

Data hygiene: On the Census and enumerators

Census enumerators should not face difficulties in the name of re-verification

It is disturbing that some Census 2027 **enumerators** in States such as Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh **are** facing issues for extremely unusual reasons. In these two States where the first **phase** of the Census — Houselisting and Housing Census (HLO) — **is under way**, they have been advised to “**revisit** households and correct the data **discrepancies**” and “not to select options that may **show the government in a poor light**”. Re-verification is a **legitimate** part of any study or survey but this must be done to **reflect** reality accurately, not to manage **perceptions**. In Rajasthan, the issue arises from a circular of the Director of Census Operations to district-level officials regarding discrepancies identified in field data. **Apparently**, the objective is to ensure that data are accurately recorded, using appropriate options in the **questionnaire**. However, in some cases, enumerators have been told to record data based on assumptions. For example, if some households do not have toilets, enumerators have been told to check whether toilets are available nearby, on the basis of which the entry can be changed from “**open defecation**” to “[having] access to latrine”. In Uttar Pradesh, the message seems to be not to present facts as they are, raising concerns about **data integrity** and **reliability** for a **crucial** and sensitive exercise.

The present **episode brings to the fore** the **efficacy** of programmes such as the country’s long-running campaign against open defecation. While many States have made **tangible** progress, it would be unrealistic to **conclude** that the problem has been **eliminated**. For administrative purposes, including funding, it is reasonable to classify cities and villages on the basis of certain **parameters** as Open Defecation Free (ODF), ODF Plus and ODF Plus Model. But, the critical question is whether such a classification reflects reality and comes into conflict with the enumerators’ work. It is the responsibility of policymakers to ensure that Census data are accurate and **credible**. They must also **sensitise** people to provide correct information, as public policies and welfare schemes are formulated on the basis of these data and ultimately benefit them. The authorities must recognise and resolve the legitimate difficulties faced by enumerators. As the **significance** of the Census **hardly** needs any **reiteration**, the Union government should be quite **liberal** in enhancing allowances for enumerators to ensure efficient and timely work. It should not only be **conscious** of the financial **outlay** involved — about ₹11,718 crore for the entire country — but also of the need to make reliable data publicly available for purposes such as targeted and **inclusive** policymaking. The government should send a clear message that **data sanitisation** must not be **undertaken under the guise of** re-verification. **[Practice exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Census** (noun) - an official count of the people who live in a country, including information about their ages, jobs, etc. जनगणना
2. **Enumerator** (noun) - surveyor, counter, interviewer, assessor, registrar. गणनाकार
3. **In the name of** (phrase) - to do something using the pretext or justification of someone or something else. के नाम पर
4. **Under way** (adjective) - happening, in progress, or currently being conducted. चल रहा है
5. **Revisit** (verb) - re-examine, review, reconsider, revisit, touch upon. पुनरीक्षण करना
6. **Discrepancies** (noun) - inconsistencies, variations, mismatches, gaps, differences. विसंगतियां
7. **Show in a poor light** (phrase) - to cause someone or something to appear unfavorable or incompetent. बुरी स्थिति में दिखाना
8. **Legitimate** (adjective) - valid, justifiable, lawful, reasonable, logical. वैध
9. **Reflect** (verb) - mirror, represent, demonstrate, show, express. प्रतिबिंबित करना
10. **Perception** (noun) - impression, viewpoint, outlook, interpretation, image. धारणा
11. **Apparently** (adverb) - seemingly, ostensibly, visibly, clearly, supposedly. स्पष्ट रूप से
12. **Questionnaire** (noun) - survey, form, inquiry, checklist, poll. प्रश्नावली
13. **Open defecation** (noun) - the practice of defecating outside, rather than into a designated toilet. खुले में शौच
14. **Data integrity** (noun) - the maintenance of, and the assurance of, the accuracy and consistency of data over its entire life-cycle. डेटा की सत्यता
15. **Reliability** (noun) - dependability, trustworthiness, authenticity, credibility, consistency. विश्वसनीयता
16. **Crucial** (adjective) - critical, vital, pivotal, essential, important. महत्वपूर्ण
17. **Episode** (noun) - incident, event, occurrence, happening, affair. घटना
18. **Bring to the fore** (phrase) - to make something more noticeable or prominent. सामने लाना
19. **Efficacy** (noun) - effectiveness, power, capability, potency, success. प्रभावकारिता
20. **Tangible** (adjective) - concrete, real, palpable, visible, substantial. ठोस
21. **Conclude** (verb) - infer, deduce, decide, determine, finalize. निष्कर्ष निकालना
22. **Eliminate** (verb) - remove, eradicate, abolish, terminate, delete. समाप्त करना
23. **Parameters** (noun) - standards, criteria, limits, guidelines, frameworks. मापदंड
24. **Credible** (adjective) - believable, plausible, reliable, trustworthy, dependable. विश्वसनीय

25. **Sensitise** (verb) - make aware, educate, inform, train, orient. संवेदनशील बनाना
26. **Significance** (noun) - importance, weight, relevance, value, meaning. महत्व
27. **Hardly** (adverb) - scarcely, barely, rarely, almost not, barely. मुश्किल से
28. **Reiteration** (noun) - repetition, restatement, echoing, renewal, rehearsal. दोहराव
29. **Liberal** (adjective) - generous, open-handed, bountiful, broad-minded, tolerant. उदार
30. **Conscious** (adjective) - aware, mindful, alert, cognizant, intentional. जागरूक
31. **Outlay** (noun) - expenditure, spending, cost, investment, disbursement. व्यय
32. **Inclusive** (adjective) - comprehensive, all-embracing, broad, extensive, integrated. समावेशी
33. **Data sanitisation** (noun) - the process of deliberately reducing data's accuracy or quality to protect privacy or ensure it meets specific requirements. डेटा की सफाई
34. **Undertake** (verb) - attempt, tackle, commence, handle, initiate. कार्य करना
35. **Under the guise of** (phrase) - to do something by giving a false appearance or a misleading explanation. के बहाने

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial raises concern over difficulties faced by **Census 2027 enumerators** in States such as Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
2. During the first phase of Census 2027 — **Houselisting and Housing Census (HLO)** — enumerators were reportedly asked to revisit households and revise collected information.
3. Re-verification is a normal and legitimate part of survey methodology when done to improve accuracy.
4. However, the concern arises when corrections appear aimed at improving government perception rather than reflecting ground reality.
5. In Rajasthan, officials reportedly identified discrepancies and directed enumerators to modify certain entries.
6. In some cases, enumerators were allegedly encouraged to record responses based on assumptions rather than actual conditions.
7. For example, households without toilets were reportedly advised to be marked as having access to sanitation facilities if nearby toilets existed.
8. Such practices risk weakening the integrity and reliability of Census data.
9. In Uttar Pradesh too, concerns emerged that officials discouraged reporting facts that might portray poor outcomes.
10. The controversy raises questions about the real effectiveness of campaigns aimed at eliminating open defecation.
11. Administrative classifications such as **ODF (Open Defecation Free), ODF Plus, and ODF Plus Model** should not conflict with actual field realities.
12. Census data forms the foundation for policymaking, welfare distribution, and development planning, making accuracy essential.
13. Authorities should create awareness among citizens to provide truthful information during enumeration.
14. Enumerators' operational challenges should be addressed, including better administrative support and higher allowances where necessary.
15. The editorial concludes that the government must ensure **data sanitisation does not occur in the name of re-verification**, because reliable Census data is essential for inclusive and evidence-based governance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?** Editorial Page
- A. The objective of the Houselisting and Housing Census is to validate the administrative success of existing welfare programs like the ODF campaign.
 - B. Discrepancies identified in the field data in Rajasthan were attributed to the technical inability of enumerators to use the digital questionnaire effectively.
 - C. The credibility of public welfare schemes is inextricably linked to the authenticity of the demographic and infrastructure data collected during the Census.
 - D. High-level district officials have been instructed to ensure that "re-verification" is used as a tool to improve the aesthetic perception of regional development.
2. **Which of the following best summarises the author's central argument regarding the "re-verification" process?**
- A. Re-verification is a redundant exercise that creates unnecessary financial pressure on the ₹11,718 crore national budget allocated for the Census.
 - B. While re-verification is fundamentally a valid research tool, it is currently being subverted to manipulate data to suit political or administrative narratives.
 - C. The process of re-verification should be automated to eliminate the human bias introduced by enumerators in States like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
 - D. Re-verification serves as a corrective measure to ensure that households practicing open defecation are properly incentivized to use nearby communal latrines.
3. **What can be inferred about the author's view on the classification of regions as "Open Defecation Free" (ODF)?**
- A. The author believes that ODF classifications are fabricated and have no basis in the tangible progress made by various States.
 - B. Such classifications are necessary administrative tools, but they may create a conflict of interest that encourages the falsification of ground-level reality.
 - C. These classifications are the cause of the lack of resources and poor teacher-to-student ratios in the educational sector mentioned in the census.
 - D. The author suggests that the criteria for ODF Plus and ODF Plus Model should be made stringent to prevent enumerators from making assumptions.
4. **Based on the author's claims and arguments made in the passage, the author would agree with all of the following statements EXCEPT:**
- A. The administrative categorization of regions into tiers like ODF Plus serves a practical function in the allocation of government resources and funding.
 - B. Ensuring the financial well-being of census enumerators through increased allowances is a necessary step for the efficient completion of the national census.
 - C. The long-term effectiveness of inclusive policymaking is compromised when field data is manipulated to manage the public's perception of government performance.
 - D. The current instructions given to enumerators in Rajasthan regarding nearby toilets are a scientifically sound method of ensuring data accuracy.
5. **Which of the following best identifies the grammatical role of the phrase "to ensure efficient and timely work" in the following sentence from the passage?**
- "The Union government should be quite liberal in enhancing allowances for enumerators to ensure efficient and timely work."

- A. Noun phrase functioning as the direct object of the verb "enhancing"
B. Adverbial phrase of purpose modifying the main action of the sentence
C. Adjective phrase modifying the noun "allowances"
D. Appositive phrase renaming the "Union government"
6. **Select the most appropriate MEANING of the phrase "Cast a dark shadow."**
A. To make a situation seem less complex or more stagnant
B. To make a situation seem less formal or more habitual
C. To make a situation seem less public or more solitary
D. To make a situation seem less hopeful or more serious
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) between S1 and S6 to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
S1. In August 2022, Space Kidz India launched AzaadiSAT, a satellite built by 750 rural Indian girls, to bridge the gender gap in space science.
P. Although this initial mission failed to reach the Lower Earth Orbit, its successor, AzaadiSAT-2, was successfully launched the very next year.
Q. That inclusive idea quickly led to global collaborations with 108 countries, including the UK, Brazil, Mexico, and several African nations.
R. The resounding success of this second mission made Srimathy ponder a crucial question: why make the next mission just for Indian girls?
S. To take this newly expanded global mission forward, women ambassadors from STEM fields were carefully selected.
S6. These ambassadors were then tasked with promoting the mission's ambitious goals to young students in schools across their respective countries.
A. P Q R S
B. P R Q S
C. R P Q S
D. R Q S P
8. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Lapse."**
A. Tergiversate
B. Titillate
C. Terminate
D. Truncate
9. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb:**
She always _____ her failures to bad luck rather than taking ownership.
A. puts down
B. turns out
C. breaks into
D. boils down
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Reap."**
A. Beguile
B. Mollify
C. Squander
D. Placate
11. **One who has exaggerated anxiety about one's health**

- A. Pediatric
B. Hypochondriac
C. Verbatim
D. Petrify
12. **Choose the misspelt word from the given options.**
A. Independence
B. Connotation
C. Ignoreamus
D. Retribution
13. **Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :**
I lived here for five years so I know about the problems of this colony.
A. I lived here
B. for five years
C. so I know about the
D. problems of this colony
14. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
1. The Cambridge researchers took known genetic codes – the instruction manuals of life – from a range of coronaviruses that had been recorded by surveillance programmes hunting for potential viral threats.
2. It then designed a "super-antigen" that could train the immune system in such a way it gave protection against the whole family of viruses.
3. Normally vaccines are designed using a current strain of a virus.
4. These genetic codes were analysed by an artificial intelligence.
A. 1 4 2 3
B. 3 1 4 2
C. 3 4 1 2
D. 1 3 4 2
15. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
The head of state will have already addressed the nation about the critical matter.
A. The nation will have been addressed about the critical matter by the head of state.
B. The nation will be addressed about the critical matter by the head of state.
C. The nation has been addressed about the critical matter by the head of state.
D. The nation will have addressed about the critical matter by the head of state.
16. **Choose the correct direct sentence of the following sentence:**
He said that the committee had decided to postpone the event.
A. He said, "The committee has decided to postpone the event."
B. He said, "The committee had decided to postpone the event."
C. He said, "The committee would postpone the event."
D. none of the above
17. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.**
In the face of an impending liquidity crisis, the governor adopted a _____ approach, prioritizing immediate solvency over long-term ideological goals.
A. Punctilious

- B. Puerile
C. Pernicious
D. Pragmatic
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Tout."**
A. Exalt
B. Abide
C. Query
D. Decry
19. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Equitable."**
A. Impartial
B. Equivocal
C. Esoteric
D. Ephemeral
20. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
I bought a new pair of jeans and they are already torn.
A. I bought a new pair of jeans and it is already torn
B. I bought a new pair of jeans and it has already torn
C. I bought a new pair of jeans and it was already tor
D. I bought a new pair of jeans and which are already torn

Passage:

Whenever we face difficult moments in life, our religion (1) _____ a helping hand and encourages us not to fear, said Lanka Jeyaraj in a discourse. Death is undoubtedly a major loss in our worldly sense; however, our spiritual tradition philosophy teaches us that it is a / an (2) _____. Our existence is made (3) _____ both body and life force, soul. Though the physical form is left behind, the life force does not cease to exist. Based on our actions, karma and transitions, the journey continues until the soul achieves spiritual maturity. For further understanding, the five acts of God are creation, preservation, destruction, concealment and grace. Concealment means that God hides the ultimate truth (4) _____ our karma is resolved and then reveals it through his grace. Manikkavasakar says God cannot be fully understood through intellect or knowledge alone.

Attaining the divine feet of God is possible only by letting go of worldly attachments. Tirukkural, a great work by Tiruvalluvar, places Tamils on a global pedestal. For any civilisation, having a text like Tirukkural alone is enough. It is a timeless work that openly explains the deeper truth and principles behind life and creation. Tirukkural is divided into four sections: virtue, wealth, love and liberation or salvation. He also emphasises that God cannot be fully attained through grammar or knowledge, but can be realised through (5) _____. He believes that if virtue is deeply rooted in a society, no one can destroy it. Tirukkural explains that Aram (virtue) is divided into Illaram (householder's life) and Thuravaram (aesthetic life). He describes 11 duties that a person should fulfill. These include protecting the Brahmacharis, Vanaprastha, maintaining aesthetics and renunciation, caring for those in need, honouring the departed ancestors, worshipping the divine, showing hospitality to guests, caring for relatives and society, and, finally, protecting oneself.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. proffer

- B. withheld
 - C. extends
 - D. outstretches
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. elusion
 - B. illusion
 - C. phantom
 - D. allusion
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. up
 - B. from
 - C. with
 - D. of
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. unless
 - B. albeit
 - C. until
 - D. lest
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. renunciation
 - B. asceticism
 - C. absolution
 - D. penance

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **The credibility of public welfare schemes is inextricably linked to the authenticity of the demographic and infrastructure data collected during the Census.**

Line from the passage: "They must also sensitise people to provide correct information, as public policies and welfare schemes are formulated on the basis of these data and ultimately benefit them." correct: The passage explicitly links the success and proper formulation of public welfare schemes to the accuracy and reliability of the collected data.

Option A: incorrect: The passage states that the Census data is meant to help formulate and target future public policies and welfare schemes, not to validate or show existing programs in a good light.

Option B: incorrect: The passage never mentions "technical inability" or "digital questionnaires" as the reason for the discrepancies. Instead, it highlights that enumerators are being forced to alter data based on "assumptions" from higher officials.

Option D: Line: "Re-verification is a legitimate part of any study... but this must be done to reflect reality accurately, not to manage perceptions." Incorrect: While officials are using it for "perception," the author labels this as "disturbing" and not the legitimate objective of a Census.

2. B) **While re-verification is fundamentally a valid research tool, it is currently being subverted to manipulate data to suit political or administrative narratives.**

Line from the passage: "Re-verification is a legitimate part of any study or survey but this must be done to reflect reality accurately, not to manage perceptions... The government should send a clear message that data sanitisation must not be undertaken under the guise of re-verification." correct: This perfectly captures the author's core argument. The author acknowledges that re-verification is a valid, legitimate tool, but strongly criticizes how it is being used in practice to "manage perceptions" and alter data so it won't "show the government in a poor light."

Option A: incorrect: The author explicitly states that re-verification is a legitimate part of a survey, not a redundant. The financial outlay is mentioned to highlight the scale and importance of the Census, not to frame re-verification as a waste of money.

Option C: incorrect: The passage never mentions automation or suggests that the enumerators themselves are introducing bias. In fact, the passage argues that the enumerators are facing "disturbing" pressure from higher authorities to change accurate data into assumptions.

Option D: incorrect: The author uses the example of communal latrines to show how data is being falsified and manipulated, not to praise it as a healthy corrective measure or incentive program.

3. B) **Such classifications are necessary administrative tools, but they may create a conflict of interest that encourages the falsification of ground-level reality.**

Line from the passage: "For administrative purposes, including funding, it is reasonable to classify cities and villages on the basis of certain parameters as Open Defecation Free (ODF),

ODF Plus and ODF Plus Model. But, the critical question is whether such a classification reflects reality and comes into conflict with the enumerators' work." correct: The author establishes that while these classifications are a "reasonable" administrative practice, they pose a critical risk of coming "into conflict with the enumerators' work"—which, as detailed in the first paragraph, involves officials pushing to falsify raw data to match those ideal administrative statuses.

Option A: incorrect: The passage states it is "reasonable to classify" regions for administrative goals and notes that states have made "tangible progress." This directly contradicts the idea that the author views them as fabricated.

Option C: incorrect: The provided passage handles housing, infrastructure data, and sanitation programs. It does not contain any mention of schools, teachers, or the educational sector.

Option D: incorrect: The passage reveals that enumerators are not making assumptions on their own; they "have been told to record data based on assumptions" by higher circulars and directives. The author targets the administrative interference, not the strictness of the ODF criteria metrics.

4. D) **The current instructions given to enumerators in Rajasthan regarding nearby toilets are a scientifically sound method of ensuring data accuracy.**

Line from the passage: "For example, if some households do not have toilets, enumerators have been told to check whether toilets are available nearby, on the basis of which the entry can be changed from "open defecation" to "[having] access to latrine"... In Uttar Pradesh, the message seems to be not to present facts as they are, raising concerns about data integrity and reliability for a crucial and sensitive exercise." author would NOT agree : The author treats this directive with deep concern, using it as an example of recording data based on "assumptions" rather than "facts as they are." Because the author argues this practice damages data integrity and reliability, they would completely disagree that it is a scientifically sound or accurate method.

Option A: author would agree: The author states that it is ["reasonable to classify cities and villages"] into these specific tiers ["For administrative purposes, including funding"].

Option B: author would agree: The passage notes that the Union government must be ["liberal in enhancing allowances for enumerators"] explicitly ["to ensure efficient and timely work"].

Option C: author would agree: The author emphasizes that data must ["reflect reality accurately, not to manage perceptions"] to secure the necessary ["reliable data... for purposes such as targeted and inclusive policymaking"].

5. 5. B) **Adverbial phrase (of purpose) modifying the main action of the sentence**

The phrase "to ensure efficient and timely work" is an infinitive phrase (starting with the "to + verb" form). When an infinitive phrase explains the reason or goal behind an action, it functions as an adverb.

It answers the question "Why?"--Why should the government be liberal in enhancing allowances?

Because it identifies the intended result or goal of the main action (the act of being liberal/enhancing allowances), it is specifically termed an adverbial phrase of purpose.

6. D) **Cast a dark shadow** (phrase) – To make a situation seem less hopeful or more serious.
(काला साया डालना/गंभीर बनाना)

7. B) **P R Q S**

Sentence P, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत (S1 के तुरंत बाद) में आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "Although this initial mission" शब्द सीधे तौर पर S1 में दिए गए 'AzaadiSAT' लॉन्च की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि इस पहले प्रयास का क्या परिणाम हुआ और कैसे इसके तुरंत बाद दूसरा प्रयास (AzaadiSAT-2) सफल रहा।

Sentence R, Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "success of this second mission" शब्द सीधे तौर पर P में बताए गए 'AzaadiSAT-2' की सफलता की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि इस सफलता ने Srimathy को आगे क्या सोचने पर मजबूर किया।

Sentence Q, Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "That inclusive idea" शब्द सीधे तौर पर R में उठे उस सवाल (why make the next mission just for Indian girls?) की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि इस वैश्विक विचार के कारण ही 108 देशों के साथ सहयोग (collaborations) संभव हुआ।

Sentence S, Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" (S6 से पहले) की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "newly expanded global mission" और 'women ambassadors' का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर Q में बताए गए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विस्तार से जुड़ता है, और यह बताता है कि इस बड़े मिशन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए राजदूतों को चुना गया, जो S6 (जिसमें इन राजदूतों द्वारा स्कूलों में प्रचार करने की बात है) के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence P comes at the beginning (after S1) because the phrase "Although this initial mission" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the launch of 'AzaadiSAT' mentioned in S1. It establishes the factual ground of the first attempt's outcome and the subsequent success of the second mission.
- Sentence R follows P because the transitional phrase "success of this second mission" creates a mandatory link, directly referring to the successful launch of AzaadiSAT-2 described in P. It introduces the idea that this milestone made Srimathy ponder the future scope of the project.
- Sentence Q follows R as it uses the phrase "That inclusive idea" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the question raised in R (why limit it to Indian girls). It clarifies that this specific thought is what led to the expansion and collaborations with 108 countries.
- Sentence S follows Q as the conclusion (leading into S6). It uses the phrase "newly expanded global mission" to refer directly back to the international collaborations described in Q, explaining that women ambassadors were selected to handle this massive scale, which seamlessly bridges into the ambassadors' specific duties in schools mentioned in S6.

8. C) **Lapse** (verb) – expire, terminate, cease, conclude, end. (समाप्त होना)

Synonym: **Terminate** (verb) – Bring to an end. (समाप्त करना)

- **Tergiversate** (verb): To make conflicting or evasive statements; to equivocate. (ढाल-मटोल करना)

- **Titillate** (verb): To stimulate or excite someone, especially in a sexual way. (उत्तेजित करना)
 - **Truncate** (verb): To shorten something by cutting off the top or the end. (काटकर छोटा करना)
9. A) 'puts down' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sense यह है कि वह अपनी असफलताओं का कारण bad luck को मानती है। "put down to" एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का कारण किसी को/किसी बात को मानना। इसलिए यह संदर्भ के अनुसार सबसे सही विकल्प है।
- puts down' should be used because the intended meaning is that she attributes her failures to bad luck. The phrasal verb "put down to" means to regard something as being caused by someone or something, which fits the sentence most appropriately.
10. C) **Reap** (verb) – harvest, obtain, gain, derive, secure. (लाभ उठाना)
Antonym: **Squander** (verb) – To waste something, especially money or time, in a reckless or foolish manner. (गँवाना/नष्ट करना)
- **Beguile** (verb): Charm, enchant, or attract someone or an audience, sometimes in a highly deceptive or manipulative manner. (मोहित करना / ठगना)
 - **Mollify** (verb): Appease the anger or deep anxiety of someone; reduce the overall severity of a systemic or industrial conflict. (शांत करना)
 - **Placate** (verb): Make someone less hostile, angry, or adversarial by taking specific, calculatedly conciliatory actions. (तसल्ली देना)
11. B) **Hypochondriac** :- A person who is always worried about his/her health and believes he/she is ill, even when there is nothing wrong.
- **Pediatric** :- Relating to the medical care of children. बाल चिकित्सा
 - **Verbatim** :- Exactly as it was spoken or written. शब्दशः
 - **Petrify** :- To frighten someone a lot, especially so that they are unable to move or speak. पत्थर बनाना, कड़ा बनाना
12. C) '**Ignoreamus**' गलत वर्तनी है — इसकी सही वर्तनी '**Ignoramus**' है जिसका अर्थ है 'मूर्ख या अज्ञानी व्यक्ति' (an ignorant or stupid person). जबकि '**Independence**' (स्वतंत्रता), '**Connotation**' (निहितार्थ), और '**Retribution**' (प्रतिकार) — ये तीनों सही वर्तनी में हैं।
- '**Ignoreamus**' is misspelled — the correct spelling is '**Ignoramus**' meaning "an ignorant or stupid person." '**Independence**' (the state of being free from control), '**Connotation**' (an idea or feeling a word invokes beyond its literal meaning), and '**Retribution**' (punishment for a crime) are all correctly spelled.
- ☑ Correct answer: Ignoreamus
13. A) 'lived' के बदले '**have lived**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि समयावधि (for five years) अभी तक जारी है और वक्ता अभी भी उसी स्थान पर रह रहा होने का संकेत है। ऐसे मामलों में Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

- 'have lived' will be used instead of 'lived' because the time period (for five years) continues up to the present, implying the speaker still lives there. In such contexts, Present Perfect Tense is appropriate.

14. B) 3 1 4 2

Sentence 3, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि आमतौर पर टीके (vaccines) कैसे बनाए जाते हैं। यह वर्तमान तरीके (current strain) का परिचय देता है जिससे आगे की नई प्रक्रिया के लिए एक आधार बनता है।

Sentence 1, Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद कैम्ब्रिज के शोधकर्ताओं ("Cambridge researchers") का कदम सीधे तौर पर 3 में बताए गए सामान्य तरीके से एक नई प्रक्रिया की तुलना करता है। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि शोधकर्ताओं ने 'current strain' के बजाय 'known genetic codes' का उपयोग किया।

Sentence 4, Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "These genetic codes" शब्द सीधे तौर पर 1 में दिए गए 'known genetic codes' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा इकट्ठा किए गए उन जेनेटिक कोड्स का आगे क्या किया गया।

Sentence 2, Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "It" का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर 4 में बताए गए 'artificial intelligence' से जुड़ता है, और यह बताता है कि इसी AI ने एक "super-antigen" बनाया, जो पैराग्राफ (vaccine design process) के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence 3 comes at the beginning because it establishes the factual ground of how vaccines are typically created. It introduces the standard practice of using a 'current strain', setting the baseline for the paragraph.
- Sentence 1 follows 3 because the actions of the "Cambridge researchers" create a mandatory link, directly contrasting the normal method described in 3 with their new approach. It introduces the idea that instead of a single current strain, they used 'known genetic codes'.
- Sentence 4 follows 1 as it uses the phrase "These genetic codes" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the exact 'known genetic codes' mentioned in 1. It clarifies the immediate next step of what was done with the collected data.
- Sentence 2 follows 4 as the conclusion. It uses the pronoun "It" to refer directly back to the 'artificial intelligence' described in 4, explaining that the AI designed a "super-antigen", which seamlessly finalizes the logical flow of this new vaccine design process.

15. A) **The nation will have been addressed about the critical matter by the head of state.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। यहाँ Active वाक्य में "The head of state" Subject है, "will have already addressed" Verb (Future Perfect) है और "the nation" Object है। Passive में बदलते समय "the nation" Subject बन गया है और Verb "will have been addressed"

(Future Perfect Passive) में बदल गया है, तथा “by the head of state” जोड़ा गया है। बाकी जानकारी “about the critical matter” यथावत रखी गई है।

- To change from Active to Passive Voice, the object becomes the subject and the verb is transformed into its passive equivalent while keeping the same tense. In the given sentence, “The head of state” is the subject, “will have already addressed” is the verb in Future Perfect, and “the nation” is the object. In passive construction, “the nation” becomes the subject, the verb becomes “will have been addressed” in Future Perfect Passive, and the agent “by the head of state” is added. The phrase “about the critical matter” remains unchanged.

16. D) **none of the above**

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय, Reporting Verb “said” Past Tense में है, इसलिए Indirect sentence में प्रयुक्त Past Perfect Tense को Direct Speech में उसके Original Tense (Simple Past) में बदला जाता है।

दिए गए वाक्य में “had decided” Verb Past Perfect Tense में है। Direct Speech में बदलने पर इसका मूल रूप “decided” (Simple Past) होना चाहिए।

लेकिन दिए गए विकल्पों में “The committee decided to postpone the event.” मौजूद नहीं है। इसलिए कोई भी विकल्प सही Direct form नहीं बनता।

- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, when the reporting verb is in the Past Tense, a verb in Past Perfect Tense is changed back to its Simple Past form in Direct Speech. Here, “had decided” should change to “decided”. Since none of the given options use the correct original tense, none of them is correct.

17. D) **Pragmatic** (adjective) – Dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations. (व्यावहारिक)

Facing a liquidity crisis, prioritizing immediate solvency is a clear example of a pragmatic approach

- **Punctilious** (adjective): Showing great attention to detail or correct behavior. (अति-सावधान)
- **Puerile** (adjective): Childishly silly and trivial. (बचकाना)
- **Pernicious** (adjective): Having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way. (हानिकारक)

18. D) **Tout** (verb) – promote, advertise, acclaim, praise, endorse. (प्रचार करना / प्रशंसा करना)

Antonym: **Decry** (verb) – to publicly denounce or criticize something strongly. (निंदा करना)

- **Exalt** (verb): to think or speak very highly of someone or something. (प्रशंसा करना)
- **Abide** (verb): to accept or act in accordance with a rule, decision, or recommendation. (पालन करना)
- **Query** (verb): to ask a question about something, especially in order to express one's doubts. (प्रश्न करना)

19. A) **Equitable** (adjective) – Fair and impartial; valid in equity as distinct from common law; just. (न्यायसंगत)

Synonym: **Impartial** (adjective) – Treating all rivals or disputants equally; unbiased and even-handed. (निष्पक्ष)

- **Equivocal** (adjective): Open to more than one interpretation; ambiguous or uncertain. (अस्पष्ट)
- **Esoteric** (adjective): Intended for or likely to be understood by only a small number of people. (गूढ़)
- **Ephemeral** (adjective): Lasting for a very short time; transitory or fleeting. (अल्पकालिक)

20. A) **I bought a new pair of jeans and it is already torn**

‘they are already torn’ के बदले ‘it is already torn’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि a pair of को grammatically singular माना जाता है, भले ही noun plural form में हो (jeans, trousers आदि)। इसलिए verb और pronoun दोनों singular होंगे।

- ‘it is already torn’ will be used instead of ‘they are already torn’ because a pair of is treated as a singular unit in grammar, even though the noun appears plural in form (jeans, trousers, etc.). Hence both the pronoun and the verb must be singular.

21. C) The blank requires a present tense singular verb that collocates with "a helping hand."

Since the passage discusses religion offering support during difficult moments, the word must mean to offer or give. "(extends)" is the correct verb here. "Extends a helping hand" is a standard idiom. A) proffer: Grammatically incorrect here; it would need to be "proffers" to agree with the singular subject "religion." B) withheld: This is past tense and means to refuse to give, which is the opposite of the required meaning. D) outstretches: Usually used physically for limbs, not as an abstract idiom for offering help.

- Blank को एक present tense singular verb की आवश्यकता है जो "a helping hand" के साथ collocate करे। चूंकि passage मुश्किल समय के दौरान religion द्वारा support offer करने की बात करता है, इसलिए शब्द का अर्थ offer या give होना चाहिए। "(extends)" यहाँ सही verb है। "Extends a helping hand" एक standard idiom है। A) proffer: यहाँ grammatically गलत है; singular subject "religion" के साथ agree करने के लिए इसे "proffers" होना चाहिए था। B) withheld: यह past tense है और इसका अर्थ देने से मना करना है, जो required meaning के opposite है। D) outstretches: इसका उपयोग आमतौर पर limbs के लिए physically होता है, मदद offer करने के abstract idiom के रूप में नहीं।

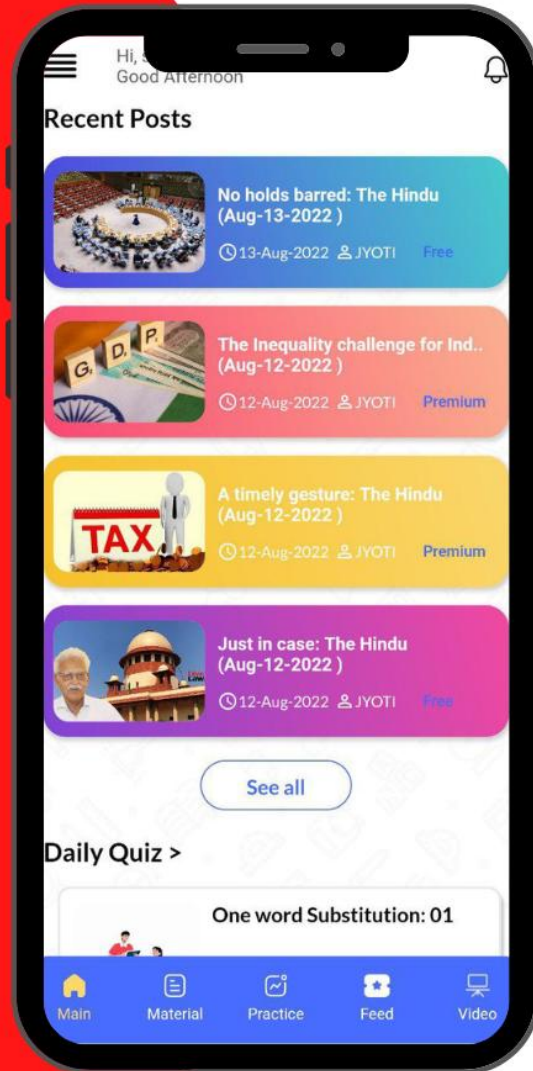
22. B) The blank requires a noun that describes the philosophical concept of worldly loss being unreal. Since the spiritual tradition teaches that the physical form is left behind but the soul continues, death is portrayed as a false perception. "(illusion)" correctly defines this concept.

A) elusion: Means the act of escaping or avoiding something, which does not fit the context. B) phantom: Means a ghost or apparition, not a broad philosophical concept. D) allusion: Means an indirect reference to something, which makes no sense here.

- Blank को एक noun की आवश्यकता है जो worldly loss के unreal होने के philosophical concept का वर्णन करे। चूंकि spiritual tradition सिखाती है कि physical form पीछे छूट जाता है लेकिन soul continue करती है, इसलिए death को एक false perception के रूप में portray किया गया है। "(illusion)" इस concept को सही ढंग से define करता है। A) elusion: इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ से escape करना या avoid करना है, जो context में fit नहीं होता। B) phantom: इसका अर्थ ghost या apparition है, broad philosophical concept नहीं। D) allusion: इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ का indirect reference है, जो यहाँ कोई sense नहीं बनाता है।
23. D) The blank requires a preposition to show what our existence consists of. The phrase "made (of)" is structurally correct when referring to the basic components that form something. A) up: Needs the preposition "of" to follow it (made up of) to be grammatically correct here. B) from: Implies a complete physical transformation where the original material is fundamentally changed. D) with: Suggests ingredients added together, usually in a temporary mixture or cooking, rather than the core components of existence.
- Blank को एक preposition की आवश्यकता है जो यह दिखाए कि हमारा existence किन चीज़ों से consist करता है। Phrase "made (of)" structurally सही है जब यह उन basic components को refer करता है जो किसी चीज़ को form करते हैं। A) up: यहाँ grammatically सही होने के लिए इसके बाद preposition "of" की आवश्यकता होती है। B) from: यह एक complete physical transformation को imply करता है जहाँ original material पूरी तरह से बदल जाता है। D) with: यह आमतौर पर temporary mixture या cooking में एक साथ मिलाए गए ingredients का सुझाव देता है, न कि existence के core components का।
24. C) The blank requires a conjunction that specifies a condition of time. Since the passage states God hides the truth up to the point when karma is resolved, the word must mean "up to the time that." "(until)" perfectly fits this temporal condition. A) unless: This is a conditional state meaning "except if," not a temporal marker. B) albeit: Means "although," which makes no logical sense here. D) lest: Means "with the intention of preventing." This does not fit the timeline described.
- Blank को एक conjunction की आवश्यकता है जो time की condition को specify करे। चूंकि passage कहता है कि God उस point तक truth को hide करता है जब तक karma resolve नहीं हो जाता, शब्द का अर्थ "उस समय तक" होना चाहिए। "(until)" इस temporal condition में पूरी तरह fit बैठता है। A) unless: यह एक conditional state है जिसका अर्थ "except if" है, temporal marker नहीं। B) albeit: इसका अर्थ "although" है, जो यहाँ कोई logical sense नहीं बनाता है। D) lest: इसका अर्थ prevent करने के intention से है। यह यहाँ describe की गई timeline में fit नहीं बैठता है।
25. A) The blank requires a noun that represents the act of letting go of worldly attachments, which is stated earlier in the passage as the way to attain God. "(renunciation)" is the exact spiritual term for formally giving up earthly desires and attachments. A) asceticism: This refers

to the severe self-discipline and lifestyle, rather than the specific act of letting go. B) absolution: Means "formal release from guilt or punishment," which is granted by an authority, not an act performed by the seeker. D) penance: Means "voluntary self-punishment as an outward expression of repentance."

- Blank को एक noun की आवश्यकता है जो worldly attachments को जाने देने के act को represent करे, जिसे passage में पहले God को attain करने के तरीके के रूप में बताया गया है। "(renunciation)" earthly desires और attachments को formal रूप से give up करने के लिए exact spiritual term है। A) asceticism: यह let go करने के specific act के बजाय severe self-discipline और lifestyle को refer करता है। B) absolution: इसका अर्थ guilt या punishment से formal release है, जो किसी authority द्वारा दिया जाता है, seeker द्वारा perform किया गया act नहीं। D) penance: इसका अर्थ repentance के outward expression के रूप में voluntary self-punishment है।



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