

Proof of life: On the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill 2026

Bureaucratic paperwork must not result in exclusion

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill 2026 passed in the Lok Sabha **amends** Section 13(3) of the 1969 Act. In the updated **framework**, registrations delayed for up to two years still require a district, a subdivisional or an authorised executive magistrate's order, but when the delay exceeds two years, a judicial magistrate is required to verify the event and pass an order. The 2023 **amendment rendered** birth certificates the **principal**, in fact **near-conclusive**, proof of date and place of birth for school admission, voter rolls and applications for passport, Aadhaar, driving licence and government jobs. It also allowed the Centre and States to create digital databases, and required them to share data with the Registrar General. As the certificate's **gatekeeping** power grew, so did the **incentive** to obtain one fraudulently, leading to the 2026 amendment. However, the Bill's **passage** lacked **debate** in the Lok Sabha as the Opposition was protesting the July 20 police crackdown on the CJP protests. Since identity documents have also become more politically sensitive, moving potentially more **contentious** cases into courts **insulates** the administration from **accusations** that it is **arbitrarily granting** or refusing documentation. But while judicial **scrutiny** places the decision at arm's length from the executive, **erroneous** decisions could prove more difficult for **disadvantaged** applicants to **rectify**.

The amendment also leaves the **evidentiary** rules unchanged. If the government believed executive magistrates were approving **suspicious** applications because the evidentiary standards were too **lax**, it could have prescribed more **rigorous** documentation, but it has not. Further, **how the risk of fraudulent** registrations **rises** after two years is unclear; the government has also not published evidence **justifying** a judicial magistrate's intervention at two years or whether it considered less **burdensome** alternatives. For now, it appears to be a compromise based possibly on shorter delays being common enough for administrative responses to **resolve**. Registrations are also not **infrequently** delayed for valid reasons, for example because they **transpired** in **remote** areas, or **undocumented migrants** realised a need for educational certificates. But when identity documents become **indispensable** to access state support, the government's policy **instinct** has been to raise the documents' level of assurance rather than render them more accessible. In the same vein, the amendment may further a broader philosophy that, in pursuit of bureaucratic **certainty**, treats the wrongful exclusion of **legitimate** citizens as an acceptable price to **minimise** the risk of wrongful inclusion. And the Rajya Sabha must **debate** the Bill to clarify whether this **trade-off** is **backed by** sufficient evidence.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Bureaucratic** (adjective) - administrative, official, red-tapist, formalistic, procedural नौकरशाही संबंधी
2. **Result in** (phrasal verb) - to cause or bring about, trigger परिणाम होना
3. **Amend** (verb) - modify, alter, revise, change, correct संशोधित करना
4. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, outline, scheme, architecture ढांचा
5. **Amendment** (noun) - modification, revision, change, alteration, adaptation संशोधन
6. **Render** (verb) - make, cause to be, leave, transform, provide बना देना
7. **Principal** (adjective) - primary, main, chief, leading, major मुख्य
8. **Near-conclusive** (adjective) - almost definitive, nearly decisive, near-absolute, practically final, nearly irrefutable लगभग निर्णायक
9. **Gatekeeping** (noun) - control, restriction, regulation, monitoring, barrier control नियंत्रण करना
10. **Incentive** (noun) - motivation, inducement, stimulus, encouragement, lure प्रोत्साहन या प्रेरणा
11. **Lead to** - (phrasal verb) - to cause, result in कारण बनना या ले जाना
12. **Passage** (noun) - approval, adoption, enactment, passing, clearance पारित होना या स्वीकृति
13. **Debate** (noun) - discussion, deliberation, argument, discussion, dispute चर्चा या वाद-विवाद करना
14. **Crackdown on** (phrasal verb) - to start dealing with bad or illegal behaviour in a more severe way पर कड़ी कार्रवाई
15. **Contentious** (adjective) - controversial, disputed, debatable, argumentative, divisive विवादित
16. **Insulate** (verb) - protect, shield, safeguard, isolate, cushion सुरक्षित रखना
17. **Accusation** (noun) - charge, allegation, imputation, claim, indictment आरोप
18. **Arbitrarily** (adverb) - capriciously, whimsically, randomly, unreasonably, subjectively मनमाने ढंग से
19. **Grant** (verb) - give, award, bestow, confer, allow प्रदान करना
20. **Scrutiny** (noun) - examination, inspection, investigation, analysis, review सूक्ष्म जांच
21. **At arm's length** (phrase) - at a distance एक सुरक्षित दूरी पर
22. **Erroneous** (adjective) - incorrect, mistaken, false, inaccurate, flawed त्रुटिपूर्ण
23. **Disadvantaged** (adjective) - underprivileged, deprived, needy, marginalized, vulnerable वंचित
24. **Rectify** (verb) - correct, fix, remedy, amend, resolve सुधारना या दुरुस्त करना
25. **Evidentiary** (adjective) - proof-related, testimonial, factual, demonstrative साक्ष्य संबंधी

26. **Suspicious** (adjective) - doubtful, questionable, dubious, suspect, untrustworthy संदेहास्पद
27. **Lax** (adjective) - lenient, slack, remiss, negligent, careless लापरवाह
28. **Rigorous** (adjective) - strict, stringent, severe, meticulous, thorough सख्त
29. **Fraudulent** (adjective) - dishonest, deceitful, fake, bogus, fraudulent धोखाधड़ी वाला
30. **Justify** (verb) - defend, vindicate, warrant, explain, excuse समर्थन करना
31. **Burdensome** (adjective) - onerous, heavy, oppressive, taxing, troublesome कष्टदायक
32. **Resolve** (verb) - solve, settle, clear up, work out, fix हल करना
33. **Infrequently** (adverb) - rarely, seldom, uncommonly, scarcely, occasionally कभी-कभार
34. **Transpire** (verb) - happen, occur, take place, unfold, transpire घटित होना
35. **Remote** (adjective) - distant, isolated, secluded, out-of-the-way, far-flung दूरदराज
36. **Undocumented** (adjective) - unregistered, unrecorded, paperless, illegal, non-registered बिना दस्तावेजों के
37. **Migrant** (noun) - nomad, wanderer, traveler, immigrant, mover प्रवासी
38. **Indispensable** (adjective) - essential, crucial, vital, necessary, imperative अनिवार्य
39. **Instinct** (noun) - intuition, innate tendency, urge, impulse, natural inclination प्रवृत्ति
40. **In the same vein** (phrase) - similarly, likewise, in a similar manner इसी तर्ज पर या उसी भावना से
41. **In pursuit of** (phrase) - in search of की तलाश में
42. **Certainty** (noun) - sureness, definiteness, predictability, assurance, precision निश्चितता
43. **Legitimate** (adjective) - lawful, valid, rightful, legal, genuine वैध
44. **Minimise** (verb) - reduce, decrease, diminish, lower, curtail कम करना
45. **Trade-off** (noun) - a situation where gaining one benefit requires giving up another लेन-देन (समझौता)
46. **Back** (verb) - support, endorse, finance, sponsor, advocate समर्थन करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2026** amends **Section 13(3)** of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.
2. Under the amendment, **births or deaths registered within two years** of the event continue to require approval from a **District, Sub-Divisional, or authorised Executive Magistrate**.
3. If the registration is delayed by **more than two years**, applicants must now obtain an order from a **Judicial Magistrate**, instead of an Executive Magistrate.
4. The change follows the **2023 amendment**, which made birth certificates the primary proof of **date and place of birth** for services such as school admissions, voter registration, passports, Aadhaar, driving licences, and government jobs.
5. The 2023 law also enabled the creation of **digital birth and death databases** and required data sharing with the **Registrar General**.
6. As birth certificates have become increasingly important identity documents, the incentive for **fraudulent registrations** has also increased, prompting the 2026 amendment.
7. The Bill was passed in the **Lok Sabha without substantial debate**, as Opposition parties were protesting the July 20 police action against CJP demonstrations.
8. Requiring a **Judicial Magistrate** for registrations delayed beyond two years is intended to make decisions more independent and reduce allegations of arbitrary executive action.
9. However, the editorial warns that **judicial decisions may be harder and costlier for disadvantaged citizens to challenge** if errors occur.
10. The amendment **does not strengthen or clarify the evidentiary requirements** needed to verify delayed registrations.
11. The government has **not explained why the risk of fraud sharply increases after two years**, nor has it presented evidence supporting judicial intervention specifically at that threshold.
12. Many delayed registrations occur for **legitimate reasons**, including births in remote areas or undocumented individuals later requiring certificates for education or official purposes.
13. Instead of making identity documents **more accessible**, the government appears to prioritise making them **more difficult to obtain** in the name of preventing fraud.
14. The editorial argues that this approach risks **excluding genuine citizens** from accessing essential services and government benefits because of bureaucratic hurdles.
15. It concludes that the **Rajya Sabha should carefully debate the Bill** and examine whether the increased burden on applicants is supported by sufficient evidence or merely reflects an excessive emphasis on bureaucratic certainty.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The primary function of the passage as a whole is to:** [Editorial Page]
- A. Critique a legislative revision by exposing its underlying assumptions and operational trade-offs.
 - B. Evaluate a policy framework by demonstrating its legal invalidity and procedural shortcomings.
 - C. Deconstruct a statutory measure by highlighting its administrative benefits and political origins.
 - D. Analyze a government action by tracing its historical evolution and social impacts.
2. **It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses "undocumented migrants" primarily in order to:**
- A. Highlight a vulnerable group that will benefit from the judicial oversight mandated by the 2026 amendment.
 - B. Illustrate a scenario in which delayed birth registration occurs for reasons other than fraudulent intent.
 - C. Provide an example of an applicant category whose fraudulent activities necessitated stricter evidentiary standards.
 - D. Explain why administrative responses are sufficient to resolve delays that extend beyond the two-year threshold.
3. **According to the passage, why was the decision made to shift delayed registration cases to judicial courts?**
- A. Because executive magistrates were proven to be approving suspicious applications due to overly lax evidentiary rules.
 - B. Because it insulates the executive administration from charges of arbitrary approval or rejection in politically sensitive cases.
 - C. Because judicial magistrates have access to central and state digital databases to verify delayed birth certificates.
 - D. Because it ensures that disadvantaged applicants receive free legal aid to rectify erroneous administrative decisions.
4. **In what way does the 2026 amendment alter the procedural framework for handling delayed birth registrations?**
- A. It eliminates the administrative role of executive magistrates in order to streamline verification through digital databases.
 - B. It preserves the 1969 Act framework without changing authority structures or adding judicial verification steps.
 - C. It strengthens executive discretion over all delayed registrations; as a result, judicial courts are unable to intervene in contentious cases.
 - D. It mandates a judicial magistrate's order for delays exceeding two years while keeping executive authority for shorter delays.
5. **The word "gatekeeping" in the passage most nearly means:**
- A. power to control access to something
 - B. power to record digital data
 - C. power to punish fraudulent applicants
 - D. power to debate legislative bills

6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

1. From the large and dramatic stepped tank of Hampi built by the Vijayanagara Kings to numerous small tanks present across cities like Chennai and Bengaluru, thousands are scattered, particularly in South India.
 2. These tanks were used for ritual bathing and temple festivals. But that was not all. Water from these served important purposes.
 3. Indian temples are not just places to pray in. Some are architectural marvels, some have sculptures that tell stories, others have inscriptions that help you piece together history, and, finally, some have building techniques that hold lessons in engineering.
 4. One key engineering aspect of temples is temple tanks. Tanks were an important component of temple architecture across many different ruling dynasties and states.
- A. 4-1-2-3
B. 3-4-1-2
C. 1-3-4-2
D. 3-1-4-2

7. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

- A. For decades, India's youth have largely been viewed as an economic resource. It is time political parties began viewing them as a democratic force.
- B. India is often celebrated as the world's youngest democracy. We usually discuss that in the context of economic growth, startups, innovation and consumption. We should also discuss what it means for democracy.
- C. Now look at another set of numbers. Around 37 crore Indians are between 15 and 29 years of age. Nearly 75 crore Indians are below the age of 30.
- D. Some numbers are worth pausing over. India has nearly 98 crore registered voters. Voter turnout hovers around 65–66%. The current ruling party secured 23.6 crore votes, translating to roughly 36.5% of votes polled.
- A. B-D-C-A
B. C-D-A-B
C. B-C-A-D
D. D-B-C-A

8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

When the train pulled in / at the station, it take / Joseph some time / to get off

- A. When the train pulled in
B. to get off
C. at the station, it take
D. Joseph some time

9. **Select the sentence with the appropriate use of preposition**

- A. Children are fond off sweets.
B. Children are fond to sweets.
C. Children are fond of sweets.
D. Children are fond with sweets.

10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Benefitted
 - B. Athlete
 - C. Practically
 - D. Antartic
11. **Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank.**
Great people are always ready to _____ responsibilities.
- A. burden
 - B. shoulder
 - C. secure
 - D. kindle
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Existing in a land from the earliest times or from before the arrival of colonists
- A. Native
 - B. Ancient
 - C. Original
 - D. Aboriginal
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The essayist's sole intention was to baffle his readers
- A. Annoy
 - B. Scold
 - C. Puzzle
 - D. Influence
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The great director Satyajit Ray after receiving the Honorary Academic Award from Audrey Hepburn, _____ in his Kolkata home.
- A. kept the ball rolling
 - B. breathed his last
 - C. nipped in the bud
 - D. dug the grave
15. **Identify the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The game continued due to heavy rainfall after the pitch became completely wet.
- A. disregarded
 - B. played
 - C. stopped
 - D. ongoing
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
When the war breaks out, all the war mongering social media activists become yellow bellies.
- A. Zealots
 - B. Cowards
 - C. Sceptics
 - D. Upset stomachs
17. **Select the most appropriate option to complete the given sentence.**
His brother _____ his _____ and gave him a watch after his result.

- A. kept, promise
B. lost, temper
C. broke, record
D. took, word
18. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

He always / aimed highly / in life.

- A. He always
B. aimed highly
C. in life.
D. No error
19. **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**

The state secrets had been smuggled out by a double agent before intelligence could act.

- A. A double agent has smuggled out the state secrets before intelligence could act.
B. A double agent smuggled out the state secrets before intelligence could act.
C. A double agent was smuggling out the state secrets before intelligence could act.
D. A double agent had smuggled out the state secrets before intelligence could act.
20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Harmony

- A. Concord
B. Consent
C. Hostility
D. Congruity

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

Researchers _____(1) a previously unknown metal alloy created by the blast of the Hiroshima atomic bomb in 1945. The material was found inside small, glass-like beads called hiroshimaites, which were recovered from the beach sands of Hiroshima Bay. These beads formed when the intense heat of the blast _____(2) building materials, soil, and metals, which solidified as they fell back _____(3) the earth.

When the researchers examined the beads, they identified a micrometer-sized metallic grain embedded in the glass. It turned out to be a complex mix of iron, chromium, nickel, manganese, molybdenum, silicon, and aluminium — and it had a unique crystal structure. The findings were published in Science Advances on July 29.

The team has expressed _____(4) that the alloy formed by ultrafast quenching: the explosion's fireball reached temperatures over 7,000° C, turning urban materials such as construction steel and aluminium into a mixed metallic vapour. As the fireball expanded and rapidly cooled, the elements mixed in a way that is impossible _____(5) normal conditions, stabilising into their final, complex phase.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for (1):**

- A. has found
B. have found
C. was found

- D. finding
22. **Select the most appropriate option for (2):**
- A. condensed
 - B. coagulated
 - C. vaporised
 - D. crystallised
23. **Select the most appropriate option for (3):**
- A. in
 - B. over
 - C. on
 - D. to
24. **Select the most appropriate option for (4):**
- A. belief
 - B. disbelief
 - C. anomaly
 - D. fallacy
25. **Select the most appropriate option for (5):**
- A. across
 - B. under
 - C. above
 - D. within

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Critique a legislative revision by exposing its underlying assumptions and operational trade-offs.**

The passage is describing the new law and questioning and criticizing it throughout. For example: It points out that the government didn't fix the actual problem (fake documents) even though it changed the rules — "the amendment leaves the evidentiary rules unchanged." It asks why the government picked "2 years" as the cutoff for needing a judicial magistrate, but says the government never explained this — "the government has also not published evidence." It also says the law might be based on an unfair idea: that it's okay if some honest, genuine people get rejected wrongly, just to reduce the chance of fake people getting approved wrongly. This is a serious criticism. At the end, the passage says the Rajya Sabha must debate this properly — showing the author thinks something is missing or wrong with how this law was passed. So overall, the passage is doing more than just explaining the law — it's pointing out its hidden assumptions, gaps, and possible unfairness. That's why "critique" (criticize) fits best.

Option B (Incorrect): It mentions "legal invalidity." The author never says the Bill is illegal or against the Constitution. The author says it is illogical and burdensome, which is a matter of policy, not law.

Option C (Incorrect): It mentions "administrative benefits." The author focuses almost entirely on administrative risks (how it hurts the disadvantaged). The only "benefit" mentioned — insulating the government from blame — is described as a political tactic, not a public benefit.

Option D (Incorrect): It mentions "historical evolution." While the passage mentions 1969 and 2023, these are brief background details. The primary function of the passage is to challenge the logic and impact of the current 2026 Bill, not to provide a history lesson.

2. B) **Illustrate a scenario in which delayed birth registration occurs for reasons other than fraudulent intent.**

Right after saying registrations are "not infrequently delayed for valid reasons," the passage gives two examples — one being remote-area births, and the other being undocumented migrants who only later realise they need educational certificates. Both examples exist to show the author's point: delay doesn't always mean fraud. People often have honest reasons for registering late, and the migrant example specifically illustrates this — someone might simply not have needed the certificate earlier, then later finds a genuine, legitimate need for it (like enrolling in school). This supports the author's broader criticism that the new law risks treating all delayed applicants as suspicious, even when many delays are perfectly innocent.

Option A (Incorrect): The author actually suggests that the amendment will make things harder for vulnerable groups, stating that "erroneous decisions could prove more difficult for disadvantaged applicants to rectify." They do not "benefit."

Option C (Incorrect): The author explicitly states that these migrants have "valid reasons" for the delay. The author is defending them against the suspicion of fraud, not using them as an example of why stricter rules are needed.

Option D (Incorrect): The author mentions migrants to prove that long delays can be legitimate, not to explain or support the two-year administrative threshold. In fact, the author criticizes the two-year rule for being arbitrary and lacking evidence.

3. B) **Because it insulates the executive administration from charges of arbitrary approval or rejection in politically sensitive cases.**

The passage states: "Since identity documents have also become more politically sensitive, moving potentially more contentious cases into courts insulates the administration from accusations that it is arbitrarily granting or refusing documentation." The author explains that by moving these cases to a judge (judicial scrutiny), the government creates "arm's length" distance from the decision, protecting itself from political blame.

Option (a) is incorrect: The passage says the opposite. It states: "If the government believed executive magistrates were approving suspicious applications... it could have prescribed more rigorous documentation, but it has not." The author also notes that the government has not published evidence for why this change was needed.

Option (c) is incorrect: The passage mentions that the 2023 amendment created digital databases shared with the Registrar General, but it never says that access to these databases is the reason why cases were moved to judicial courts.

Option (d) is incorrect: The passage states that judicial intervention actually makes things harder for the poor. It says: "erroneous decisions could prove more difficult for disadvantaged applicants to rectify." It does not mention free legal aid.

4. D) **It mandates a judicial magistrate's order for delays exceeding two years while keeping executive authority for shorter delays.**

The passage states the new rule: "registrations delayed for up to two years still require a district, a subdivisional or an authorised executive magistrate's order, but when the delay exceeds two years, a judicial magistrate is required to verify the event and pass an order." This means the amendment creates a two-tier system: Delay up to 2 years → still handled by an executive magistrate (like before). Delay beyond 2 years → now must go to a judicial magistrate, adding a new layer of court-level scrutiny. So option (d) correctly captures this — it's not a complete overhaul, but a targeted change based on how long the delay has been.

Option (a) is incorrect: The amendment does not eliminate executive magistrates; they still handle cases delayed by less than two years.

Option (b) is incorrect: It does the opposite. Instead of strengthening executive discretion, it removes long-delayed cases from executive authority and gives them to judicial courts.

Option (c) is incorrect: The amendment does change the 1969 Act framework by adding the new requirement for judicial verification for delays over two years.

5. A) **power to control access to something**

The passage states: "As the certificate's gatekeeping power grew, so did the incentive to obtain one fraudulently." Here, "gatekeeping" refers to the birth certificate's role as the controlling checkpoint for accessing essential services and rights — the passage earlier explains that the certificate became "the principal, in fact near-conclusive, proof of date and place of birth for school admission, voter rolls and applications for passport, Aadhaar, driving licence and government jobs."

"gatekeeping power" refers to the certificate's function of controlling entry/access to these services

6. B) 3-4-1-2

Hindi Explanation:

Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पिछले संदर्भ के सीधे "Indian temples" के बारे में बात शुरू करता है। (निर्देशानुसार यह passage का बिल्कुल पहला वाक्य है)।

Sentence 4 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 के अंत में बताई गई "engineering" की बात को आगे बढ़ाता है और "temple tanks" को introduce करता है।

Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 4 में बताए गए "temple tanks" के अलग-अलग उदाहरण देता है, जैसे Hampi का बड़ा tank और Chennai-Bengaluru के छोटे tanks।

Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुए शब्द "These tanks" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 में बताए गए tanks को refer करते हैं, और उनके उपयोग के बारे में बताकर passage को पूरी तरह समाप्त करते हैं।

English Explanation:

Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly introduces the topic of "Indian temples" without needing any outside context. (As requested, it is the exact first line of the source text).

Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because it picks up the "engineering" aspect mentioned at the very end of Sentence 3 and continues the thought by introducing "temple tanks."

Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it gives specific, real-world examples of the "temple tanks" introduced in Sentence 4, mentioning the large tank in Hampi and smaller ones in Chennai and Bengaluru.

Sentence 2 comes after Sentence 1 because it is the conclusion. The words "These tanks" directly refer back to the specific tanks described in Sentence 1, explaining their uses and wrapping up the paragraph perfectly.

7. A) B-D-C-A

Hindi Explanation:

Sentence B paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पिछले संदर्भ के सीधे "India" को दुनिया की सबसे युवा "democracy" के रूप में introduce करता है।

Sentence D Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence B के अंत में बताए गए "democracy" के विषय को और गहराई से समझाने के लिए कुछ ज़रूरी नंबर ("Some numbers") पेश करता है, जैसे वोटर और चुनाव के आंकड़े।

Sentence C Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुए शब्द "another set of numbers" सीधे तौर पर Sentence D में पेश किए गए पहले नंबर (Some numbers) को refer करते हैं, और युवाओं (youth) की आबादी के नए आंकड़े दिखाते हैं।

Sentence A Sentence C के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह Sentence C में बताए गए युवाओं (below the age of 30) को वापस refer करता है और बताता है कि उन्हें सिर्फ आर्थिक हिस्सा नहीं बल्कि एक लोकतांत्रिक ताकत (democratic force) मानना चाहिए, जिससे passage पूरी तरह समाप्त होता है।

English Explanation:

Sentence B starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly introduces the topic of India being the "world's youngest democracy" without needing any outside context.

Sentence D follows Sentence B because it continues the idea of "democracy" mentioned at the end of Sentence B by introducing "Some numbers" related to voters and elections to explain the situation.

Sentence C follows Sentence D because the words "another set of numbers" directly refer back to the first set of numbers introduced in Sentence D, shifting the focus to the youth population statistics.

Sentence A comes after Sentence C because it is the conclusion. It directly refers back to the young population described in Sentence C, stating that political parties should view them as a "democratic force" rather than just an economic resource, wrapping up the paragraph perfectly.

8. C) 'take' के बदले '**took**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि प्रारंभिक क्रिया 'pulled in' Past Tense में है, इसलिए 'that' clause में भी verb Past Tense में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— When I reached the station, the train had already left.
'took' will be used instead of 'take' because the initial verb 'pulled in' is in Past Tense, so the verb in 'that' clause should also be in Past Tense; Like — When I reached the station, the train had already left.
9. C) Children are fond of sweets.
10. D) The incorrect spelling in the given options is 'Antartic'. The correct spelling is '**Antarctic**', अंटार्कटिक
11. B) '**Shoulder**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'shoulder' का अर्थ होता है जिम्मेदारियों को उठाना या संभालना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि महान लोग हमेशा जिम्मेदारियों को तैयार होते हैं, इसलिए 'shoulder' यहाँ पर सही शब्द है। वहीं 'Burden' का मतलब होता है बोझ, 'Secure' का मतलब होता है सुरक्षित करना, और 'Kindle' का मतलब होता है प्रज्वलित करना या उत्तेजित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
 - 'Shoulder' should be used because it means to take on or bear responsibilities. The sentence implies that great people are always ready to take on responsibilities, which makes 'shoulder' the appropriate word here. On the other hand, 'Burden' means a heavy load, 'Secure' means to make safe, and 'Kindle' means to ignite or arouse, which are not correct in this context.
12. D) **Aboriginal** (adjective) – Existing in a land from the earliest times or from before the arrival of colonists आदिवासी
 - **Native** (adjective) – relating to or characteristic of the original inhabitants of a particular place. स्थानिक
 - **Ancient** (adjective) – belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence. प्राचीन
 - **Original** (adjective) – present or existing from the beginning; first or earliest. मौलिक
13. C) **Baffle** (verb) – To confuse or perplex, especially so as to frustrate or prevent from understanding. चकित करना
Synonym: **Puzzle** (verb) – To cause to be puzzled or bewildered over what is not understood or certain; confuse mentally. पहेली
 - **Annoy** (verb) – To irritate or make someone a little angry. क्रोधित करना

- **Scold** (verb) – To reprimand or criticize someone angrily. डांटना
 - **Influence** (verb) – To have an effect on the character, development, or behavior of someone or something. प्रभावित करना
14. B) '**Breathed his last**' का use होगा क्योंकि "breathed his last" का अर्थ होता है किसी का अंतिम सांस लेना। Sentence के अनुसार, Satyajit Ray के जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना के बाद उल्लेख है, और यह व्यक्त करता है कि उसके बाद उनका निधन हो गया, इसलिए 'breathed his last' यहाँ सही है। 'Kept the ball rolling' का अर्थ है किसी प्रक्रिया को जारी रखना, 'Nipped in the bud' का मतलब है किसी चीज को शुरुआत में ही रोक देना, और 'Dug the grave' एक मुहावरा है जिसका अर्थ है किसी समस्या की शुरुआत करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- Breathed his last' should be used because it means to pass away or die. According to the context of the sentence, there is a mention of a significant event in the life of Satyajit Ray followed by an implication that it was after this event he passed away, hence 'breathed his last' fits here. 'Kept the ball rolling' means to continue an activity or process, 'Nipped in the bud' means to stop something at an early stage, and 'Dug the grave' is an idiom that doesn't fit in this context as it usually means to start a problem, none of which are appropriate for the given sentence.
15. C) **Continued** (verb) – Persisted in an activity or process, carry on, maintain, prolong. जारी रखना
- Antonym: **Stopped** (verb) – To come to an end; cease to happen, halt, discontinue. रुक जाना
- **Disregarded** (verb) – Paid no attention to, ignored, overlooked, neglected. अनदेखा करना
 - **Played** (verb) – Engaged in a game or activity, participated, took part, competed. खेला गया
 - **Ongoing** (adjective) – Continuing, in progress, under way, ongoing. जारी
16. B) **Yellow bellies** (idiom) – Cowards कायर
17. A) **Kept, promise**' का use होगा क्योंकि "kept a promise" का अर्थ होता है किए गए वचन को पूरा करना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि उसका भाई उसे नतीजे के बाद घड़ी देता है, जो एक वादे को पूरा करने की संभावना जताता है, इसलिए 'kept a promise' सही है। जबकि 'Lost, temper' का अर्थ है गुस्सा हो जाना, 'Broke, record' का अर्थ है किसी रिकॉर्ड को तोड़ना, और 'Took, word' का कोई स्पष्ट अर्थ इस context में नहीं बैठता।
- Kept, promise' should be used because it means fulfilling a commitment that has been made. The sentence suggests that his brother gives him a watch after his result, which implies fulfilling a promise, making 'kept a promise' appropriate. While 'Lost, temper' means to become angry, 'Broke, record' means to surpass a previous achievement, and 'Took, word' does not form a familiar phrase that fits this context.
18. B) Aimed highly' के बदले '**aimed high**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'high' एक Adverb होता है जब यह Aim के साथ प्रयोग में लाया जाता है; जैसे— She always aimed high in her studies. aimed high' will be used instead of 'aimed highly' because 'high' is an adverb when used with the verb 'aim'; Like— She always aimed high in her studies.
19. D) 'The state secrets had been smuggled out by a double agent before intelligence could act.' का Active Voice होगा 'A double agent had smuggled out the state secrets before intelligence

could act.' क्योंकि Past Perfect Passive (had been + V3) का Active रूप Past Perfect (had + V3) होता है।

• Rule: Past Perfect Passive: Object + had been + V3 + by + Subject. Active: Subject + had + V3 + Object.

20. C) **Harmony** (noun) – The combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect; agreement or concord. सद्भाव

Antonym: **Hostility** (noun) – Hostile behavior; unfriendliness or opposition. शत्रुता

○ **Concord** (noun) – Agreement or harmony between people or groups. समझौता

○ **Consent** (noun) – Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. सहमति

○ **Congruity** (noun) – The state or quality of being in agreement or harmony. संगति

21. B) **have found**

Have found is correct because the subject "Researchers" is a plural noun, which strictly requires a plural verb. The present perfect tense ("have" + past participle) accurately describes a recently completed action that holds present relevance (the newly published findings). Has found is grammatically incorrect because "has" is for singular subjects. Was found creates a passive voice structure, but here the researchers are the active doers, making passive voice entirely incorrect. Finding is a present participle and lacks the necessary auxiliary (helping) verb to function as the main verb of the sentence.

In Hindi:

○ यहाँ have found का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "Researchers" plural (बहुवचन) है। Present perfect tense में plural subject के साथ 'have' + verb की third form का इस्तेमाल होता है। यह एक हालिया खोज है जिसका प्रभाव वर्तमान में है। Has found singular subject के लिए आता है। Was found passive voice है, जबकि यहाँ researchers खुद काम (खोज) कर रहे हैं (active voice)। Finding बिना helping verb के गलत है।

22. C) **vaporised**

Vaporised means converted into a gaseous state. The passage describes the extreme effect of a 7,000° C atomic blast on solid building materials, which would literally turn them into gas (as confirmed later in the text by the phrase "mixed metallic vapour"). Condensed means turning from gas into a liquid, which is the exact opposite process. Coagulated refers to a liquid (like blood) changing to a solid or semi-solid state. Crystallised means forming solid crystals, a process that happens during cooling, not during the intense heating phase.

In Hindi:

○ यहाँ vaporised का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning 'वाष्पीकृत होना' (ठोस या तरल का अत्यधिक गर्मी से गैस बन जाना) होता है। 7,000° C की भयंकर गर्मी ने धातुओं और कंक्रीट को गैस (vapour) में बदल दिया। Condensed का मतलब गैस का वापस तरल (liquid) बनना होता है। Coagulated का मतलब तरल का जमना (जैसे खून का थक्का जमना) होता है। Crystallised का मतलब क्रिस्टल बनना होता है, जो ठंडे होने की प्रक्रिया है, गर्मी की नहीं।

23. D) **to**

To is the correct preposition here because it indicates the direction, destination, or endpoint of a movement. The materials were thrown into the air and "fell back to" the earth. In standard English grammar, verbs expressing return or downward trajectory toward a destination form strong collocations with "to" (e.g., return to earth, fall back to earth). While

on can signify resting upon a surface, to is the preferred directional preposition for the act of falling back toward the planet. In and over do not appropriately express this downward directional destination.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ to का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह दिशा और गंतव्य (destination) को दर्शाता है। चीजें आसमान से वापस धरती की ओर (fell back to) गिरीं। अंग्रेज़ी में गंतव्य की ओर वापसी दर्शाने के लिए "return to" या "fall back to" एक standard phrase है। In (में), On (पर, सतह के लिए), और Over (के ऊपर) यहाँ गंतव्य (destination) दर्शाने के लिए व्याकरण के अनुसार सबसे सटीक विकल्प नहीं हैं।

24. A) **belief**

Belief means an acceptance or conviction that something is true or exists. In this scientific context, the research team is expressing their confident conclusion (belief) regarding the formation of the alloy via "ultrafast quenching." Disbelief means the inability to believe something, which logically contradicts the fact that this is their own scientific theory. Anomaly means something that deviates from what is standard, which doesn't fit the grammatical structure "expressed [noun] that...". Fallacy means a mistaken belief, and researchers would certainly not call their own findings a fallacy.

In Hindi:

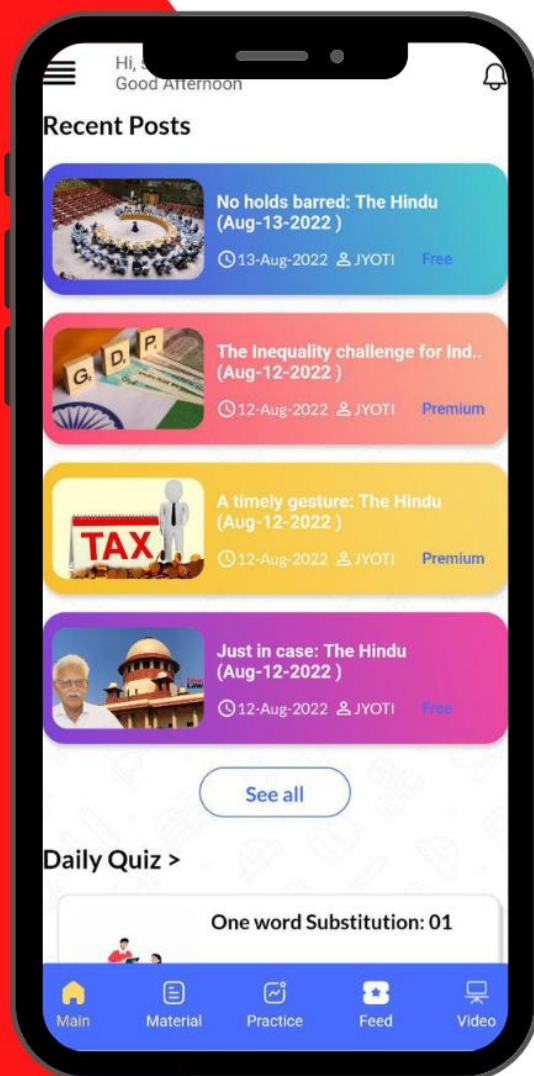
- यहाँ belief का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning 'विश्वास' या 'धारणा' होता है। वैज्ञानिकों की टीम ने यह धारणा/विश्वास (belief) व्यक्त किया कि यह मिश्र धातु कैसे बनी। Disbelief का मतलब 'अविश्वास' होता है, जो तार्किक रूप से गलत है क्योंकि वैज्ञानिक अपनी ही खोज पर अविश्वास नहीं जताएंगे। Anomaly का मतलब 'असंगति' (नियम के विरुद्ध) होता है। Fallacy का मतलब 'भ्रम' या 'गलतफहमी' होता है, जिसे वे अपनी थ्योरी के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे।

25. B) **under**

Under is the correct preposition because it strictly collocates with the noun "conditions" or "circumstances." In formal English grammar, when referring to the state of affairs or environment dictating an outcome, the fixed idiomatic phrase is "under normal conditions." It signifies that an action is subject to those specific parameters. Prepositions like above, across, and within completely fail to form standard collocations with "conditions" in this context.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ under का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी व्याकरण (grammar) के निश्चित नियमों के अनुसार, "conditions" (स्थितियों) या "circumstances" (परिस्थितियों) के साथ हमेशा "under" preposition का ही इस्तेमाल होता है (जैसे - under normal conditions, under extreme pressure)। Above (के ऊपर), Across (के पार), और Within (के भीतर) का प्रयोग "conditions" के साथ इस वाक्य संरचना में पूरी तरह से गलत है।



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam