) - to stop trying to do something or to admit defeat हार मान लेना या छोड़ देना
28. **Irrespective of** (preposition) - not affected by के बावजूद या बिना ध्यान दिए
29. **Let** (verb) - allow, permit, authorize, sanction, suffer अनुमति देना
30. **Elastic** (adjective) - flexible, adaptable, supple, pliable, springy लचीला
31. **Undermine** (verb) - weaken, erode, sabotage, subvert, sap कमजोर करना या आधार चोट पहुँचाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The 2026 amendment shows that India is struggling to effectively control plastic waste collection and recycling.
2. The **Plastic Waste Management Rules (2016)** have been repeatedly modified, indicating evolving but unstable policy efforts.
3. The core aim is to make producers responsible for recycling plastic and reducing environmental pollution.
4. Plastic's widespread use (cheap, flexible, versatile) makes it extremely difficult to regulate and recycle effectively.
5. The **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** system (introduced in 2022) mandated companies to collect increasing amounts of plastic waste.
6. Collection targets were set progressively:
 - a. 35% (2021–22)
 - b. 70% (2022–23)
 - c. 100% (2024–25)
7. The 2026 amendment introduces new rules focusing on **minimum recycled content in plastic packaging**.
8. For example, rigid plastic packaging must contain at least 30% recycled material, rising to 60% by 2028–29.
9. New obligations also include **reuse targets** for plastic materials.
10. However, the rules allow companies to **carry forward unmet targets for up to three years**, weakening enforcement.
11. This flexibility effectively delays compliance (e.g., 2025–26 targets can be met by 2028–29).
12. Current data shows companies are only achieving **50–60% of collection targets**, far below the required 100%.
13. Despite this gap, the government has not set clear future collection targets beyond 2025.
14. This suggests a shift in focus from **actual waste collection** to merely ensuring the use of recycled plastic.
15. Without strict monitoring and clear targets, these “elastic” rules risk failure and may undermine the entire EPR system.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Consider the following statements based on the passage:**

1. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime, which came into force in 2022, required companies to process 100% of their plastic waste by 2024-25.
2. The 2026 amendments mandate that Category I rigid plastic packaging must contain at least 30% recycled material.
3. According to the government's responses to Parliament, companies are currently meeting 100% of their plastic collection obligations.

Which of the statements given above are CORRECT?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 1 and 2
- C. Only 2 and 3
- D. Only 1 and 3

2. **Which of the following statements is/are INCORRECT according to the passage?**

1. The Plastic Waste Management Rules were first introduced in 2010 and have remained unchanged since then.
2. Companies that fail to meet their 2025-26 targets can carry forward the shortfall for up to three years.
3. The new rules allow for the use of "trading certificates," suggesting a shift toward market-based environmental solutions.

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 1 and 2
- C. Only 2 and 3
- D. Only 3

3. **Identify whether the following evaluations are True (T) or False (F) based on the passage:**

1. The qualities that make plastic useful, such as flexibility and ease of production, also make it extremely difficult to incentivize its collection and reuse.
2. The 2026 amendments have set even stricter and higher collection targets for the period of 2025 and beyond compared to previous years.

- A. 1-T, 2-T
- B. 1-F, 2-T
- C. 1-T, 2-F
- D. 1-F, 2-F

4. **What is the potential consequence of allowing companies to "carry forward" their 2025-26 shortfalls?**

- A. It ensures that the 100% recycling target is met much earlier than 2024.
- B. It allows the targets meant for 2025-26 to be delayed until 2028-29.
- C. It forces companies to stop using rigid plastic packaging immediately.
- D. It eliminates the need for trading certificates in the plastic market.

5. **Why does the author describe the new recycled content mandates as "strange" or problematic?**

- A. Because they require metal to be used in Category I packaging instead.
- B. Because they focus on metal recycling rather than plastic collection
- C. Because they are paired with elastic timelines that risk being ignored.

- D. Because the government claims companies are already at 100% capacity.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph.**
- A. In response to this move, nearly 400 cultural professionals have signed an open letter demanding greater clarity from the government.
- B. One of the world's most important collections of 20th-century Mexican art is set to be exported to Spain under an agreement with Banco Santander.
- C. They are particularly concerned about the works of Frida Kahlo, which the Mexican state has officially declared an "artistic monument."
- D. This controversial decision to relocate the collection has sparked immense outrage among Mexico's cultural community.
- A. B, A, D, C
B. D, B, A, C
C. A, C, B, D
D. B, D, A, C
7. **Choose the option which is similar in meaning to the underlined word.**
Pushkin, the great Russian poet was a remarkable man.
- A. Astounding
B. Normal
C. Insignificant
D. Typical
8. **Choose the option that has an error in the sentence.**
Children who does not read books will never be able to receive information in any way.
- A. Children who does not read books
B. will never be able to receive
C. information in any way.
D. No correction required
9. **Identify the incorrect sentence.**
- A. Every piece sold here is well-designed and crafted to retain its originality.
B. Folktales are a kind of stories that get passed on from generation to generation.
C. The Nilgiris are the most productive mountains at the south and is too famous.
D. There are not many followers of Gandhiji these days.
10. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:**
The scientist elaborated _____ the implications of the experiment during his lecture.
- A. over
B. on
C. with
D. for
11. **Match the pair to its meaning:**
1. Column A: Column B:
2. 1. Faze, A) Disturb or upset,
3. 2. Phase B) Stage or step in a process
A. 1-A, 2-B
B. 1-B, 2-A

- C. 1-A, 2-A
D. 1-B, 2-B
12. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
A. Cholera
B. Choleraa
C. Chorlla
D. Cylolera
13. **Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'**
She always completes her homework before bed.
A. at bed
B. on bed
C. by bed
D. No substitution
14. **Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'**
We must prevent him to making the same mistake again.
A. Prevent him for making
B. Prevent him from making
C. Prevent him in making
D. No substitution
15. **Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement from the given alternatives:**
The doctor said, "Your father is going to recover within the next two days."
A. The doctor said that his father was going to recover within the following two days.
B. The doctor said that his father is going to recover within the following two days.
C. The doctor said that his father is going to recovery within the next two days.
D. The doctor said that his father was going to recovery within the previous two days.
16. **Change the following sentence into the Active form.**
The presentation has been given.
A. The presentation was given.
B. They had given the presentation.
C. Someone has given the presentation.
D. Someone gives the presentation.
17. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.**
He told her that the documents had already been signed before she had called.
A. He said, "The documents were already signed before you called."
B. He said to her, "The documents have already been signed before you had called."
C. He said to her, "The documents had already been signed before you called."
D. He told her, "The documents have already been signed before you have called."
18. **Choose the most suitable preposition from the given options to fill in the blank in the following sentence:**
This area is prone _____ flooding during the monsoon.
A. with

- B. for
- C. to
- D. of

19. **Rearrange the following sentence parts to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:**

- P. She presented the findings to her team, revealing new patterns in the business.
- Q. She created a series of functions to clean and transform the data, making it usable.
- R. She developed a dashboard to visualise the insights and trends hidden in the data.
- S. She wrote a script to extract raw data from multiple sources.

- A. R, Q, P, S
- B. S, Q, R, P
- C. P, Q, R, S
- D. R, Q, S, P

20. **What is the antonym of "Parsimonious"?**

- A. Stingy
- B. Frugal
- C. Generous
- D. Economical

Comprehension

The exact (1) ___ remain (2) ___, but the operation to (3) ___ him from the ground in hostile territory was hugely complex. Dozens of special forces, as well as US warplanes and helicopters, were involved in the plan, along with the CIA, US media reported. On Sunday, US President Donald Trump said on social media: "We have rescued the seriously wounded, and really brave, F-15 Crew Member/Officer, from deep inside the mountains of Iran." But the airman's (4) ___ began on Friday with reports that an F-15 jet, which was carrying a weapons systems officer and a pilot, had been shot down over southern Iran. The incident was the first in which a US fighter jet was shot down by enemy fire in more than 20 years. The two US military personnel on board the F-15E Strike Eagle managed to (5) ___ from the aircraft, and the pilot was rescued the same day, but the second crew member was missing.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1).**

- A. logistical
- B. territories
- C. circumstances
- D. casualty

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2).**

- A. classified
- B. mandatory
- C. prohibited
- D. unclear

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3).**

- A. extract
- B. summon
- C. recruit
- D. deploy

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4).

- A. campaign
- B. ordeal
- C. mutiny
- D. commission

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5).

- A. disembark
- B. detach
- C. defect
- D. eject

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Only 1 and 2.

- Statement 1 is CORRECT: The passage states that under the EPR regime, processing requirements were to reach "100% by 2024-25."
- Statement 2 is CORRECT: The passage confirms that for Category I packaging, producers "must ensure that rigid plastic packaging... contains at least 30% recycled material."
- Statement 3 is INCORRECT: The author notes that there is "no evidence or even a claim... that all companies are collecting 100%" and that the actual figure "hovers from 50%-60%."

2. A) Only 1.

- Statement 1 is INCORRECT: The passage states the Rules were "first introduced in 2016" and have been "amended periodically."
- Statement 2 is CORRECT: The passage confirms that the gazette notification says companies "may carry forward the shortfall for up to three years."
- Statement 3 is CORRECT: The author mentions "provisions on using 'trading certificates' that suggest the logic is to let market economics decide."

3. C) 1-T, 2-F.

- Statement 1 is TRUE: The author describes this as a "paradox," stating that the same qualities that make plastic ubiquitous "also make it near impossible to incentivise collection and reuse."
- Statement 2 is FALSE: The passage notes that "there are no targets set for 2025 and beyond," leading the author to suggest the government has "given up on pushing companies to collect."

4. B) It allows the targets meant for 2025-26 to be delayed until 2028-29.

- The author explains that carrying forward the deficit for three years "means that the 2025-26 target can be met in 2028-29."
- Difference: (A) is a contradiction; it delays the target rather than meeting it early. (C) and (D) are not mentioned as consequences of the carry-forward provision.

5. C) Because they are paired with elastic timelines that risk being ignored.

- The author states that without a reckoning of collection targets, the new reuse targets, "which are already elastic, risk being ignored."
- and (B) incorrectly involve metal, which was only used as a comparison for flexibility. (D) is factually incorrect according to the passage's data on 50-60% collection.

6. D) Correct Sequence: (B-D-A-C)

Sentence B सबसे पहले आएगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह मुख्य समाचार घटना को स्थापित करता है: Banco Santander के साथ एक समझौते के तहत एक प्रमुख मैक्सिकन कला संग्रह (art collection) का स्पेन को निर्यात किया जाना।

Sentence D, Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि वाक्यांश "This controversial decision" (यह विवादास्पद निर्णय) सीधे B में बताए गए कला को निर्यात करने के फैसले को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि इस कदम से सांस्कृतिक समुदाय में "आक्रोश" (outrage) फैल गया है।

Sentence A, Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि वाक्यांश "In response to this move" (इस कदम के जवाब में) D में वर्णित आक्रोश और निर्णय से जुड़ता है। यह "cultural professionals" द्वारा उठाए गए एक विशिष्ट कदम (open letter पर हस्ताक्षर करना) का विवरण देता है।

Sentence C सबसे अंत में आएगा क्योंकि pronoun "They" (वे) सीधे Sentence A में पेश किए गए "cultural professionals" को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि वे विशेष रूप से Frida Kahlo की कलाकृतियों को लेकर चिंतित हैं।

- Sentence B comes first because it serves as the introductory topic sentence. It establishes the main news event: the planned export of a major Mexican art collection to Spain via Banco Santander.
- Sentence D follows Sentence B because the phrase "This controversial decision" directly refers back to the agreement to export the art mentioned in B. It introduces the general "outrage" caused by this event.
- Sentence A follows Sentence D because the phrase "In response to this move" connects to the outrage and the relocation mentioned in D. It details the specific action (signing an open letter) taken by the cultural community.
- Sentence C comes last because the pronoun "They" directly, undeniably refers back to the "400 cultural professionals" introduced in Sentence A. It specifies the core concern of their letter regarding Frida Kahlo's works.

7. A) **Remarkable** (adjective) – notable, extraordinary, worthy of attention उल्लेखनीय / असाधारण

Synonym: **Astounding** (adjective) – amazing, astonishing चकित कर देने वाला

- **Normal** (adjective) – ordinary, usual सामान्य
- **Insignificant** (adjective) – not important महत्वहीन
- **Typical** (adjective) – usual, standard सामान्य / विशिष्ट प्रकार का

8. A) 'does not read' के बदले '**do not read**' होगा क्योंकि subject Children plural है, इसलिए auxiliary verb भी plural (do) होगी; जैसे— Children do not obey rules.

- 'do not read' will be used instead of 'does not read' because Children is a plural subject, and plural subjects take do, not does.

9. C) '**The Nilgiris are the most productive mountains at the south and is too famous.**' गलत है क्योंकि The Nilgiris plural subject है, इसलिए 'is' के बदले 'are' होना चाहिए (और idiomatic रूप से in the south भी बेहतर है); जैसे— The Alps are very famous.

- 'are' will be used instead of 'is' because The Nilgiris is a plural noun, so the verb must also be plural.

10. B) 'on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb elaborate के साथ standard preposition on लगती है — phrase होता है “elaborate on something,” जिसका अर्थ है किसी विषय को विस्तार से समझाना। Sentence में scientist ने experiment के implications को विस्तार से समझाया है। इसलिए, option B सही answer है।
- 'on' should be used because the correct collocation is elaborate on, which means to explain something in detail. The sentence describes the scientist explaining the implications in detail. Thus, option B is the correct answer.
11. A) **1-A, 2-B**
 Faze → A) Disturb or upset
 Phase → B) Stage or step in a process
 Faze → emotion disturb करना
 Phase → process का stage
12. A) The correctly spelt word is “**Cholera**”, which means a serious infectious disease that causes severe diarrhea and dehydration हैजा।
13. D) '**No substitution**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence “She always completes her homework before bed” पहले से ही grammatically correct और natural expression है। “before bed” एक standard time expression है। बाकी विकल्प — at bed, on bed, by bed — context में सही prepositional phrase नहीं बनाते। इसलिए, option D सही answer है।
- 'No substitution' should be used because the sentence is already grammatically correct and natural. “Before bed” is a standard time expression. The other options do not form a correct or natural phrase in this context. Thus, option D is the correct answer.
14. B) 'prevent him to making' के बदले '**prevent him from making**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि prevent + object + from + verb-ing का standard structure होता है; जैसे— They prevented him from entering.
- 'prevent him from making' will be used instead of 'prevent him to making' because the correct grammatical pattern is prevent + someone + from + gerund.
15. A) **The doctor said that his father was going to recover within the following two days.**
 Active से Passive Voice की तरह Direct से Indirect Speech में बदलते समय Pronoun, Tense और Time Expression बदले जाते हैं। दिए गए वाक्य में Reporting Verb "said" है और Reported Speech “Your father is going to recover within the next two days” है। Indirect में बदलते समय Pronoun “your” Listener के अनुसार his बनता है, Tense “is going to recover” → was going to recover में बदलता है, और Time phrase “next two days” → following two days हो जाता है। Verb का base form recover ही रहता है, “recovery” नहीं होता।
- To change a sentence from Direct to Indirect Speech, the pronoun, tense, and time expression are changed according to the reporting verb. In the given sentence, the reporting verb is in the past (“said”), so the tense shifts back: “is going to recover”

becomes was going to recover. The pronoun “your” changes to his according to the listener, and the time phrase “next two days” changes to following two days. The verb remains in base form “recover,” not “recovery.”

16. C) **Someone has given the presentation.**

Active से Passive Voice के नियम के अनुसार Passive से Active में बदलते समय Agent (कर्ता) को Subject बनाया जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Active रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में “The presentation has been given” Passive है, जिसमें Verb has been given (Present Perfect Passive) है। Active में यह has given (Present Perfect Active) बनता है। क्योंकि Agent दिया नहीं है, इसलिए सामान्य Subject someone का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the agent becomes the subject and the passive verb is converted into the active form of the same tense. Here, “has been given” (Present Perfect Passive) changes to has given (Present Perfect Active). Since no doer is mentioned, a general subject like someone is used.

17. C) **He said to her, "The documents had already been signed before you called."**

In the given indirect speech, the sentence is in the past perfect tense: “had already been signed” and “had called.” When converting indirect speech into direct speech, we usually keep the original tense as it was spoken. Since the reporting verb “told” is in the past, and the action happened before another past action, the past perfect tense (“had already been signed”) is correctly used. Also, “she had called” in indirect speech changes to “you called” in direct speech because the speaker is directly addressing her. Option 3 maintains the correct tense and pronoun change, so it is grammatically and logically accurate.

The other options are incorrect because they either change the tense improperly (like using “were signed” or “have been signed”) or do not follow proper direct speech structure. Therefore, Option 3 is the most appropriate conversion.

- दिए गए sentence में दो actions हैं — पहले documents sign हो चुके थे और उसके बाद उसने call किया था। इसलिए indirect speech में past perfect tense use हुआ है: “had already been signed” और “had called।” जब हम indirect speech को direct speech में बदलते हैं, तो original tense को same रखते हैं, इसलिए “had already been signed” change नहीं होगा। साथ ही indirect speech में “she” लिखा है, लेकिन direct speech में speaker उसी लड़की से सीधे बात कर रहा है, इसलिए “she” बदलकर “you” हो जाएगा। Option 3 में tense भी सही रखा गया है और pronoun भी सही change हुआ है, इसलिए वही correct answer है। बाकी options में tense गलत कर दिया गया है या sentence structure सही नहीं है।

18. C) **‘to’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि adjective prone के साथ सही preposition to आती है — phrase होता है “prone to something,” जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के होने की संभावना अधिक होना। Sentence में area के flooding की संभावना बताई गई है। इसलिए, option C सही answer है।**

- ‘to’ should be used because the correct collocation is prone to, meaning likely to experience something. The sentence indicates the likelihood of flooding. Thus, option C is the correct answer.

19. B) S, Q, R, P

She wrote a script to extract raw data from multiple sources She created a series of functions to clean and transform the data, making it usable She developed a dashboard to visualise the insights and trends hidden in the data She presented the findings to her team, revealing new patterns in the business.

Sentence S सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह पूरे paragraph की शुरुआत करता है। यहाँ data process का first step बताया गया है — raw data extract करना। “She” subject है और “wrote” verb है, जो initial action दिखाता है। बिना data collect किए आगे की process शुरू नहीं हो सकती, इसलिए यही context set करता है।

Sentence Q, Sentence S के बाद आता है क्योंकि data extract करने के बाद अगला logical step है उसे clean और transform करना। “She created” में “created” verb है जो next action को दिखाता है। यह sentence बताता है कि raw data को usable format में convert किया गया, इसलिए यह extraction के बाद ही आएगा।

Sentence R, Sentence Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि जब data usable बन जाता है, तब उसे visualise किया जाता है। “She developed” verb है जो अगले stage को दर्शाता है। Dashboard बनाना analysis और insights को clear तरीके से दिखाने के लिए होता है, इसलिए यह cleaning step के बाद logically फिट बैठता है।

Sentence P paragraph का conclusion है क्योंकि यहाँ final result बताया गया है — findings को team के सामने present करना। “She presented” verb है जो अंतिम action दिखाता है। यह पूरे process का outcome है। Presentation हमेशा अंत में होती है, जब extraction, cleaning और visualization पूरा हो चुका हो।

- Sentence S comes first because it introduces the first step of the process — extracting raw data. “She” is the subject and “wrote” is the verb showing the initial action. Without collecting data, no further analysis can happen, so it sets the base.
- Sentence Q comes after S because once raw data is extracted, the next logical step is cleaning and transforming it. “Created” is the verb that shows the next action in sequence. This step prepares the data for proper use.
- Sentence R follows Q because after making the data usable, the next stage is visualization. “Developed” is the verb indicating progress in the workflow. Creating a dashboard logically happens after cleaning and transformation.
- Sentence P comes last because it presents the final outcome. “Presented” is the verb showing the concluding action. Sharing findings with the team is the final step after extraction, cleaning, and visualization.
- Thus, the correct sequence is S → Q → R → P (Option 2).

20. C) **Parsimonious** (adjective) – extremely unwilling to spend money; stingy, miserly कंजूस / मितव्ययी

Antonym: **Generous** (adjective) – willing to give freely; liberal उदार

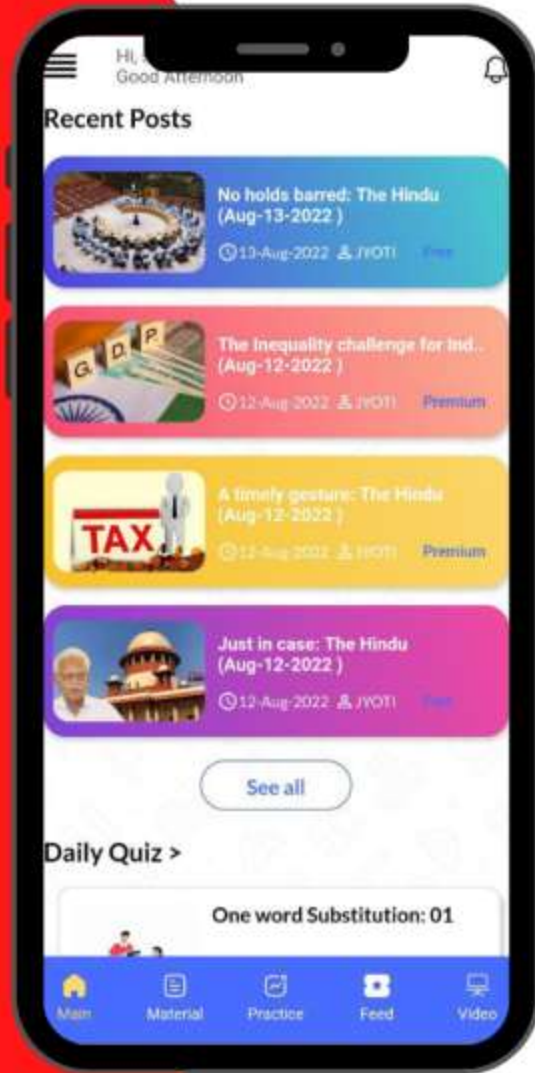
- **Stingy** (adjective) – unwilling to give or spend कंजूस
 - **Frugal** (adjective) – careful and economical in spending मितव्ययी
 - **Economical** (adjective) – using resources carefully किफायती
21. C) [**circumstances**] सही है क्योंकि "exact circumstances" एक आम phrase है जिसका मतलब किसी घटना से जुड़ी सटीक परिस्थितियां या विवरण (facts/conditions) होता है। Logistical एक adjective है जिसका मतलब किसी बड़े काम की व्यवस्था (organization) से जुड़ा होता है, इसलिए यहाँ ग्रामर के हिसाब से गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ noun चाहिए। Casualty का मतलब युद्ध या हादसे में मारा गया या घायल व्यक्ति होता है, यह एकवचन (singular) है इसलिए बहुवचन क्रिया "remain" के साथ फिट नहीं बैठता। Territories का मतलब किसी राज्य के अधीन आने वाला क्षेत्र या इलाका होता है।
- [circumstances] is correct because "exact circumstances" is a standard English collocation referring to the specific facts, conditions, or details surrounding an event. Logistical is an adjective relating to the detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation, making it grammatically incorrect here since a noun is needed. Casualty refers to a person killed or injured in a war or accident, but it is singular and does not match the plural verb "remain". Territories refers to areas of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state, which makes no sense in this context.
22. D) [**unclear**] सही है क्योंकि "remain unclear" का मतलब है कि स्थिति या विवरण अभी तक पूरी तरह से साफ या स्पष्ट (not fully known) नहीं है। Classified का मतलब कोई सरकारी या सैन्य राज़ (secret) होना होता है। Mandatory का मतलब अनिवार्य (compulsory) होता है जिसे नियम के अनुसार करना ही पड़े। Prohibited का मतलब कानून या नियमों द्वारा प्रतिबंधित (मना) होता है।
- [unclear] is correct because "remain unclear" is a fixed phrase meaning the details are not yet fully known, understood, or revealed to the public. Classified means officially designated as a military or government secret, but "unclear" perfectly pairs with "exact circumstances" to describe a lack of general knowledge about the crash. Mandatory means required by law or rules (compulsory). Prohibited means formally forbidden by law or rules.
23. A) [**extract**] सही है क्योंकि सेना की भाषा में इसका मतलब किसी को दुश्मन के इलाके या खतरनाक जगह से सुरक्षित बाहर निकालना (rescue) होता है। Deploy का मतलब सैनिकों या हथियारों को मोर्चे पर तैनात करना होता है। Recruit का मतलब किसी को सेना या नौकरी में भर्ती करना होता है। Summon का मतलब किसी को आधिकारिक तौर पर पेश होने का आदेश देना या बुलावा (call) भेजना होता है।
- [extract] is correct because in military terms, it means to rescue or safely remove personnel from a hostile or dangerous environment. Deploy means to move troops or military equipment into position for military action. Recruit means to enlist someone in the armed forces or hire them for a job. Summon means to officially order someone to be present or to attend a meeting or court.
24. B) [**ordeal**] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब एक बहुत ही भयानक, दर्दनाक और लंबा अनुभव (कठिन परीक्षा) होता है; दुश्मन के इलाके में प्लेन क्रैश होने के बाद ज़िंदा बचना एक भयानक ordeal ही है।

Campaign का मतलब किसी लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए चलाया गया अभियान (सैन्य या राजनीतिक) होता है। Commission का मतलब किसी को सौंपा गया कोई काम या अधिकार होता है। Mutiny का मतलब सैनिकों या नाविकों द्वारा अपने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ किया गया विद्रोह या बगावत (rebellion) होता है।

- [ordeal] is correct because it means a very unpleasant, painful, and prolonged experience, which perfectly describes the airman surviving a plane crash and hiding in enemy territory. Campaign means an organized course of action to achieve a specific goal, like a military or political campaign. Commission means an instruction, command, or duty given to a person. Mutiny refers to an open rebellion against proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors against their commanding officers.

25. D) [eject] सही है क्योंकि एविएशन (aviation) की भाषा में इसका मतलब गिरते हुए या खराब विमान से इजेक्शन सीट (ejection seat) के ज़रिए हवा में बाहर निकलकर जान बचाना होता है। Disembark का मतलब यात्रा पूरी होने के बाद आराम से जहाज़, ट्रेन या विमान से नीचे उतरना होता है। Detach का मतलब किसी चीज़ को अलग करना या खोलना (disconnect) होता है। Defect का मतलब अपना देश या दल छोड़कर दुश्मन से जा मिलना (दल-बदल करना) होता है।

- [eject] is correct because it is the specific aviation term for a pilot using an explosive seat to quickly escape from a crashing or severely damaged aircraft. Disembark means to leave a ship, aircraft, or train in a normal, non-emergency way after finishing a journey. Detach means to disconnect or separate a part from a larger object. Defect means to abandon one's country or cause in favor of an opposing one.



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