

Right of way: On the right to walk on demarcated footpaths

India needs to build more footpaths to help pedestrians walk freely

As part of the Supreme Court's expansion of Article 21 since the 1970s, it has declared the right to walk on demarcated footpaths a fundamental right. The Bench of Justices P.S. Narasimha and Atul S. Chandurkar reaffirmed the right in a case seeking higher compensation for a five-year-old boy's death after being struck and killed by a tanker lorry in Karnataka. As motorised transport has become more widespread, the Bench noted with regret that walking has become an inconvenience, with motorists often treating pedestrians as a 'nuisance' to be tolerated or cleared. In the absence of a national law governing pedestrian rights, responsibility for pedestrian safety is split across municipal laws, town-planning statutes, and street design guidelines. As such, pedestrians are considered to be safe if they face no immediate physical harm. Most cities also lack continuous unobstructed footpaths; where footpaths do exist, they are often encroached on by parking, vendors, utilities, and construction debris, and competing pressures such as road widening work.

While a right to walk is desirable, the ideas that pavements belong to pedestrians and that they have right of way should be cultural in order to endure. Rights-based legislation in India that has sought to change public culture has had mixed success. The Street Vendors Act 2014 sought to protect vendors from harassment as under Article 19(1)(g). But in most cities, municipalities still conduct "eviction drives" while implementation has lagged because the Act requires surveys, town vending committees, and the demarcation of vending zones — processes that many urban local bodies have delayed or simply abandoned. Weak implementation has allowed informal rent-seeking by officials to persist in some cases. The new judgment is also likely to set up disputes with the 2014 Act. Second, the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act 2003 curtailed public smoking over 20 years, but not by "restitutionary remedies", as the Court has suggested for walking, but with consistent social messaging and small, immediate fines. Finally, despite strict laws and 'Swachh Bharat' mandates, the culture of littering remains because the law focuses on citizens' duty to segregate whereas the state has often overlooked its duty to collect segregated waste. Similarly, if the state does not build footpaths, the citizen's right will be meaningless. The Court's constitutional nudge may thus lead to no real change if it remains a legal tool for compensation after a tragedy. A state using it to 'cleanse' streets of informal commercial activity could also gentrify these public spaces and criminalise the survival of the urban poor. The nudge's principal path to success will be by moving the state's funds towards pedestrian infrastructure.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Demarcate** (verb) - delimit, define, mark, bound, separate सीमांकित करना
2. **Pedestrian** (noun) - walker, wayfarer, foot-traveler, stroller, rambler पैदल यात्री
3. **Reaffirm** (verb) - confirm, restate, reiterate, assert, uphold पुष्टि करना
4. **Seek** (verb) - pursue, search, hunt, request, strive प्रयास करना/खोजना
5. **Compensation** (noun) - indemnity, recompense, reparation, settlement, payment मुआवजा
6. **Motorised** (adjective) - automotive, mechanical, engine-driven, mobile, powered मोटर चालित
7. **Widespread** (adjective) - extensive, prevalent, general, universal, rampant व्यापक
8. **Inconvenience** (noun) - trouble, annoyance, hindrance, nuisance, bother असुविधा
9. **Nuisance** (noun) - pest, annoyance, irritation, disturbance, bother परेशानी/उपद्रव
10. **Govern** (verb) - rule, regulate, control, manage, oversee शासन करना/नियंत्रित करना
11. **Statute** (noun) - act, law, decree, enactment, legislation कानून/विधान
12. **Unobstructed** (adjective) - clear, open, free, accessible, unhindered अबाधित
13. **Exist** (verb) - live, breathe, survive, prevail, stand अस्तित्व में होना
14. **Encroach on** (phrasal verb) - to intrude on or trespass upon territory अतिक्रमण करना
15. **Debris** (noun) - rubble, wreckage, waste, fragments, ruins मलबे
16. **Desirable** (adjective) - beneficial, advantageous, preferable, ideal, pleasing वांछनीय
17. **Pavement** (noun) - footpath, sidewalk, walkway, path, curb फुटपाथ
18. **In order to** (phrase) - with the purpose of doing something के उद्देश्य से
19. **Endure** (verb) - last, persist, survive, continue, remain बने रहना/सहन करना
20. **Legislation** (noun) - act, law, statute, bill, enactment कानून/विधान
21. **Harassment** (noun) - intimidation, molestation, badgering, pestering, annoyance उत्पीड़न
22. **Eviction drive** (noun) - an organized effort to remove people from their homes or places of business बेदखली अभियान
23. **Lag** (verb) - delay, fall behind, linger, slacken, procrastinate पीछे रह जाना
24. **Demarcation** (noun) - boundary, division, separation, definition, demarcation सीमांकन
25. **Vending zone** (noun) - a designated area where street vendors are permitted to sell goods विक्रय क्षेत्र
26. **Abandon** (verb) - desert, forsake, quit, discard, relinquish त्यागना

27. **Persist** (verb) - continue, endure, remain, last, linger बने रहना
28. **Set up** (phrasal verb) - to establish, arrange, or create something स्थापित करना
29. **Curtail** (verb) - reduce, decrease, limit, restrict, truncate कम करना
30. **Restitutory remedy** (noun) - legal action taken to restore something to its rightful owner or state प्रतिकारी उपचार
31. **Consistent** (adjective) - steady, uniform, constant, regular, stable संगत/लगातार
32. **Mandate** (noun) - order, directive, instruction, command, authority आदेश
33. **Litter** (verb) - scatter, clutter, mess, dump, strew कचरा फैलाना
34. **Segregate** (verb) - separate, isolate, divide, partition, detach अलग करना
35. **Often** (adverb) - frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, habitually अक्सर
36. **Overlook** (verb) - ignore, disregard, neglect, miss, slight नजरअंदाज करना
37. **Meaningless** (adjective) - pointless, futile, insignificant, hollow, empty निरर्थक
38. **Nudge** (noun) - push, prompt, poke, encouragement, incentive प्रेरणा/हल्का धक्का
39. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to result in a particular outcome का कारण बनना
40. **Cleanse** (verb) - purify, purge, sanitize, clean, clear साफ करना
41. **Gentrify** (verb) - renovate, improve, upgrade, modernize, upscale कुलीन बनाना/बसावट सुधारना
42. **Criminalise** (verb) - penalize, outlaw, ban, condemn, incriminate अपराध घोषित करना
43. **Infrastructure** (noun) - framework, base, foundation, support, installation बुनियादी ढांचा

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the Supreme Court's recognition of the **right to walk on demarcated footpaths as a fundamental right under Article 21** (Right to Life).
2. The ruling came during a case involving the death of a **five-year-old boy who was hit by a tanker lorry in Karnataka**.
3. The Court observed that increasing motorisation has made **walking difficult and unsafe for pedestrians**.
4. It criticised the attitude of many motorists who treat pedestrians as obstacles rather than equal road users.
5. India currently lacks a **comprehensive national law specifically protecting pedestrian rights**.
6. Responsibility for pedestrian safety is fragmented across **municipal laws, planning regulations, and street-design policies**.
7. Most Indian cities suffer from **inadequate, discontinuous, or encroached footpaths**.
8. Encroachments commonly include **parking, street vendors, utility installations, and construction debris**.
9. The editorial argues that recognising the right legally is important, but **social acceptance and behavioural change are equally necessary**.
10. Past rights-based laws in India have shown mixed results because **implementation often remains weak**.
11. The example of the **Street Vendors Act, 2014** shows how poor execution can create conflict between rights and urban governance.
12. The editorial notes that successful behavioural change requires **consistent enforcement and public awareness**, not only legal remedies.
13. It warns that if governments use pedestrian rights carelessly, cities may become **over-regulated and exclusionary toward informal livelihoods**.
14. Merely granting compensation after accidents will not improve conditions unless **real infrastructure changes occur**.
15. The key solution proposed is **greater public investment in pedestrian infrastructure — more footpaths, better maintenance, and safer urban planning**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the author want to convey regarding rights-based legislation and judicial nudges?**
 - a. A fundamental right declared by the court will fail in India unless it is supported by consistent social messaging and small fines. [Editorial Page]
 - b. A legal right alone is insufficient; the success of pedestrian rights relies on the state building infrastructure rather than just using the law for post-tragedy compensation.
 - c. If the state blindly enforces the right to walk by clearing streets, it risks criminalizing the urban poor and gentrifying public spaces.
 - A. Only a and b
 - B. Only a
 - C. Only b and c
 - D. Only c
2. **In the sentence, "The Court's constitutional nudge may thus lead to no real change if it remains a legal tool for compensation after a tragedy,"** identify the type of noun "compensation" is:
 - A. Proper noun
 - B. Abstract noun
 - C. Concrete noun
 - D. Collective noun
3. **In the sentence, "The Court's constitutional nudge may thus lead to no real change if it remains a legal tool for compensation after a tragedy,"** What is/are the author's apprehension(s), according to the above passage?
 - a. The possibility that the new judgment will trigger legal conflicts with existing laws like the Street Vendors Act 2014.
 - b. The failure of the Swachh Bharat mandates due to a lack of citizen participation in waste segregation.
 - A. only a
 - B. only b
 - C. both a and b
 - D. Neither a nor b
4. **In the sentence, "The Court's constitutional nudge may thus lead to no real change if it remains a legal tool for compensation after a tragedy,"** The author attributes the mixed success of rights-based reforms in India to all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. The administrative inertia and procedural abandonment by local municipal bodies.
 - B. The structural absence of centralized, uniform national statutory frameworks.
 - C. The behavioral resistance of citizens to adapt to progressive legal mandates.
 - D. The state's failure to back regulatory mandates with operational execution.
5. **In the sentence, "The Court's constitutional nudge may thus lead to no real change if it remains a legal tool for compensation after a tragedy,"** According to the author, what determines whether a citizen's right to walk truly endures?
 - A. The judicial enforcement of financial compensation after accidents
 - B. The integration of pedestrian priority into the local public culture
 - C. The implementation of strict national penal codes against errant drivers

- D. The removal of commercial activity from municipal streets
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- A. Weekly musical gatherings at this historic sanctuary offer aspiring local artists a modest platform to showcase their talent.
 - B. A vintage building in Fort Kochi preserves the rich artistic legacy of the iconic singer H Mehboob.
 - C. This communal support effectively replicates the rare interpersonal connection that defined the maestro's legendary stage shows.
 - D. The informal collective specifically designed these interactive spaces to keep his unique musical spirit alive.
- A. 2-1-4-3
B. 2-4-1-3
C. 1-3-4-2
D. 2-1-3-4
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- a. Musical activism purposefully exploits human emotional synchronization to channel distinct personal grievances into a unified cultural force.
 - b. Historical political resistance campaigns ultimately consolidated mass movements by weaponizing folk anthems to dismantle authoritative governance.
 - c. Conventional logical barriers readily dissolve when sensory artistic mediums trigger immediate emotional synchronization across diverse listener groups.
 - d. Coordinated mass movements spontaneously ignite when marginalized populations embrace a unified cultural force against systemic oppression.
- A. 1-4-2-3
B. 3-1-4-2
C. 3-4-1-2
D. 1-2-4-3
8. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Strike."**
- A. Assault
 - B. Bravado
 - C. Clemency
 - D. Diatribe
9. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Expose."**
- A. Disclose
 - B. Mitigate
 - C. Abnegate
 - D. Chastise
10. **Select the option that best describes the meaning of the phrasal verb "Roll out."**
- A. for ignoring some formal protocols
 - B. to launch a new product or service
 - C. in making a bad situation far worse
 - D. by stopping a thing from continuing

11. **Select the option that best describes the meaning of the phrase “Lay the foundations for.”**
- A. to prepare for a period of difficulty or trouble
 - B. to express a strong feeling of dislike or aversion
 - C. to ignore the existing legal protocols of property
 - D. to establish the basis or groundwork for something
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Keenly.”**
- A. Thoughtlessly
 - B. Indifferently
 - C. Spiritlessly
 - D. Passionlessly
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Hike.”**
- A. Audit
 - B. Grant
 - C. Check
 - D. Slump
14. **Choose the best one-word substitute for:**
A long journey, especially by ship
- A. Tour
 - B. Excursion
 - C. Cruise
 - D. Voyage
15. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**
The use of too many words to say something simple.
- A. Rhetoric
 - B. Circumlocution
 - C. Hyperbole
 - D. Eloquence
16. **There are four underlined words in the sentence given below. One of them is misspelt. Choose the option with the misspelt word.**
Journalists raised concerns about government ensorship, media freedom, and the rise of controlled narratives in national broadcastes.
- A. journalists
 - B. censorship
 - C. narratives
 - D. broadcastes
17. **Choose the misspelt word from the given options.**
- A. Carousel
 - B. Proppel
 - C. Apparel
 - D. Laurel
18. **Change the following sentence into the Active form.**
The company's decision was made known to the public through a press release.
- A. A press release made the company's decision known to the public.
 - B. The public was made known to the company's decision.

- C. The company made its decision known to the public through a press release.
D. A press release was used to make the company's decision known.
19. **Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.**
I asked Mary if she would lend me a pencil.
A. I said, "Mary, will you lend me a pencil?"
B. I asked to Mary, "Would you lend me a pencil?"
C. I said, "Mary, will she lend me a pencil?"
D. I said to Mary, "Can you lent me a pencil?"
20. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
A. I can't hardly B. believe that C. he managed to D. finish the marathon.
A. I can't hardly
B. believe that
C. he managed to
D. finish the marathon.

Passage:

Every day for about a month, M. Soumina, a government-school teacher, began her mornings by knocking on the doors of apartments in a multi-storey residential complex in East Delhi's Mayur Vihar.

Although the school where she taught was closed for the summer break, Soumina had her task (2) ____ for her after being appointed an (4) enumerator for the ongoing Census. The exercise relies on about 33 lakh government teachers and other enumerators, who _____(3) spend nearly a year surveying an estimated 1.4 billion Indians on housing, amenities, and demographics.

For Soumina, the work meant spending hours going door to door in a brutal Delhi summer, with temperatures consistently hovering between 40°C and 42°C. She surveyed 150 flats spread across 17 apartment blocks and administered a 33-question survey to each household within 26 days.

"I was making those visits daily from May 19," said Soumina. "I had an app on my phone to record the data. Before asking the questions, the households also have to be mapped and geotagged on the app."

Like Soumina, enumerators working on the Census report facing several challenges in the field, including heat, connectivity issues, and safety concerns. Though the (1) exercise is being conducted through a digital system designed for real-time monitoring, field workers said conditions on the ground and supervisory instructions are affecting data collection. Many of them _____(5) ____ also flagged these issues on social media.

21. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "exercise" as used in the passage: (1)**
A. endeavor
B. inactivity
C. operation
D. performance
22. **Choose the correct phrase to complete the idiom in blank (2):**
A. cut out
B. cut off

- C. cut down
D. cut in
23. **Choose the correct auxiliary verb combination to fill in blank (3):**
- A. will
B. will have
C. were
D. has to
24. **What does the term "enumerator" refer to in the passage? (4)**
- A. High-level government policymakers who analyze digital demographic curves.
B. Supervisors who manage real-time connectivity portals from centralized offices.
C. Field workers appointed to conduct door-to-door data collection and map household statistics.
D. Technical developers designing mapping applications for smartphone deployment.
25. **Choose the correct auxiliary verb to fill in blank (5):**
- A. having
B. has
C. have
D. had been

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) **Only b and c**

statement a: Incorrect. The passage says rights-based laws have had "mixed success," meaning they do not always fail. Additionally, while social messaging and small fines worked for the tobacco ban, the author states that the primary path to success for the right to walk is building infrastructure, not fines.

statement b: Correct. A right on paper means nothing if the actual physical infrastructure (footpaths) isn't built, and using the law merely to pay compensation after an accident doesn't solve the structural problem.

statement c: correct: The passage explicitly warns about this negative outcome. If the state uses the "right to walk" as an excuse to aggressively clear out street vendors (informal commercial activity), it will end up criminalizing poor urban citizens who rely on those spaces to survive.

2. B) **Abstract noun**

An abstract noun refers to an idea, concept, process, or state of being that cannot be seen, heard, touched, tasted, or smelled. "Compensation" represents the concept of giving money or a remedy to make up for a loss, which fits this definition perfectly.

3. A) **only a**

Line from the passage: "The new judgment is also likely to set up disputes with the 2014 Act." Correct. The author explicitly shares this concern, noting that the Supreme Court's new judgment regarding pedestrian rights is likely to conflict or create disputes with the Street Vendors Act 2014.

statement b: Incorrect. The author does not blame a lack of citizen participation for the remaining culture of littering. Instead, the author explains that the law already focuses on the citizens' duty, but the failure lies with the state overlooking its duty to collect that segregated waste. Furthermore, the passage describes a persistent "culture of littering," not a "failure" of the entire mandate.

4. C) **The behavioral resistance of citizens to adapt to progressive legal mandates.**

"mixed success" means that when India tries to pass laws aimed at changing public habits or culture, the results are partial—some parts work, but other parts completely fail.

The author explicitly rejects the idea that citizens are the problem. regarding littering, the author writes: "the culture of littering remains because the law focuses on citizens' duty... whereas the state has often overlooked its duty."

option A: The author explicitly states that implementation of the Street Vendors Act has lagged because the required processes (surveys, committees) were "delayed or simply abandoned" by local bodies.

option B: The author explicitly states that the lack of a centralized, uniform national law fractures administrative responsibility and weakens the impact of pedestrian safety reforms.

option D: The core argument of the passage is that rights-based laws fail because the state neglects operational execution (such as building infrastructure or collecting waste) necessary to sustain them.

5. B) **The integration of pedestrian priority into the local public culture**

Line from the passage: "While a right to walk is desirable, the ideas that pavements belong to pedestrians and that they have right of way should be cultural in order to endure." Correct. The author explicitly states that for the right of way and pedestrian space to actually endure, these concepts must become deeply rooted in the public culture.

option a: Incorrect. The author explicitly argues against this, warning that if the right remains only a tool for post-tragedy compensation, it will lead to "no real change."

option c: Incorrect. The passage mentions the absence of a national law governing pedestrian rights, but it never advocates for or mentions "strict national penal codes against errant drivers" as a mechanism to make the right endure.

option d: Incorrect. The author warns against removing informal commercial activity, noting that doing so criminalizes the poor and gentrifies public space rather than successfully helping the right to walk endure.

6. A) **2-1-4-3**

Sentence 2 paragraph start करेगा क्योंकि यह पूरी तरह Independent है। इसमें कोई tracking pronoun या context-heavy connector नहीं है। यह सीधे core location (Fort Kochi) और main theme (H Mehboob's legacy) को introduce करता है।

Sentence 1, Sentence 2 के ठीक बाद आएगा। 1 में यूज़ हुआ Keyword "this historic sanctuary" (यह ऐतिहासिक शरणस्थल/स्थान) सीधा Sentence 2 के "vintage building" को point करता है और वहाँ होने वाली weekly gatherings के बारे में बताता है। (2-1 एक Mandatory Pair है)।

Sentence 4, Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा। 4 में मौजूद Keyword "these interactive spaces" (ये संवादात्मक स्थान) सीधा Sentence 1 में ज़िक्र की गई 'weekly musical gatherings' और 'modest platform' (मंच) वाली जगहों को refer करता है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि इन spaces को क्यों डिज़ाइन किया गया।

Sentence 3 पैराग्राफ को Conclusion के रूप में close करेगा। 3 का Keyword "This communal support" (यह सामूहिक समर्थन) सीधा Sentence 4 और 1 में चल रहे 'collective efforts' और 'local artists को मंच देने' वाले सपोर्ट को sum-up करता है। यह इस पूरे प्रयास को मेहबूब साहब के पुराने कनेक्शन से जोड़कर बात खत्म करता है।

Sentence 2 starts the paragraph because it is completely Independent. It establishes the core subject and context without requiring prior information: a vintage building in Fort Kochi preserving H Mehboob's legacy.

Sentence 1 follows 2. The tracking Noun Phrase "this historic sanctuary" connects directly back to the "vintage building" established in Sentence 2, introducing the weekly musical events held inside. (2-1 is an unbreakable Mandatory Pair).

Sentence 4 follows 1. The lexical hook "these interactive spaces" refers directly back to the physical and social ecosystem created by the "weekly musical gatherings" and "modest platform" mentioned in Sentence 1.

Sentence 3 concludes the passage. The phrase "This communal support" gathers the entire operational narrative of the orchestra described previously, linking their support for new artists directly to the legacy of the maestro's original stage style.

7. B) 3-1-4-2

Sentence 3 paragraph start करेगा क्योंकि यह पूरी तरह Independent है। यह बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सबसे व्यापक विषय को प्रस्तुत करता है—कि कैसे कलात्मक माध्यम इंसानों में "immediate emotional synchronization" (भावनात्मक जुड़ाव) पैदा करते हैं।

Sentence 1, Sentence 3 के ठीक बाद आएगा। 3 का अंत जिस Keyword "emotional synchronization" पर हुआ था, Sentence 1 ठीक उसी Keyword को अपना Subject बनाकर अपनी बात शुरू करता है। यह बताता है कि 'musical activism' इसी जुड़ाव का फायदा उठाकर एक "unified cultural force" तैयार करता है। (3-1 एक Mandatory Pair है)।

Sentence 4, Sentence 1 के ठीक बाद आएगा। Sentence 1 का अंत जिस Keyword "unified cultural force" पर हुआ था, Sentence 4 उसी को उठाकर सीधे आगे बढ़ता है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि जब लोग इस सांस्कृतिक शक्ति को अपनाते हैं, तो "coordinated mass movements" (जन आंदोलन) खड़े होते हैं। (1-4 एक Mandatory Pair है)।

Sentence 2, Sentence 4 के बाद अंतिम Conclusion के रूप में आएगा। Sentence 4 का अंतिम Keyword "mass movements" सीधा Sentence 2 के शुरुआती विषय वस्तु से जुड़ता है, जो यह बताते हुए पैराग्राफ को बंद करता है कि कैसे इतिहास के राजनैतिक अभियानों ने अंततः इन्हीं 'mass movements' को मजबूत किया।

- Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it is completely Independent. It requires no prior context and introduces the broadest concept: sensory artistic mediums triggering "immediate emotional synchronization."
- Sentence 1 follows 3. The precise closing phrase of Sentence 3—"emotional synchronization"—becomes the active core concept that Sentence 1 exploits to show how activism transforms emotion into a "unified cultural force." (3-1 is a Mandatory Pair).
- Sentence 4 follows 1. The exact terminal Keyword of Sentence 1—"unified cultural force"—is immediately picked up as the foundational trigger in Sentence 4, explaining that this force ignites "coordinated mass movements." (1-4 is a Mandatory Pair).
- Sentence 2 concludes the paragraph. The closing concept of Sentence 4—"mass movements"—links perfectly with the historical resolution in Sentence 2, explaining how political campaigns ultimately consolidated those exact movements to dismantle authoritative systems.

8. A) **Strike** (noun) - attack, raid, assault, bombardment, offensive. (हमला)

Synonym: **Assault** (noun) – A sudden, coordinated, and violent physical attack or military offensive against a designated objective. (हमला)

- **Bravado** (noun): A bold, pretentious, or swaggering show of defiance or false courage intended to intimidate. (झूठा साहस)
- **Clemency** (noun): An administrative disposition to show mercy, leniency, or compassion toward an offender. (दयाशीलता)
- **Diatribes** (noun): A bitter, abusive, and highly critical verbal or written denunciation against something. (आलोचना)

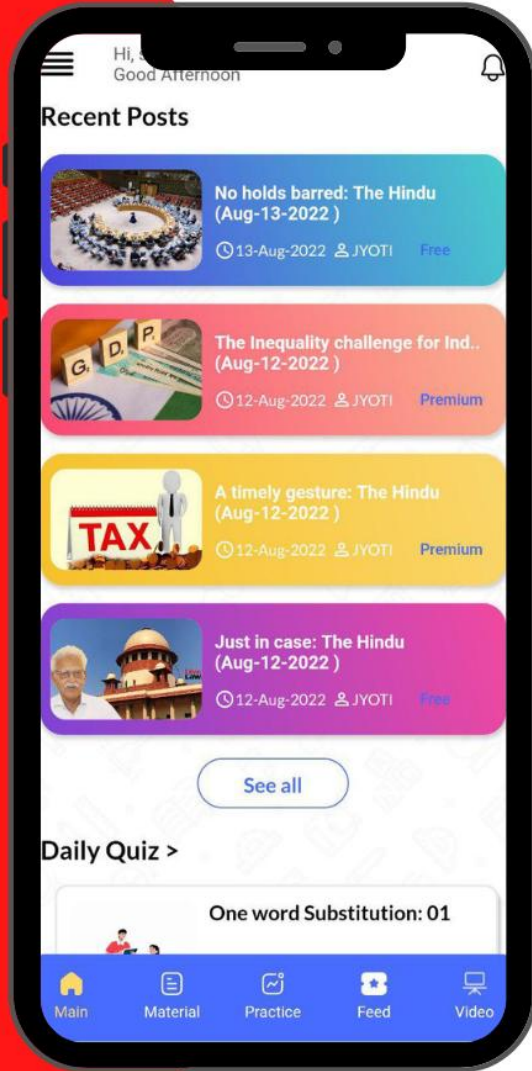
9. A) **Expose** (verb) – reveal, disclose, uncover, unmask, display. (उजागर करना)

Synonym: **Disclose** (verb) – To make a secret or new information known to the public. (प्रकट करना)

- **Mitigate** (verb): To make something bad less severe, serious, or painful. (कम करना)
 - **Abnegate** (verb): To renounce or reject something that is desired or valuable. (त्यागना)
 - **Chastise** (verb): To reprimand someone severely for doing something wrong. (दंड देना)
10. B) **Roll out** (phrasal verb) – to launch a new product or service. (जारी करना / शुभारंभ करना)
Meaning: to launch a new product or service. (नया उत्पाद या सेवा शुरू करना)
11. D) **Lay the foundations for** (phrase) – to establish the basis or groundwork for something.
(आधार रखना)
12. B) **Keenly** (adverb) – eagerly, intently, sharply, attentively, closely. (उत्सुकता से / तीव्रता से)
Antonym: **Indifferently** (adverb) – In a way that shows a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. (उदासीनता से)
- **Thoughtlessly** (adverb): Without consideration of the consequences; in a reckless way. (बिना सोचे-समझे)
 - **Spiritlessly** (adverb): In a way that lacks courage, vigor, energy, or determination. (निरुत्साह से)
 - **Passionlessly** (adverb): In a manner that is devoid of passion, emotion, or intensity. (उत्साहहीन भाव से)
13. D) **Hike** (verb) – raise, increase, escalate, boost, lift. (बढ़ाना)
Antonym: **Slump** (verb) – to fall or decrease suddenly and by a large amount; to drop. (गिरावट आना)
- **Audit** (noun): An official inspection of an organization's accounts or a systematic review. (निरीक्षण)
 - **Grant** (verb): To agree to give or allow something requested to be fulfilled or given. (स्वीकार करना)
 - **Check** (noun): A mechanism or factor that stops or slows down an undesirable progression. (निवारक/बाधा)
14. D) **Voyage** (noun) – a long journey, especially by sea or in space लंबी यात्रा, विशेषकर समुद्री यात्रा
- **Tour** (noun) – a journey made for pleasure or business यात्रा
 - **Excursion** (noun) – a short trip for pleasure छोटी सैर
 - **Cruise** (noun) – a journey on a ship for pleasure समुद्री मनोरंजक यात्रा
15. B) **Circumlocution** – the use of many words where fewer would do; an indirect or roundabout way of expressing something. घुमा-फिराकर बोलना / शब्दाडंबर। This directly matches the given definition.
- **Rhetoric** – the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing; does not specifically mean using too many words. वाक्पटुता / अलंकारशास्त्र।
 - **Hyperbole** – a figure of speech involving exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally. अतिशयोक्ति।
 - **Eloquence** – the ability to speak or write fluently and persuasively; implies effective communication, not wordiness. वाक्पटुता / प्रभावशाली भाषण।
16. D) The correct spelling of 'broadcasts' is '**broadcasts**', which means "television or radio programs transmitted to the public" प्रसारण, कार्यक्रम।

17. B) The correct spelling of 'Proppel' is '**Propel**', which means "to drive or push something forward" आगे बढ़ाना, प्रेरित करना।
18. C) **The company made its decision known to the public through a press release.**
Active से Passive Voice की तरह यहाँ Passive से Active में बदलते समय Agent यानी कार्रवाई करने वाला स्पष्ट रूप से Subject बनाया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Passive रूप है: "The company's decision was made known to the public through a press release." इसमें वास्तविक कार्य करने वाला Agent "the company" है। Active बनाने पर "the company" Subject बनता है और Verb को उसके Active रूप "made ... known" में रखा जाता है तथा बाकी जानकारी मूल क्रम में रखी जाती है।
- To convert a Passive sentence into its Active form, the agent performing the action becomes the subject in the active structure. In the given passive sentence, the implied agent is "the company." When transformed into the active form, "the company" becomes the subject, the verb changes to its active form "made ... known", and the remaining elements are retained in appropriate order.
19. A) Indirect speech में "asked Mary if she would lend" का direct form बनाते समय: tense reverse करें "would" → "will"; pronoun change "she" → "you"; "if" हटाकर question form बनाएँ। सही direct speech: "I said, Mary, will you lend me a pencil?"
Converting indirect to direct speech: reverse tense back-shift ("would" → "will"); change pronoun ("she" → "you"); remove "if" and form a question. "I asked Mary" → "I said" with Mary addressed directly. The correct form is: 'I said, "Mary, will you lend me a pencil?"'
☑ Correct sentence: I said, "Mary, will you lend me a pencil?"
20. A) 'can't hardly' के बदले '**can hardly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ double negative नहीं बनना चाहिए। can't पहले से negative है और hardly भी negative sense देता है, इसलिए एक ही negative रखा जाता है; जैसे—
I can hardly believe it.
- 'can hardly' will be used instead of 'can't hardly' because using both creates a double negative, which is grammatically incorrect in standard English; Like—
I can hardly believe it.
21. B) The word "exercise" in the passage refers to a large-scale activity or task (the Census). The most appropriate antonym (opposite word) is "(inactivity)", meaning the state of doing nothing. Option (A) "endeavor" is a synonym meaning an attempt to achieve a goal. Option (C) "operation" is a synonym meaning an active process or task. Option (D) "performance" refers to the execution of an action, acting as another synonym.
- Passage में "exercise" का मतलब एक बड़ी activity या task (Census) है। इसका सबसे सही antonym (opposite word) "(inactivity)" है, जिसका मतलब कुछ न करना (state of doing nothing) है। Option (A) "endeavor" एक synonym है जिसका मतलब कोई goal achieve करने की कोशिश करना है। Option (C) "operation" भी एक synonym है जिसका मतलब कोई active task है। Option (D) "performance" का मतलब किसी action को execute करना है, इसलिए यह भी synonym है।
22. A) The blank requires the correct preposition to complete the idiom "have one's task/work cut out for one," which means to have a very difficult job to do. Therefore, "(cut out)" is correct. Option (B) "cut off" means to disconnect or stop providing. Option (C) "cut down" means to reduce the amount or size of something. Option (D) "cut in" means to suddenly interrupt someone while they are speaking.

- Blank में idiom "have one's task/work cut out for one" को पूरा करने के लिए सही preposition की ज़रूरत है, जिसका मतलब एक बहुत मुश्किल काम (difficult job) सामने होना है। इसलिए "(cut out)" सही है। Option (B) "cut off" का मतलब disconnect करना या रोकना है। Option (C) "cut down" का मतलब किसी चीज़ की quantity reduce (कम) करना है। Option (D) "cut in" का मतलब किसी के बोलने के बीच में interrupt करना (टोकना) है।
23. A) The sentence requires an auxiliary verb to indicate a future action ("spend nearly a year"). Since the main verb "spend" is in its base form (V1), the modal "(will)" perfectly fits. Option (B) "will have" requires a past participle verb (spent). Option (C) "were" requires a present participle verb (spending) or a passive structure. Option (D) "has to" is a singular verb phrase, but the subject "who" refers to the plural noun "enumerators," so it does not agree.
- Sentence को future action ("spend nearly a year") दिखाने के लिए एक auxiliary verb की ज़रूरत है। क्योंकि main verb "spend" अपनी base form (V1) में है, इसलिए modal "(will)" एकदम perfect fit है। Option (B) "will have" के साथ past participle (spent) आना ज़रूरी है। Option (C) "were" के साथ present participle (spending) लगता है। Option (D) "has to" एक singular verb phrase है, लेकिन यहाँ subject "who" plural noun "enumerators" को refer कर रहा है, इसलिए agree नहीं करता।
24. C) Based on the passage, Soumina is an enumerator whose work meant "spending hours going door to door" and administering a "33-question survey" to each household. Therefore, Option (C) accurately describes them as field workers conducting door-to-door data collection. Option (A) refers to high-level policymakers, Option (B) refers to office-based supervisors, and Option (D) refers to app developers, none of which match the ground-level data collection role clearly described in the text.
- Passage के हिसाब से, Soumina एक enumerator है जिसका काम "door to door" जाना और households का "survey" करना था। इसलिए, Option (C) एकदम सही describe करता है कि वे field workers हैं जो data collection करते हैं। Option (A) high-level policymakers की बात करता है, Option (B) office में बैठने वाले supervisors की बात करता है, और Option (D) app developers को refer करता है, जो passage में बताए गए ground-level role से बिल्कुल match नहीं करते।
25. C) The subject of the clause is "Many of them," which is a plural pronoun. The main verb "flagged" is in the past participle (V3) form. To form the present perfect tense for a plural subject, the auxiliary verb "(have)" is required. Option (A) "having" creates an incomplete sentence fragment. Option (B) "has" is singular and does not agree with the plural "Many." Option (D) "had been" creates a passive voice structure ("had been flagged"), which is grammatically incorrect here because "Many of them" are the active doers of the action.
- Clause का subject "Many of them" है, जो एक plural pronoun है। Main verb "flagged" Verb की 3rd form (V3) में है। Plural subject के लिए present perfect tense बनाने के लिए auxiliary verb "(have)" की ज़रूरत है। Option (A) "having" sentence को incomplete बना देता है। Option (B) "has" singular है और "Many" के साथ agree नहीं करता। Option (D) "had been" passive voice structure बनाता है ("had been flagged"), जो यहाँ grammar के हिसाब से गलत है क्योंकि "Many of them" खुद action करने वाले (active doers) हैं।



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