

## Foreseeable accidents: On the recent industrial accidents in India

Industrial **mishaps** are due to **accumulated** organisational weaknesses

Despite there having been a **streak** of industrial accidents in India **of late**, the **notion** that they are **isolated** and incidental **persist**s. Within days of each other, four workers were killed in a 'mishap' in a **septic tank** in Surat while nine workers were killed by an **explosion** at a steel plant in Visakhapatnam. They appear to be different circumstances: one involved workers entering a **confined** space and **succumbing to toxic** gases; the other involved 150 tonnes of **molten** steel and a violent **blast**. Yet, industry has known of these risks and had developed preventive measures **decades** ago. In the Surat incident, four workers entered the tank and were overcome by toxic **fumes**. The circumstances **resemble** a well-known pattern in **fatalities** in confined spaces, where the first victims are often followed by would-be **rescuers** who enter without protection. There have been deaths in similar circumstances in Surat's industrial sector in recent years. The working area must be mechanically **ventilated** and have rescue personnel on **standby** while the workers must have breathing **apparatuses, harnesses** and **retrieval** lines, and clear lines of communication. Unprotected entry must be strictly **prohibited**. Septic tank deaths and deaths due to manual **scavenging** are in fact rarely accidents in the sense of unforeseeable events, but failures of basic safety management, and the **recurrence** of such incidents **speaks** to the **persistence** of that failure. **Likewise**, while steelmaking is **intrinsicly** more dangerous because it combines extreme temperatures, pressurised gases, heavy equipment, and **enormous** stores of heat energy, industry still knows the **hazards** it **poses**, and further that even relatively small process failures can **result in** multiple **casualties**.

Both incidents, and the **patterns** they extend, **are reminders of persistent** safety failures in many parts of Indian industry. In Visakhapatnam, trade unions and former employees have **alleged** that the plant had reduced staffing, heavier workloads, **ageing** equipment, **deferred** maintenance, and an increasing dependence on contractual labour. Some also linked these trends to the difficulties the plant faced **following** the Centre's **divestment** plans and the resulting **constraints** on investments. However true any of these factors are, they confirm that a major industrial accident is almost always due to the **accumulation** of organisational weaknesses. In fact, contract labour is **central** to understanding both incidents. Occupational safety research has consistently found that contracted workers face higher risks because they may receive less training and operate within systems with fragmented **accountability**. The incidents have also occurred during the **gradual** and **uneven** implementation of India's new **occupational** safety framework — and **highlight** the invisible fact that the country's industries remain **anchored** by old problems of manpower shortage, caste- and class-based **exposure** to **hazardous** labour, and a 'cost over safety' mindset in financially **stressed** units. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Foreseeable** (adjective) - predictable, anticipated, expected, likely, calculable. पूर्वानुमान योग्य
2. **Mishap** (noun) - accident, misfortune, setback, calamity, casualty. दुर्घटना
3. **Accumulate** (verb) - gather, collect, amass, stockpile, heap. जमा होना
4. **Streak** (noun) - series, sequence, run, chain, succession. सिलसिला
5. **Of late** (phrase) - in recent times. हाल ही में
6. **Notion** (noun) - idea, belief, concept, view, impression. धारणा
7. **Isolated** (adjective) - separate, solitary, lonely, remote, detached. अलग-थलग
8. **Persist** (verb) - continue, remain, endure, last, carry on. बने रहना
9. **Septic tank** (noun) - underground tank for sewage treatment. सेप्टिक टैंक
10. **Explosion** (noun) - blast, detonation, eruption, bang, burst. विस्फोट
11. **Confined** (adjective) - restricted, enclosed, limited, cramped, narrow. सीमित
12. **Succumb** (to) (verb) - to die from the effect of a disease or injury. शिकार होना
13. **Toxic** (adjective) - poisonous, harmful, deadly, lethal, noxious. जहरीला
14. **Molten** (adjective) - liquefied, melted, fluid, fused, hot. पिघला हुआ
15. **Blast** (noun) - explosion, bang, gust, blow, eruption. धमाका
16. **Decade** (noun) - period of ten years. दशक
17. **Fume** (noun) - smoke, gas, vapor, smog, emission. धुआं या वाष्प
18. **Resemble** (verb) - look like, mirror, mimic, match, parallel. के समान होना
19. **Fatality** (noun) - death, mortality, casualty, loss, decease. मृत्यु
20. **Rescuer** (noun) - savior, liberator, helper, lifesaver, protector. बचावकर्ता
21. **Ventilate** (verb) - air, aerate, refresh, circulate, breathe. हवादार बनाना
22. **Standby** (noun) - ready, reserve, backup, alert, standby. तैयारी की स्थिति
23. **Apparatus** (noun) - equipment, gear, device, tool, implement. उपकरण
24. **Harness** (noun) - belt, strap, fastening, tether, support. हार्नेस (सुरक्षा बेल्ट)
25. **Retrieval** (noun) - recovery, reclamation, rescue, restoration, salvage. पुनर्प्राप्ति या वापस लाना
26. **Prohibit** (verb) - ban, forbid, disallow, restrict, veto. मना करना
27. **Scavenging** (noun) - cleaning, collecting waste, searching, foraging. सफाई या कूड़ा बीनना
28. **Recurrence** (noun) - repetition, reappearance, return, iteration, frequency. पुनरावृत्ति
29. **Persistence** (noun) - continuance, endurance, tenacity, stubbornness, perseverance. दृढ़ता या निरंतरता

30. **Likewise** (adverb) - similarly, also, in the same way, correspondingly, equally. इसी प्रकार
31. **Intrinsically** (adverb) - essentially, fundamentally, naturally, innately, inherently. आंतरिक रूप से
32. **Enormous** (adjective) - huge, vast, immense, gigantic, colossal. विशाल
33. **Hazard** (noun) - danger, risk, peril, threat, menace. खतरा
34. **Pose** (verb) - present, create, offer, cause, constitute. खड़ा करना (खतरा)
35. **Result in** (phrasal verb) - to cause, lead to, or bring about. परिणाम होना
36. **Casualty** (noun) - victim, fatality, injured person, loss, death. हताहत
37. **Reminder** (noun) - prompt, memory aid, cue, signal, token. याद दिलाने वाला
38. **Persistent** (adjective) - constant, continuous, steady, enduring, perpetual. निरंतर
39. **Allege** (verb) - claim, assert, state, charge, accuse. आरोप लगाना
40. **Ageing** (adjective) - old, decaying, maturing, worn, declining. पुराना या जीर्ण
41. **Defer** (verb) - postpone, delay, put off, suspend, shelve. टालना
42. **Following** (preposition) - after, subsequent to, succeeding, next. के बाद
43. **Divestment** (noun) - disinvestment, disposal, selling off, reduction, depletion. विनिवेश
44. **Constraint** (noun) - restriction, limitation, restraint, barrier, curb. बाधा
45. **Accumulation** (noun) - collection, pile, buildup, mass, store. संचय
46. **Central** (adjective) - core, main, primary, vital, key. मुख्य
47. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, liability, answerability, duty, obligation. जवाबदेही
48. **Gradual** (adjective) - slow, steady, incremental, progressive, step-by-step. क्रमिक
49. **Uneven** (adjective) - irregular, inconsistent, bumpy, unequal, patchy. असमान
50. **Occupational** (adjective) - job-related, professional, vocational, work-based. व्यावसायिक
51. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, stress, underline, focus, spotlight. प्रकाश डालना
52. **Anchor** (verb) - fix, secure, root, fasten, moor. आधार पर टिका होना
53. **Exposure** (noun) - vulnerability, contact, visibility, risk, manifestation. संपर्क या जोखिम
54. **Hazardous** (adjective) - dangerous, risky, perilous, unsafe, harmful. खतरनाक
55. **Stressed** (adjective) - burdened, anxious, troubled, pressurized, strained. तनावग्रस्त

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Recent industrial accidents in India show that workplace disasters are becoming frequent rather than isolated incidents.
2. Two major incidents occurred recently:
  - a. Four workers died in a septic tank accident in Surat.
  - b. Nine workers died in an explosion at a steel plant in Visakhapatnam.
3. Though the incidents happened under different conditions, both were preventable because their risks are already well known to industry.
4. The Surat accident followed a familiar confined-space danger pattern where workers entered without protection and were affected by toxic gases.
5. Such accidents often become worse when rescuers also enter hazardous areas without safety equipment.
6. Safety protocols for septic tanks already exist and include:
  - Mechanical ventilation
  - Rescue teams on standby
  - Breathing apparatus
  - Harnesses and retrieval systems
  - Communication arrangements
7. Deaths linked to septic tanks and manual scavenging should not be treated as unexpected accidents but as failures of safety management.
8. Steel plants naturally involve high-risk operations because of extreme heat, pressurised gases, and heavy machinery.
9. However, industries understand these risks and have established preventive mechanisms to reduce casualties.
10. Reports from Visakhapatnam suggest deeper issues such as staff shortages, increased workload, ageing equipment, and delayed maintenance.
11. Dependence on contract labour may have worsened working conditions and increased exposure to danger.
12. Financial pressures and policy changes, including concerns linked to divestment plans, may have reduced investment in safety measures.
13. Industrial accidents usually occur not because of one mistake but because of accumulated organisational weaknesses.
14. Research shows contract workers face greater risk due to inadequate training and unclear responsibility structures.
15. The editorial concludes that India's industrial sector still suffers from old structural problems—labour shortages, caste- and class-based exposure to hazardous work, and a mindset that prioritises cost reduction over worker safety.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following underlying factors might have contributed to the recent streak of industrial fatalities in India, as discussed in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - a) An organizational mindset that prioritizes minimizing operational expenses over ensuring robust safety protocols in financially strained enterprises.
  - b) A systemic reliance on a temporary workforce that frequently lacks adequate safety training and operates under a diluted framework of institutional accountability.
  - c) unpredictability and lack of existing scientific data or preventive strategies regarding hazards like toxic gas accumulation and molten steel handling.

A. Only a  
B. Only a and b  
C. Only b and c  
D. Only c
2. **Which of the following counter-arguments can be logically made against the public perception that these industrial mishaps are merely "isolated and incidental" events?**
  - a. The fatal occurrences in environments like confined spaces follow a highly repetitive, well-documented behavioral and situational pattern.
  - b. Major industrial disasters are rarely sudden, unprompted anomalies but rather the culmination of gradual, compounding organizational weaknesses.

A. Only a  
B. Only b  
C. both a and b  
D. Neither a nor b
3. **According to the passage, which of the following outcomes or realities are true regarding the execution of safety frameworks and labor dynamics in the Indian industrial sector?**
  - A. The adoption of the country's updated occupational safety framework is progressing seamlessly and uniformly across all heavy industries.
  - B. Hazardous labor exposure in Indian industries is deeply intertwined with deeply entrenched socio-economic divisions such as caste and class.
  - C. Implementing mechanical ventilation and breathing apparatuses has successfully eliminated the danger of manual scavenging nationwide.
  - D. All a, b and c
4. **How would you describe the true nature of septic tank and manual scavenging deaths using an idiom based on the author's tone and arguments in the passage?**
  - a. A bolt from the blue
  - b. Groundhog Day
  - c. A drop in the bucket

A. Only a  
B. Only b  
C. both a and b  
D. both b and c
5. **Which of the following option can be the author's statement, according to the above passage?**

- A. Because heavy steelmaking is naturally dangerous, even small process failures will happen, meaning the only way to ensure worker safety is to halt production.
- B. The rollout of India's new safety laws is struggling because industries are still held back by old problems like labor shortages and class divisions.
- C. Both option a and option b
- D. Neither option a nor option b
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) between S1 and S6 to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
- S1. A new climate analysis published by ICIMOD presents a bleak forecast of below-normal rainfall and rising temperatures across the Hindu Kush Himalaya region.
- A. At the heart of this troubling regional forecast is the anticipated return of the El Niño weather phenomenon.
- B. This complex phenomenon is characterized by unusually warm sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, which heavily disrupts global weather patterns.
- C. Because of these large-scale atmospheric disruptions, the Indian sub-continent traditionally experiences a severe suppression of its crucial monsoon rainfall.
- D. The Hindu Kush Himalaya region is described as particularly sensitive to this specific rainfall suppression, as the South Asian monsoon accounts for nearly 70-80% of its annual precipitation.
- S6. To combat the potential fallout from this sensitivity, multiple global forecasting agencies are actively tracking the Pacific Ocean as it officially transitions into an El Niño phase.
- A. 1 3 2 4
- B. 1 2 3 4
- C. 2 1 3 4
- D. 2 3 1 4
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
- A. While this cultural predilection for intense argumentation was once viewed as a virtuous pursuit of knowledge, in the modern era, it has arguably morphed into a performative contest.
- B. This modern defensive reflex ensures that when an outsider offers a critique of India's developmental model, it is reflexively internalized as an explicit attack rather than an objective analysis.
- C. A recent social media post by a Chinese scholar highlighted a glaring cultural contrast, noting that while Vietnamese audiences proactively acknowledged their industrial deficiencies, Indian participants became highly argumentative and defensive.
- D. This performative urge to defeat an opponent rather than learn from them is deeply rooted in a profound, subconscious insecurity stemming from centuries of colonial trauma.
- A. C A D B
- B. A D B C
- C. C D A B
- D. A B C D
8. **From the given alternatives, choose the correct meaning of the idiom.**

- Walk on eggshells with someone.
- A. To be careless about the feeling of others
  - B. To be very harsh on someone
  - C. To be careful not to hurt or offend someone
  - D. To tell harsh words to someone
9. **Which of the following idiom given in the alternatives has the meaning?**  
Lacking experience; immature.
- A. Box somebody's ears
  - B. Wet behind the ears
  - C. Flea in the ear
  - D. Easy on the ear
10. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
- A. Maintainance
  - B. Maintanence
  - C. Maintenance
  - D. Maintainence
11. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
- A. Ludicrous
  - B. Ludicurous
  - C. Ludicuros
  - D. Ludicorus
12. **Choose the word that is the most appropriate synonym of the word "give up".**
- A. Abandon
  - B. Hold
  - C. Protect
  - D. Defend
13. **Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to "affordable".**
- A. Reasonable
  - B. Accessible
  - C. Inexpensive
  - D. Overpriced
14. **Choose the word that is the most appropriate synonym of the word "vulnerable".**
- A. Strong
  - B. Defenseless
  - C. Secure
  - D. Protected
15. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Frighten.**
- A. Alarm
  - B. Scare
  - C. Terrify
  - D. Comfort
16. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**  
A person who studies animals.
- A. Zoologist

- B. Botanist  
C. Anthropologist  
D. Pathologist
17. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**  
A large, confused mass of people.  
A. Convocation  
B. Maelstrom  
C. Vicissitude  
D. Machination
18. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**  
Rahul is working for a multinational company \_\_\_\_\_ present.  
A. in  
B. for  
C. at  
D. by
19. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition/prepositional phrase in the following sentence.**  
The problem appeared \_\_\_\_\_ computer malfunction.  
A. in spite of  
B. in accordance with  
C. due to  
D. together with
20. **A part of the following sentence is underlined. Choose the option that can replace the underlined part to improve the sentence. If you feel Options A, B, or C do not improve the sentence, then choose Option D: "No improvement required."**  
You need to come to terms with the fact that you have lost your chance and there's no going back.  
A. come at terms of the fact  
B. come on terms with the facts  
C. come in terms to the fact  
D. No improvement required

**Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:**

A structured programme of supervised Surya Namaskar \_\_\_\_\_ (3) meaningful benefits to people with Type 2 diabetes, according to findings from an Indian multicentric study presented at the annual meeting of the American Diabetes Association (ADA) in New Orleans. Our pilot study examined adults with Type 2 diabetes who also had cardiac autonomic neuropathy (CAN), an often-overlooked complication that damages the nerves responsible for regulating heart rate and blood pressure. Our team found that participants who practised supervised Surya Namaskar alongside standard diabetes care showed improvements in autonomic function (or involuntary body functions) and psychological well-being without adverse metabolic effects.

Autonomic function refers to the body's built-in control system that automatically manages essential activities such as heart rate, blood pressure, breathing and digestion. Governed by

the autonomic nervous system, it works continuously in the background to keep organs functioning properly without conscious effort. In diabetes, prolonged exposure to high blood sugar can damage these nerves, disrupting the body's ability to regulate cardiovascular function normally.

Surya Namaskar, or sun salutation, is a sequence of 12 yoga postures performed in coordination with rhythmic breathing. Widely practised across India, it combines flexibility, strength, balance and mindfulness within a single flowing routine. The six-month prospective, multicentric, real-world study enrolled 90 adults with Type 2 diabetes and confirmed (2) cardiac autonomic neuropathy. Forty-seven participants performed supervised Surya Namaskar in addition to standard diabetes treatment, while 43 continued with routine care alone.

The (1) intervention involved 12 rounds of Surya Namaskar daily, five days a week, for six months under professional supervision. Importantly, the practice was tailored according to each participant's age, fitness level and clinical condition. Globally, the operational costs of treating chronic lifestyle diseases \_\_\_\_\_(5) to rise, impacting families and national health budgets alike. While advanced clinical technologies are widespread, health-risk complications can still be very high, especially for individuals without \_\_\_\_\_(4) preventative treatment strategies.

21. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "intervention" as used in the passage: (1)**

- A. Mediation
- B. Noninterference
- C. Management
- D. Treatment

22. **What does the term "cardiac autonomic neuropathy" refer to in the passage? (2)**

- A. Mandatory emergency cardiovascular surgeries required by advanced diabetic clients
- B. A sequence of intensive physical exercises designed to accelerate resting heart rates.
- C. A complication that damages the nerves responsible for managing involuntary heart rate and blood pressure functions
- D. A behavioral health condition that leads to sudden drops in standard metabolic output.

23. **Choose the correct verb to fill in blank (3):**

- A. Had offered
- B. May offer
- C. Offering
- D. Offered

24. **Choose the appropriate adjective word to fill in blank (4):**

- A. comprehensive
- B. comprehensiveness
- C. comprehensively
- D. comprehend

25. **Choose the correct verb form to fill in blank (5):**

- A. Continued
- B. Continuing
- C. Continues
- D. Continue

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) (Only a and b)

question wants to know why so many industrial accidents have been happening in India lately. Statement a is CORRECT: Line from Passage: "...and a 'cost over safety' mindset in financially stressed units." The passage explicitly mentions that a cost-cutting mentality in financially struggling industries acts as a major anchor holding back occupational safety.

Statement b is CORRECT: Line from Passage: "Occupational safety research has consistently found that contracted workers face higher risks because they may receive less training and operate within systems with fragmented accountability." The passage directly links the rise in accidents to a dependence on contract labor, noting that these workers suffer from poorer training and fractured organizational responsibility.

Statement c is INCORRECT: Line from Passage: "Yet, industry has known of these risks and had developed preventive measures decades ago... Septic tank deaths... are in fact rarely accidents in the sense of unforeseeable events..." The passage completely opposes this statement. It highlights that the risks and preventive solutions have been well-known to the industry for decades; the issue is a failure of basic safety management, not a lack of predictability or data.

### 2. C) both a and b

People tend to think these accidents are just random, one-off bad luck events ("isolated and incidental"). The question asks: what points does the author make to prove that perception wrong and show that these accidents are actually part of a bigger, systemic pattern?

Statement a is CORRECT: Line from Passage: "The circumstances resemble a well-known pattern in fatalities in confined spaces... There have been deaths in similar circumstances in Surat's industrial sector in recent years." Because these deaths follow a "well-known pattern" and have happened repeatedly in the exact same region, they cannot be labeled as isolated or random incidents.

Statement b is CORRECT: Line from Passage: "...they confirm that a major industrial accident is almost always due to the accumulation of organisational weaknesses." This directly counters the "isolated event" myth by illustrating that accidents are predictable systemic outcomes built up over time through multiple operational failures.

### 3. B) Hazardous labor exposure in Indian industries is deeply intertwined with deeply entrenched socio-economic divisions such as caste and class.

question wants to know what the passage tells us about the current reality of safety laws and workers in India.

Line from Passage: "...highlight the invisible fact that the country's industries remain anchored by old problems of manpower shortage, caste- and class-based exposure to hazardous labour..." The passage directly identifies caste- and class-based exposure to dangerous work as an unresolved, foundational problem in Indian industries.

a is INCORRECT: Line from Passage: "The incidents have also occurred during the gradual and uneven implementation of India's new occupational safety framework..." The passage

explicitly states that the implementation of the new safety framework is "uneven," meaning it is not seamless or uniform.

c is INCORRECT: Line from Passage: "The working area must be mechanically ventilated... Septic tank deaths and deaths due to manual scavenging are in fact rarely accidents... but failures of basic safety management..." The passage lists mechanical ventilation as a required safety measure that should be used to prevent deaths, but it highlights that these failures are still persisting. It does not state that the danger has been successfully eliminated nationwide.

4. B) **Only b**

Based on the author's argument that septic tank and manual scavenging deaths are not unpredictable accidents but rather the result of recurring and persistent safety management failures, the correct answer is (Only b).

Groundhog Day: The author emphasizes that these tragedies follow a "well-known pattern" and their "recurrence" speaks to persistent, uncorrected failures. This perfectly matches the idiom's meaning of an endlessly repeating, predictable event.

- A bolt from the blue: Incorrect, as this implies a sudden, completely unforeseen surprise. The author argues that industry risks have been known for decades and are entirely foreseeable.
- A drop in the bucket: Incorrect, as this idiom refers to a very small, insignificant part of a much larger problem.

5. B) **The rollout of India's new safety laws is struggling because industries are still held back by old problems like labor shortages and class divisions.**

Line from Passage: "The incidents have also occurred during the gradual and uneven implementation of India's new occupational safety framework — and highlight the invisible fact that the country's industries remain anchored by old problems of manpower shortage, caste- and class-based exposure to hazardous labour..." This statement perfectly captures the author's closing argument. The author explicitly states that the implementation of the new laws is rolling out poorly ("gradual and uneven implementation") because industries remain heavily tied to deep-seated systemic and socioeconomic divisions ("manpower shortage, caste- and class-based exposure").

Option A: Incorrect. Line from Passage: "...while steelmaking is intrinsically more dangerous... industry still knows the hazards it poses, and further that even relatively small process failures can result in multiple casualties." Although the author admits steelmaking is "intrinsically more dangerous," they highlight that the industry already "knows the hazards it poses" and has safety protocols. The author never suggests stopping production, only enforcing proper, basic safety management.

6. B) **1 2 3 4**

Sentence 1, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत (S1 के तुरंत बाद) में आया क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "this troubling regional forecast" शब्द सीधे तौर पर S1 में दी गई क्लाइमेट रिपोर्ट और उसकी निराशाजनक भविष्यवाणी (bleak forecast) की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि इस भविष्यवाणी का मुख्य कारण 'El Niño' है।

Sentence 2, Sentence 1 के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "This complex phenomenon" शब्द सीधे तौर पर 1 में बताए गए 'El Niño weather phenomenon' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि एल नीनो वास्तव में क्या है और यह मौसम के पैटर्न को कैसे बिगाड़ता है।

Sentence 3, Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "these large-scale atmospheric disruptions" शब्द सीधे तौर पर 2 में बताए गए 'disrupts global weather patterns' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि इस व्यवधान के कारण भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की बारिश कम (suppression) हो जाती है।

Sentence 4, Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" (S6 से पहले) की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "this specific rainfall suppression" का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर 3 में बताई गई बारिश की कमी (suppression of monsoon rainfall) से जुड़ता है, और यह बताता है कि इस कमी के प्रति यह क्षेत्र कितना संवेदनशील (sensitive) है, जो S6 (जिसमें इस संवेदनशीलता से निपटने के लिए वैश्विक एजेंसियों द्वारा ट्रेकिंग की बात है) के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence 1 comes at the beginning (after S1) because the phrase "this troubling regional forecast" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the "bleak forecast" introduced in S1. It establishes the factual ground by naming El Niño as the root cause of the forecast.
- Sentence 2 follows 1 because the transitional phrase "This complex phenomenon" creates a mandatory link, directly referring to the "El Niño weather phenomenon" described in 1. It details exactly what the phenomenon is.
- Sentence 3 follows 2 as it uses the phrase "these large-scale atmospheric disruptions" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the fact that it 'disrupts global weather patterns' mentioned in 2. It connects these broad global shifts to a specific local consequence: the suppression of monsoon rainfall.
- Sentence 4 follows 3 as the conclusion (leading into S6). It uses the phrase "this specific rainfall suppression" to refer directly back to the 'suppression of its crucial monsoon rainfall' described in 3, explaining why the region is so vulnerable to this drop, which seamlessly bridges into the mitigation and tracking efforts described in S6.

#### 7. A) C A D B

Sentence C, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है। यह चीनी विद्वान के सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट का वास्तविक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता है, जो वियतनामी और भारतीय दर्शकों के बीच के सांस्कृतिक विरोधाभास (argumentative and defensive behavior) को उजागर करता है। यह बिना किसी पूर्व सर्वनाम के मुख्य विषय की स्वतंत्र शुरुआत करता है।

Sentence A, Sentence C के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "this cultural predilection for intense argumentation" (तीखी बहसबाजी की यह सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्ति) शब्द सीधे तौर पर C में बताए गए भारतीयों के अत्यधिक तर्कप्रिय और रक्षात्मक व्यवहार ('argumentative and defensive') की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि यह बहस करने की आदत एक आधुनिक, दिखावटी प्रतियोगिता में बदल चुकी है।

Sentence D, Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "This performative urge" (यह दिखावटी इच्छा) शब्द सीधे तौर पर A में समाप्त हुए विचार 'performative contest' (दिखावटी प्रतियोगिता) से सीधे जुड़ते हैं। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि दूसरों को हराने की इस आधुनिक इच्छा का मुख्य कारण सदियों पुराना औपनिवेशिक आघात (colonial trauma) और असुरक्षा है।

Sentence B, Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "This modern defensive reflex" (यह आधुनिक रक्षात्मक प्रतिक्रिया) का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर D में बताई गई गहरी आंतरिक असुरक्षा (subconscious insecurity) से उत्पन्न रक्षात्मक व्यवहार

को समेटता है, और यह स्पष्ट करता है कि इसी रक्षात्मक रवैये के कारण विदेशी समीक्षाओं को निष्पक्ष विश्लेषण के बजाय एक हमले के रूप में देखा जाता है, जो पैराग्राफ के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

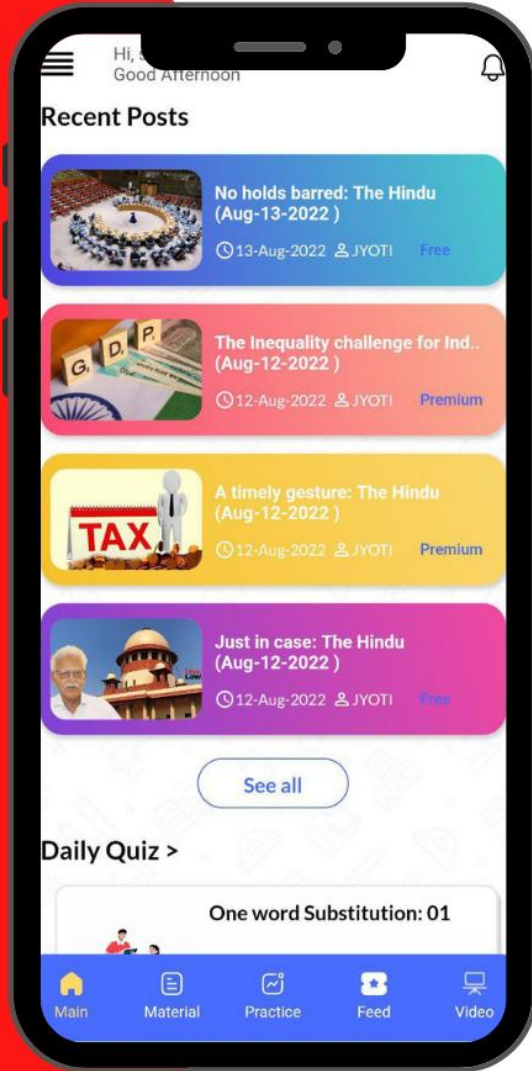
- Sentence C comes at the beginning because it establishes the factual ground of the paragraph, introducing the core real-world anecdote of the Chinese scholar's post regarding the contrast between Vietnamese and Indian audiences. It functions perfectly as an independent opening statement.
  - Sentence A follows C because the transitional phrase "this cultural predilection for intense argumentation" acts as a structural anchor pointing directly back to the "argumentative and defensive" behavior of the Indian participants described in C. It contextualizes this trait as a shift toward a performative contest.
  - Sentence D follows A because the phrase "This performative urge" creates a mandatory link, directly capturing the concept of the "performative contest" introduced at the very end of A. It deepens the analysis by linking this urge to colonial trauma and deep-seated insecurity.
  - Sentence B follows D as the final conclusion. It uses the phrase "This modern defensive reflex" to refer directly back to the internal "subconscious insecurity" explained in D, successfully completing the narrative by showing the real-world consequence of this psychological defense mechanism when dealing with foreign critiques.
8. C) **Walk on eggshells with someone** (idiom) – To be very careful not to hurt or offend someone बहुत सावधानी से व्यवहार करना
9. B) **Wet behind the ears** (idiom) – Lacking experience; immature अनुभवहीन या अपरिपक्व
10. C) The correct spelling of 'Maintainance / Maintanence / **Maintainence**' is 'Maintenance', which means "the act of keeping something in good condition" रखरखाव, संरक्षण।
11. A) The correct spelling of 'Ludicrous / Ludicuros / **Ludicorus**' is 'Ludicrous', which means "so unreasonable or absurd as to be ridiculous" हास्यास्पद, मूर्खतापूर्ण।
12. A) **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Abandon, quit, surrender, relinquish, yield त्याग देना / छोड़ देना  
Synonym: **Abandon** (verb) – Give up, leave, desert, forsake, quit छोड़ देना
- **Hold** (verb) – Keep, retain, grasp पकड़ना
  - **Protect** (verb) – Guard, defend, shield बचाना
  - **Defend** (verb) – Protect, safeguard, support रक्षा करना
13. D) **Affordable** (adjective) – Reasonable, inexpensive, economical, budget-friendly, cheap किफायती  
Antonym: **Overpriced** (adjective) – Expensive, costly, overpriced, high-priced, unaffordable महंगा / अधिक कीमत वाला
- **Reasonable** (adjective) – Affordable, fair, moderate उचित
  - **Accessible** (adjective) – Easy to obtain, available सुलभ
  - **Inexpensive** (adjective) – Affordable, cheap, low-cost सस्ता
14. B) **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Defenseless, weak, exposed, unprotected, susceptible असुरक्षित / कमजोर  
Synonym: **Defenseless** (adjective) – Vulnerable, unprotected, exposed, helpless असहाय / असुरक्षित
- **Strong** (adjective) – Powerful, sturdy, tough मजबूत

- **Secure** (adjective) – Safe, protected, stable सुरक्षित
  - **Protected** (adjective) – Guarded, safe, sheltered सुरक्षित
15. D) **Frighten** (verb) – Scare, terrify, alarm, intimidate, डराना  
Antonym: **Comfort** (verb) – Reassure, soothe, calm, console, ease सांत्वना देना / शांत करना
- **Alarm** (verb) – Frighten, scare, disturb डराना
  - **Scare** (verb) – Frighten, terrify, alarm डराना
  - **Terrify** (verb) – Frighten, scare intensely, horrify भयभीत करना
16. A) **Zoologist** (noun) – A person who studies animals, expert in zoology, animal scientist प्राणीशास्त्री
- **Botanist** (noun) – A person who studies plants, plant scientist वनस्पतिशास्त्री
  - **Anthropologist** (noun) – A person who studies humans, human society and culture मानवशास्त्री
  - **Pathologist** (noun) – A person who studies diseases, medical scientist रोगविज्ञानी
17. B) **Maelstrom** (noun) – A large, confused mass of people or things, turmoil, chaos, whirlpool भीड़-भाड़ / अराजक स्थिति
- **Convocation** (noun) – Assembly, gathering, formal meeting सभा
  - **Vicissitude** (noun) – Change, fluctuation, ups and downs उतार-चढ़ाव
  - **Machination** (noun) – Plot, scheme, intrigue, conspiracy साजिश
18. C) **at** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में “at present” एक fixed phrase (स्थिर वाक्यांश) है, जिसका अर्थ होता है “वर्तमान समय में / अभी”। यहाँ Rahul के वर्तमान समय में काम करने की स्थिति बताई जा रही है, इसलिए “at present” सबसे सही और प्रचलित प्रयोग है।
- ‘at’ should be used because “at present” is a fixed expression meaning “currently / right now.” Here, the sentence describes Rahul’s current working situation, so “at present” is the most appropriate usage.
19. C) **due to** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में समस्या के होने का कारण बताया जा रहा है। “The problem appeared \_\_\_\_\_ computer malfunction” में malfunction कारण (cause) है, इसलिए कारण व्यक्त करने के लिए “due to” सबसे उपयुक्त prepositional phrase है।
- ‘due to’ should be used because the sentence expresses the cause of the problem. Here, “computer malfunction” is the reason, and “due to” correctly conveys causation, making it the most appropriate choice.
20. D) **No improvement required**  
come to terms with the fact’ सही idiomatic expression है जिसका अर्थ है किसी कठिन सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना। वाक्य में इसका प्रयोग बिल्कुल सही है, इसलिए कोई सुधार आवश्यक नहीं है।
- ‘No improvement required’ because “come to terms with” is the correct idiom meaning to accept a difficult reality, and the sentence is already correct.
21. B) The word "intervention" in a medical or scientific context refers to an action taken to improve a situation, such as a treatment or a new routine (Surya Namaskar). The opposite of taking action or stepping in is "(Noninterference)," which means choosing not to get involved or alter the situation. A) Mediation: Means intervening to resolve a conflict. C) Management: Refers to controlling or dealing with the condition. D) Treatment: Is a direct synonym for medical intervention.

- Medical या scientific context में "intervention" का अर्थ किसी situation को सुधारने के लिए लिया गया action (जैसे treatment) है। Action लेने या बीच में पड़ने का opposite "(Noninterference)" (दखल न देना) है, जिसका अर्थ बिना बदलाव किए स्थिति को वैसे ही छोड़ देना है। A, C, और D action लेने से संबंधित हैं और synonyms की तरह काम करते हैं।
22. C) The passage explicitly defines this condition in the first paragraph as "an often-overlooked complication that damages the nerves responsible for regulating heart rate and blood pressure." Therefore, option C is the direct and factually correct answer based entirely on the provided text. The other options introduce fabricated medical definitions not found in the passage.
- Passage के पहले paragraph में स्पष्ट रूप से इस condition को "an often-overlooked complication that damages the nerves responsible for regulating heart rate and blood pressure" के रूप में define किया गया है। इसलिए, text के आधार पर option C सीधा और सही उत्तर है। अन्य options मनगढ़ंत (fabricated) medical definitions देते हैं जो passage में नहीं हैं।
23. B) The blank requires a verb that states a scientific conclusion based on study findings. Academic and medical studies typically use "(May offer)" to suggest that a treatment has the potential to provide ongoing benefits based on the evidence gathered. A) Had offered: Past perfect tense implies the benefit was completed in the past and is no longer relevant. C) Offering: A gerund/participle that is grammatically incomplete without a helping verb (like "is offering"). D) Offered: Simple past tense restricts the benefit only to the past study, whereas scientific findings imply a general potential for future patients.
- Blank को एक ऐसे verb की आवश्यकता है जो study के findings के आधार पर एक scientific conclusion बताए। Academic और medical studies आमतौर पर यह सुझाव देने के लिए "(May offer)" का उपयोग करते हैं कि किसी treatment में future benefit देने का potential है। A) Had offered: यह past perfect है, जो बताता है कि benefit खत्म हो गया है। C) Offering: Helping verb के बिना यह grammatically अधूरा है। D) Offered: यह benefit को केवल past तक सीमित करता है, जबकि findings patients के लिए एक general potential को दर्शाते हैं।
24. A) The blank requires an adjective to modify the noun phrase "preventative treatment strategies." "(comprehensive)" is an adjective meaning complete and including all necessary elements. B) comprehensiveness: This is a noun, which cannot modify another noun phrase in this structure. C) comprehensively: This is an adverb (ending in -ly), used to modify verbs or adjectives, not nouns. D) comprehend: This is a verb meaning to understand.
- Blank को noun phrase "preventative treatment strategies" को modify करने के लिए एक adjective की आवश्यकता है। "(comprehensive)" एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ complete (व्यापक) है। B) comprehensiveness: यह एक noun है। C) comprehensively: यह एक adverb है, जो verbs या adjectives को modify करता है, nouns को नहीं। D) comprehend: यह एक verb है जिसका अर्थ समझना है। इसलिए, grammar के अनुसार केवल adjective form ही fit बैठता है।
25. D) This question tests a strict grammar rule regarding subject-verb agreement. The main subject of the sentence is "the operational costs," which is a plural noun. Therefore, it strictly requires a plural present-tense verb. "(Continue)" is the correct plural verb. A) Continued: Past tense, but the sentence describes an ongoing, current global trend ("impacting families"). B)

Continuing: Requires an auxiliary verb (like 'are') to be grammatically correct. C) Continues: This is a singular verb, which mathematically disagrees with the plural subject "costs."

- यह question subject-verb agreement के एक strict grammar rule को test करता है। Sentence का main subject "the operational costs" है, जो एक plural noun है। इसलिए, इसके साथ strictly एक plural present-tense verb की आवश्यकता है। "(Continue)" सही plural verb है। A) Continued: यह past tense है, लेकिन sentence एक ongoing global trend का वर्णन कर रहा है। B) Continuing: इसे grammatically सही होने के लिए auxiliary verb (जैसे 'are') की आवश्यकता होती है। C) Continues: यह एक singular verb है, जो plural subject "costs" के साथ agree नहीं करता है।



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