

Noise annoys: On noise and the Patna High Court order

India must **enforce** noise pollution regulations uniformly and **consistently**

In a February 2025 **hearing** in the matter of Surendra Prasad vs State of Bihar, the Patna High Court **acknowledged** DJ trolleys and loudspeakers to be a major source of noise in Patna. After **criticising** the Bihar State Pollution Control Board (BSPCB) for failing to **curb** the **menace**, Justice Rajiv Roy directed the BSPCB to obtain reports from the police about permissions granted to operators of these noise sources and the action taken. In October, the police said they had **seized** equipment, **levied** fines, and so on over three months in Patna, Barh, and Fatuha but had taken no action in Masaurhi, a picture Justice Roy called “**unbelievable**” for suggesting that there were no noise violations there. In the course of these hearings, Justice Roy also **summoned** police officers and **upbraided boilerplate affidavits**, among others. The High Court’s August 14 order was a continuation of this **escalation**, **culminating** — for now — in Statewide **directives** on the **emission** of high-decibel noise. Effectively, the High Court’s actions **illustrate** how **dismal enforcement** has become despite the existence of **comprehensive** laws. Courts have repeatedly said that people have a right under Article 21 to be protected from unlawful noise. Today, with **episodic** enforcement having become **endemic**, the **Patna High Court** becoming a **quasi-regulator is**, at least as a **stopgap** measure, **creditable**.

It is **absurd** to expect the public to complain about every DJ or horn before the police can respond. The High Court’s **directions** to the authorities to **pursue** routine rather than complaints-based enforcement and to have DJs, sound-system operators, and event halls register themselves with the subdivisional authorities **are the sort of proactive enforcement** that regulating noise pollution **in particular warrants**. In fact, the High Court’s order also **touched on** a practical, everyday understanding of how loud-noise violations occur when it **directed** loudspeakers to stop playing at 9.55 p.m., five minutes before the law’s 10 p.m. cut-off, effectively allowing time for operators to **wind up** rather than **permit** the **deceptively innocuous** practice of carrying on past 10 p.m. because “it is just a few minutes”. Loud noise is **often** produced by ordinary social events such as festivals, weddings, political campaigns, and religious events, and **enforcing** rules creates **friction** with people who believe they have a right to practise their culture as they **deem** fit. Also, governments have an **incentive** to tolerate, rather than **antagonise**, their **constituents**. At the same time, **having** operators register themselves so that officials can regulate all of them equally rather than **sporadically** can also **eliminate** selective **interventions**. In the final analysis, the **success** of the High Court’s latest order should **be** measured by whether the State develops a **consistent** habit of enforcement.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’. **[Practice Exercise]**
- **Touch on** (phrasal verb) – to talk or write about a subject briefly, casually, or in passing, without going into deep detail. मोटे तौर पर ज़िक्र करना

Vocabulary

1. **Annoy** (verb) - irritate, vex, bother, displease, anger परेशान करना
2. **Enforce** (verb) - implement, apply, execute, impose, administer लागू करना
3. **Consistently** (adverb) - uniformly, constantly, regularly, steadily, unswervingly लगातार या एक समान रूप से
4. **Hearing** (noun) - session, proceeding, trial, inquiry, courtroom session सुनवाई
5. **Acknowledge** (verb) - admit, recognize, accept, concede, confess स्वीकार करना
6. **Criticise** (verb) - censure, condemn, fault, slam, rebuke आलोचना करना
7. **Curb** (verb) - restrict, limit, check, restrain, control नियंत्रित करना
8. **Menace** (noun) - threat, danger, hazard, risk, peril खतरा
9. **Seize** (verb) - confiscate, impound, appropriate, grab, capture जब्त करना
10. **Levy** (verb) - impose, charge, exact, collect, assess कर या जुर्माना लगाना
11. **Unbelievable** (adjective) - incredible, inconceivable, implausible, staggering, shocking अविश्वसनीय
12. **In the course of** (phrase) - during a specific period, event, or activity. दौरान
13. **Summon** (verb) - call, subpoena, cite, send for, convoke समन भेजना या बुलाना
14. **Upbraid** (verb) - scold, reprimand, chide, reprove, rebuke फटकार लगाना
15. **Boilerplate** (adjective) - standard, formulaic, stock, conventional, routine घिसा-पिटा या मानक
16. **Affidavit** (noun) - sworn statement, declaration, deposition, oath, testament हलफनामा
17. **Escalation** (noun) - intensification, buildup, rise, increase, escalation वृद्धि या तनाव बढ़ना
18. **Culminate** (verb) - peak, climax, conclude, end in, terminate समाप्त होना या चरम पर पहुँचना
19. **Directive** (noun) - order, command, instruction, mandate, decree निर्देश
20. **Illustrate** (verb) - demonstrate, show, exemplify, clarify, depict स्पष्ट करना या दर्शाना
21. **Dismal** (adjective) - bleak, dreary, gloomy, depressing, poor निराशाजनक या खराब
22. **Enforcement** (noun) - implementation, execution, application, imposition, compliance अनुपालन या सख्ती
23. **Comprehensive** (adjective) - thorough, exhaustive, complete, inclusive, extensive व्यापक
24. **Episodic** (adjective) - sporadic, intermittent, occasional, periodic, sporadic रुक-रुक कर होने वाला
25. **Endemic** (adjective) - widespread, prevalent, chronic, routine, persistent स्थानिक या आम हो चुका

26. **Quasi-regulator** (noun) - pseudo-regulator, partial regulator, quasi-regulatory body
अर्ध-नियामक
27. **Stopgap** (adjective) - temporary, provisional, makeshift, interim, stop-gap
तात्कालिक या जुगाड़ वाला
28. **Creditable** (adjective) - commendable, praiseworthy, admirable, respectable
सराहनीय
29. **Absurd** (adjective) - ridiculous, ludicrous, preposterous, senseless, nonsensical
बेतुका
30. **Pursue** (verb) - follow, chase, track, execute, prosecute
पीछा करना
31. **The sort of** (phrase) - the kind of
इस प्रकार का
32. **Proactive** (adjective) - anticipatory, forward-looking, energetic, initiative-taking
सक्रिय
33. **In particular** (phrase) - especially, specifically
विशेष रूप से
34. **Warrant** (verb) - Justify, necessitate, demand, require, call for
ज़रूरी बनाना
35. **Direct** (verb) - instruct, order, command, enjoin, guide
निर्देश देना
36. **Wind up** (phrasal verb) - to conclude, finish, or wrap up
समाप्त करना
37. **Permit** (verb) - allow, authorize, sanction, let, license
अनुमति देना
38. **Deceptively** (adverb) - misleadingly, illusorily, superficially
भ्रामक रूप से
39. **Innocuous** (adjective) - harmless, safe, innocent, benign, unhurtful
हानिरहित
40. **Enforce** (verb) - implement, impose, execute, compel
लागू करने वाला
41. **Friction** (noun) - conflict, discord, tension, clash, disagreement
घर्षण या मतभेद
42. **Deem** (verb) - consider, regard, think, judge, view
मानना
43. **Incentive** (noun) - motivation, stimulus, inducement, encouragement, spur
प्रोत्साहन
44. **Antagonise** (verb) - provoke, alienate, anger, embitter, hostility
पैदा करना नाराज करना
45. **Constituents** (noun) - voters, electorate, supporters, components, elements
मतदाता या घटक
46. **Sporadically** (adverb) - intermittently, irregularly, occasionally, fitfully
कभी-कभार
47. **Eliminate** (verb) - remove, eradicate, wipe out, abolish, clear
समाप्त करना
48. **Interventions** (noun) - interferences, mediations, steps, actions, intrusions
हस्तक्षेप
49. **Consistent** (adjective) - steady, constant, uniform, regular, dependable
सुसंगत या एक समान

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Noise pollution is a serious problem:** DJ trolleys and loudspeakers have become major sources of excessive noise, particularly in urban areas such as Patna.
2. **Patna High Court intervention:** In the Surendra Prasad vs State of Bihar case, the Patna High Court criticised the **Bihar State Pollution Control Board (BSPCB)** for failing to effectively control noise pollution.
3. **Poor enforcement:** Police reports showed that action had been taken in some areas through equipment seizures and fines, but no action had been taken in Masaurhi, which the Court found **"unbelievable."**
4. **Judicial scrutiny:** The Court summoned police officers and criticised **boilerplate affidavits**, demonstrating its growing involvement in ensuring that noise regulations are actually enforced.
5. **Statewide directives:** The Court's continuing intervention eventually resulted in **Statewide directives** concerning high-decibel noise emissions.
6. **Enforcement failure:** The episode highlights the **dismal enforcement** of comprehensive noise-pollution laws despite repeated judicial recognition of citizens' right to protection from unlawful noise under **Article 21**.
7. **Court as stopgap regulator:** Because enforcement has become **episodic and endemic**, the High Court's quasi-regulatory role is described as a creditable **stopgap measure**.
8. **Need for proactive enforcement:** It is unreasonable to expect citizens to complain about every DJ, loudspeaker or vehicle horn before authorities take action.
9. **Routine monitoring:** The Court has appropriately directed authorities to pursue **routine rather than complaint-based enforcement** of noise regulations.
10. **Registration of operators:** DJs, sound-system operators and event halls should register with subdivisional authorities, allowing officials to identify and regulate them systematically.
11. **10 p.m. deadline:** The Court directed loudspeakers to stop at **9:55 p.m.**, five minutes before the legal 10 p.m. deadline, giving operators time to wind up and preventing violations disguised as "just a few minutes" of extra noise.
12. **Cultural and social friction:** Noise is frequently generated during **festivals, weddings, political campaigns and religious events**, making enforcement potentially sensitive because people may view restrictions as interference with cultural practices.
13. **Political incentives:** Governments may hesitate to strictly enforce noise rules because they do not want to **antagonise constituents**.
14. **Equal enforcement:** Mandatory registration can help authorities regulate operators uniformly and reduce **selective or sporadic interventions**.
15. **Core message:** The real measure of success will not be the Court's directives alone but whether the State develops a **consistent and uniform habit of enforcing noise-pollution regulations**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did Justice Roy characterize the police report concerning the Masaurhi region as "unbelievable"?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The report failed to include the total amount of fines collected.
 - B. It suggested a total absence of violations in that specific area.
 - C. The police had not sought prior permission from the High Court.
 - D. It contradicted the data provided by the state pollution board.
2. **Which of the following best describes the "quasi-regulatory" role currently adopted by the Patna High Court?**
 - A. The court is actively drafting new legislative amendments to replace existing environmental laws.
 - B. The judiciary is temporarily assuming oversight functions due to the failure of the executive branch.
 - C. The legal system is prioritizing the right to cultural expression over the right to a quiet environment.
 - D. The bench is creating a specialized police unit that reports to the High Court registry.
3. **What is the underlying logic for the directive to terminate loudspeaker usage five minutes prior to the official legal deadline?**
 - A. To account for the technical lag time required for the safe shutdown of high-voltage sound systems.
 - B. To provide a standardized grace period for law enforcement to reach the venue for inspection.
 - C. To preemptively address the behavioral tendency of users to ignore the precision of time limits.
 - D. To ensure that the decibel levels gradually decrease rather than stopping in an abrupt manner.
4. **How is the mandatory registration of sound operators expected to transform the current landscape of noise regulation?**
 - A. By shifting the burden of proof from the local police to the individual organizers of social events.
 - B. By creating a centralized database that allows the state to collect higher environmental cess.
 - C. By replacing the current system of selective responses with a more equitable monitoring process.
 - D. By ensuring that only those with formal training in audio engineering are allowed to operate DJs.
5. **According to the passage, why does a "friction" exist between strict rule enforcement and the interests of the state government?**
 - A. The administrative costs of constant monitoring exceed the revenue generated from noise fines.
 - B. The state fears that rigorous implementation may alienate citizens during significant social events.
 - C. The overlapping jurisdictions of the police and the pollution board create procedural confusion.

D. The government believes that existing noise laws are too archaic to be applied to modern equipment.

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

While going to sleep, I had switched on the air-conditioner in my bedroom, keeping the temperature cool enough to sleep, and kept the ceiling fans rotating at maximum speed. With clear skies, it appeared that the summer had come back.

The heavy rain had stopped after days of destruction, killing some and wounding many. I was not sure whether it was the effect of El Niño, playing havoc with the climate in many parts of the world, as reported in the media.

- A. 3-4-2-1
- B. 3-2-4-1
- C. 2-3-1-4
- D. 4-3-2-1

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

The protests shaped a generation of leaders who would take important positions subsequently as Bangladesh became a free country a decade later.

In 1961, General Ayub Khan's military government of Pakistan wanted to further entrench its control over East Pakistan and made the celebration of Rabindranath Tagore's birth centenary illegal.

Mirza Fakhru Islam Alamgir, the new President of Bangladesh, graduated from Dhaka University during those early years when agitational politics energised the demand for a new country.

The crackdown had the opposite outcome, as colleges and universities in East Pakistan erupted.

- A. 2-1-4-3
- B. 2-4-1-3
- C. 4-2-1-3
- D. 1-4-3-2

8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Wavering

- A. Fluctuating
- B. Unconvincing
- C. Drenching
- D. Sickly

9. **Select the appropriate adverb for the underlined word in the sentence.**

We considered in brief the long term solution to the problem.

- A. briefness
- B. brief
- C. briefless
- D. briefly

10. **Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank.**

There is _____ traffic every morning.

- A. lengthy
B. long
C. big
D. heavy
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
One should keep one's promise.
A. Promises should be kept.
B. Promises should be kept by one.
C. One should keep their promise.
D. One's promise should be kept by one.
12. **Identify the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
A balloon contracts when air is blown into it.
A. Shrinks
B. Expands
C. Controls
D. Repulses
13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**
In the coming millenium, some noticeable technological advancements will be accomplished.
A. noticeable
B. millenium
C. advancements
D. echnological
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
APJ Abdul Kalam's house, located on Mosque Street was within the reach of the famous temple of Rameswaram. It was just _____ from it.
A. from pillar to post
B. a stone's throw away
C. at one's fingertip
D. at arm's length
15. **Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.**
Rohan asked me if Rohit still cried
A. Rohan said to me, "Does Rohit still cry?"
B. Rohan says to me, "Does Rohit still cry?"
C. Rohan said to me, "Has Rohit still cried?"
D. Rohan said to me, "Did Rohit still cry?"
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The scooter that / I am using / these days is belonging / to my brother
A. The scooter that
B. to my brother
C. these days is belonging
D. I am using
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
To keep postponing doing a task later because you're lazy

- A. Multi-task
- B. Procrastinate
- C. Diligent
- D. Leave

18. In the given sentence, one word may have been incorrectly spelt. Select the correctly spelt word from the given alternatives. If there is no error, select 'No error' as your answer.

The staff members were attempting to manoeuvre the board of directors for the abolition of pay disparity

- A. No error
- B. manoeuver
- C. manouvre
- D. manouever

19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Part

- A. Joint
- B. Bit
- C. Whole
- D. Fragment

20. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Empty

- A. Vacant
- B. Filled
- C. Packed
- D. Priceless

Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words.

Sage Kashyapa performed a yaga. Kings, scholars and sages made a beeline for the yaga. Indra, the king of the devas, also made his way to the yaga, said Thenthirupperai Aravindalochanan in a discourse. Indra had loaded his chariot with bundles of sticks from the fig tree. Each bundle had a hundred sticks. On his way to the site where the yaga was being performed, he saw a group of short sages walking towards the yaga. They were the height of a thumb. But while they were small in stature, their spiritual power was great, because of the _____ A _____ (rigorous) penances that they had undertaken. Four of them carried between them one fig tree stick. On their path was a small dent in the ground, made by the hoof of a cow, and this dent was full of water.

The sages, who were known as Valakilyas, skirted round this hole, so that they would not fall into it. Indra could not help _____ B _____ at them. Insulted, the Valakilyas sat down to perform a yaga. They wanted the _____ C _____ (emergence) of someone who would defeat Indra. Alarmed, Indra ran to Kashyapa, who was his father. Kashyapa said he would seek the forgiveness of the Valakilyas, and stop their yaga. But before he could do so, they completed their yaga. Kashyapa requested that the one to fight Indra should be his son who was going to be born _____ D _____ his wife Vinatha. That son was the king of birds — Garuda.

Thus, Garuda became capable of overpowering Indra. When Garuda emerged from the egg that Vinatha gave birth to, his brightness was greater than that of the sun or of Agni. The flap of his wings was stronger than a cyclonic wind. When he flapped his wings, the waters of the ocean were disturbed and this created waves. It was because Garuda was so powerful that he was able to _____ E _____ (snatch) away the pot of nectar, which Indra guarded carefully.

21. **Choose the antonym of the word in (A): (rigorous).**
- A. Strict
 - B. Lenient
 - C. Severe
 - D. Exacting
22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct verb form to complete the idiom "could not help".**
- A. laugh
 - B. laughed
 - C. laughing
 - D. to laugh
23. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (C): (emergence).**
- A. disappearance
 - B. appearance
 - C. departure
 - D. decline
24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct preposition to complete the sentence.**
- A. across
 - B. through
 - C. over
 - D. into
25. **Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in (E): (snatch).**
- A. donate
 - B. seize
 - C. release
 - D. protect

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **It suggested a total absence of violations in that specific area.**

Passage Line: "...had taken no action in Masaurhi, a picture Justice Roy called 'unbelievable' for suggesting that there were no noise violations there." The passage directly states that the police took no action in Masaurhi, and Justice Roy found this "unbelievable" specifically because it implied zero noise violations occurred there — an implausible claim given that Patna, Barh, and Fatuha (nearby areas) all recorded active enforcement (seizures, fines). This directly matches Option 2's wording almost verbatim.

Option A — The passage doesn't mention any issue with the amount of fines being missing from the report; the criticism was about the complete absence of action, not incomplete fine data.

Option C — There's no mention of police needing "prior permission from the High Court" for their actions; this detail is not in the passage.

Option D — The passage doesn't state that the Masaurhi report contradicted the BSPCB's data; the criticism was based on the implausibility of zero violations, not a data mismatch with another source.

2. B) **The judiciary is temporarily assuming oversight functions due to the failure of the executive branch.**

Passage: "Effectively, the High Court's actions illustrate how dismal enforcement has become despite the existence of comprehensive laws... Today, with episodic enforcement having become endemic, the Patna High Court becoming a quasi-regulator is, at least as a stopgap measure, creditable." The passage explicitly frames the High Court's involvement as a response to the failure of enforcement by the executive/administrative machinery (BSPCB, police) — despite laws already existing. The phrase "at least as a stopgap measure" confirms this is meant to be temporary, filling a gap left by executive inaction rather than becoming a permanent function. This directly matches Option (b).

option A: The passage says existing laws are already comprehensive. The problem is poor enforcement, not the need for the High Court to draft new laws.

option C: The passage does not say the court prioritises cultural expression. Rather, it supports enforcing noise-control rules, even when enforcement may create friction with cultural/social events.

option D: Line: "Justice Roy directed the BSPCB to obtain reports from the police..." The court is directing and monitoring existing authorities; it is not creating a specialised police unit reporting directly to the High Court registry.

3. C) **To preemptively address the behavioral tendency of users to ignore the precision of time limits.**

Passage Line: "...the High Court's order also touched on a practical, everyday understanding of how loud-noise violations occur when it directed loudspeakers to stop playing at 9.55 p.m., five minutes before the law's 10 p.m. cut-off, effectively allowing time for operators to wind

up rather than permit the deceptively innocuous practice of carrying on past 10 p.m. because 'it is just a few minutes'." The passage directly explains that the 9:55 p.m. directive is meant to counter the common behavioral tendency of operators to keep playing music past the legal cutoff by rationalizing it as "just a few minutes" past the deadline. By moving the effective stop time five minutes earlier, the Court builds in a buffer that anticipates and neutralizes this predictable human tendency to stretch the limit. This matches Option (c) precisely — the logic is behavioral/preemptive, not technical or procedural.

option A: The passage does mention allowing operators time to wind up, but it does not say this is because of a technical or high-voltage shutdown lag.

option B: The five-minute gap is not meant to give police time to reach the venue. It is meant to prevent the use from continuing beyond 10 p.m.

option D: Nothing in the passage says the purpose is to gradually reduce decibel levels. The purpose is to prevent operators from continuing past the legal deadline.

4. **C) By replacing the current system of selective responses with a more equitable monitoring process.**

Passage Line: "The High Court's directions to the authorities to pursue routine rather than complaints-based enforcement and to have DJs, sound-system operators, and event halls register themselves with the subdivisional authorities are the sort of proactive enforcement that regulating noise pollution in particular warrants... having operators register themselves so that officials can regulate all of them equally rather than sporadically can also eliminate selective interventions." The passage explicitly states that registration allows officials to "regulate all of them equally rather than sporadically" and can "eliminate selective interventions." This is a description of moving away from an inconsistent, selective enforcement system (where only some operators face action, as seen in the Masaurhi example) toward a uniform, equitable monitoring system covering all registered operators. This matches Option (c) precisely.

option A: The passage focuses on equal regulation of all operators, not on shifting the burden of proof from police to event organisers.

option B: The purpose of registration is better and equal regulation, not collecting a higher environmental cess. No such tax/cess is mentioned.

option D: The passage requires registration, not formal audio-engineering training. There is no requirement that only trained people can operate DJs.

5. **B) The state fears that rigorous implementation may alienate citizens during significant social events.**

Passage Line: "Loud noise is often produced by ordinary social events such as festivals, weddings, political campaigns, and religious events, and enforcing rules creates friction with people who believe they have a right to practise their culture as they deem fit. Also, governments have an incentive to tolerate, rather than antagonise, their constituents." The passage directly states two related points: (1) enforcement creates friction because people view noise-making at social/cultural events (weddings, festivals, religious events) as their cultural right, and (2) Since governments want to maintain public support, they may prefer to tolerate violations rather than anger constituents. This matches Option (b) exactly — the friction stems from the state's fear of alienating citizens during culturally significant events.

option A: The passage does not mention administrative costs or revenue from fines.

option C: Although both the Pollution Control Board and police are mentioned, the passage does not identify overlapping jurisdiction or procedural confusion as the reason for the friction.

option D: The passage specifically says comprehensive laws already exist. The problem is poor enforcement, not outdated laws.

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 3 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह आपके द्वारा दिए गए पैसेज की बिल्कुल पहली लाइन है जो बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे तौर पर मुख्य विषय (भारी बारिश के रुकने और उसके विनाश) को पेश करती है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 के ठीक बाद मौसम में आए बदलाव का वर्णन करता है। बारिश रुकने के बाद, यह बताता है कि आसमान साफ हो गया और ऐसा लगा जैसे गर्मियाँ (summer) वापस आ गई हों।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "it" (whether it was the effect...) सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 में वर्णित मौसम के अचानक बदलाव (गर्मियों की वापसी) को refer करता है, यह सोचते हुए कि क्या यह 'El Niño' का प्रभाव था।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के क्रम का conclusion है। मौसम (weather) और जलवायु (El Niño) के बारे में चर्चा करने के बाद, यह वाक्य कहानी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए बताता है कि इस गर्मी से निपटने के लिए लेखक ने रात को सोते समय क्या किया (AC और पंखे चालू किए), जिससे यह क्रम तार्किक रूप से समाप्त होता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence, strictly using the very first line of the provided text. It establishes the initial setting by describing the cessation of the heavy, destructive rain without needing any prior context.
- Sentence 2 follows Sentence 3 because it describes the immediate aftermath and environmental shift. After the rain stopped, it notes the clear skies and the sudden, unseasonal return of summer-like heat.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the pronoun "it" (in "whether it was the effect") directly refers back to the unexpected return of summer mentioned in Sentence 2, with the author wondering if this sudden heat is caused by El Niño.
- Sentence 1 comes after Sentence 4 as the direct conclusion for this sequence. After establishing the hot weather conditions and speculating about the climate, the narrative naturally shifts to the author's immediate personal actions at night—turning on the air-conditioner and fans to combat the heat before sleeping, wrapping up the four-sentence block perfectly.

7. B) **2-4-1-3**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह आपके द्वारा दिए गए पैसेज की बिल्कुल पहली लाइन है जो बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के 1961 में जनरल

अयूब खान की सरकार द्वारा टैगोर की जयंती के जश्न को अवैध (illegal) घोषित करने की मुख्य ऐतिहासिक घटना को पेश करती है।

- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ शब्द "The crackdown" (कार्रवाई) सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 में सरकार द्वारा जश्न पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध (made illegal) को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि इस सख्त कार्रवाई का उल्टा असर हुआ और कॉलेजों में विद्रोह (erupted) हो गया।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि Sentence 4 में जो विद्रोह (erupted) हुआ था, Sentence 1 उसे "The protests" (विरोध प्रदर्शन) कहकर आगे बढ़ाता है। यह बताता है कि इन प्रदर्शनों ने नेताओं की एक ऐसी पीढ़ी तैयार की जिसने बाद में स्वतंत्र बांग्लादेश में महत्वपूर्ण पद संभाले।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के क्रम का conclusion है। Sentence 1 में जिस 'नेताओं की पीढ़ी' का जिक्र किया गया है, Sentence 3 उसका एक प्रत्यक्ष और विशिष्ट उदाहरण पेश करता है—मिर्ज़ा फखरुल इस्लाम आलमगीर—जो उन्हीं शुरुआती सालों (those early years) के दौरान ढाका विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते थे, जिससे यह क्रम तार्किक रूप से समाप्त होता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence, strictly using the very first line of the provided text. It establishes the core historical context of 1961 without needing any prior information, detailing General Ayub Khan's ban on Tagore's birth centenary.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the phrase "The crackdown" directly refers back to the government's harsh action of making the celebration illegal, as detailed in Sentence 2. It logically explains the immediate consequence: colleges and universities in East Pakistan erupted.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because the phrase "The protests" directly points back to the uprising ("erupted") described in Sentence 4. It explores the long-term impact of these protests, noting that they shaped a generation of future leaders for a free Bangladesh.
- Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 1 as the direct conclusion for this sequence. Sentence 1 discusses the generation of leaders shaped by this political climate, and Sentence 3 provides a specific, real-world example of one of those leaders (Mirza Fakhru Islam Alamgir) who graduated during "those early years," wrapping up the four-sentence block perfectly.

8. A) **Wavering** (verb) – Becoming unsteady or unsure, showing indecision or hesitation.

डगमगाना, अस्थिर होना

Synonym: **Fluctuating** (verb) – To change frequently in size, level, or amount, to be unstable or inconsistent. अस्थिर होना

- **Unconvincing** (adjective) – Not able to make someone believe or accept something; lacking persuasion. अविश्वसनीय
- **Drenching** (verb) – To wet thoroughly or soak. भिगोना
- **Sickly** (adjective) – In poor health, weak, or unhealthy. बीमार

9. D) **Briefly** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in brief' का मतलब है 'संक्षेप में' जो कि एक adverbial phrase है। Adverb का काम sentence में verb को modify करना होता है, और यहाँ 'considered' को modify करने के लिए 'Briefly' का प्रयोग सही रहेगा। इसीलिए सही विकल्प D. Briefly होगा।
- Briefly will be used because 'in brief' means 'in a condensed or succinct manner,' which is an adverbial phrase. The function of an adverb is to modify the verb in a sentence, and here 'briefly' is used correctly to modify 'considered.' Therefore, the correct option is D. Briefly.
10. D) **Heavy** का use होगा क्योंकि 'heavy traffic' का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक वाहनों का जमावड़ा जो आमतौर पर सुबह के समय होता है। 'Lengthy' का अर्थ होता है लंबा, 'Long' का अर्थ भी लंबा होता है लेकिन इसका उपयोग समय या दूरी के संदर्भ में होता है, और 'Big' का अर्थ होता है बड़ा जो कि यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है। इसलिए 'Heavy' यहाँ सही शब्द है।
- 'Heavy' should be used because 'heavy traffic' refers to a large amount of vehicles congested, especially common during morning times. 'Lengthy' means something that is long, 'Long' also means extended length or duration, and 'Big' means large in size, which aren't appropriate to describe traffic. Hence, 'Heavy' is the correct word here.
11. A) **Promises should be kept.**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। जब Active वाक्य का Subject "One" जैसा Indefinite/Generic Pronoun होता है (जो एक सामान्य सत्य या नियम बताता है), तो Passive Voice में Doer ("by one") को हटा दिया जाता है क्योंकि वह Obvious और अनावश्यक होता है, और वाक्य एक सामान्य कथन (General Statement) के रूप में प्रयोग होता है। Active वाक्य में "One" Subject है, "should keep" Verb (Modal) है और "one's promise" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object को सामान्यीकृत करके "Promises" Subject बनाया गया है, Verb को "should be kept" में बदला गया है, और चूँकि Doer सामान्य/स्पष्ट है इसलिए "by one" को हटा दिया गया है।
- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. When the subject of the active sentence is a generic/indefinite pronoun like "One" (expressing a general truth or rule), the doer ("by one") is dropped in the passive form since it is obvious and unnecessary, and the sentence is expressed as a general statement. In this case, "One" (Subject), "should keep" (Modal Verb), and "one's promise" (Object) from the active voice have been generalized into "Promises" (Subject) and "should be kept" (Passive Verb), with the obvious doer "by one" omitted — giving option 1: Promises should be kept.
12. B) **Contract** (verb) – To become smaller or shorter, to shrink or to reduce in size. सिकुड़ना
Antonym: **Expand** (verb) – To increase in size, volume, quantity, or scope; to grow or spread out. फैलना
- **Shrinks** (verb) – To become or make smaller in size or amount; to contract. सिकुड़ना
 - **Controls** (verb) – To command, direct, or rule; to exercise restraining or directing influence over. नियंत्रण
 - **Repulses** (verb) – To drive back or repel; to be distasteful to. घृणा करना
13. B) The incorrectly spelled word in the sentence is '**millenium**.' The correct spelling is '**millennium**' सहस्राब्दी
14. B) a stone's throw away – an idiom meaning very close. पत्थर की दूरी पर

- **from pillar to post** (idiom) – from one place to another, often with little purpose or result. एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर बिना किसी उद्देश्य के
 - **at one's fingertip** (idiom) – readily available; conveniently accessible; at one's disposal. आसानी से उपलब्ध
 - **at arm's length** (idiom) – at a distance; far away, especially to avoid intimacy or familiarity. दूरी बनाए रखना
15. A) **Rohan said to me, "Does Rohit still cry?"**
 Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reporting Verb "asked" को "said to" में बदला जाता है और "if/whether" को हटाकर Question Mark के साथ Auxiliary Verb को वाक्य के आरंभ में लाया जाता है, साथ ही Tense को एक कदम आगे (present की ओर) लाया जाता है। Indirect वाक्य में Reporting Verb "asked" (Past) है और Reported Speech "if Rohit still cried" (Past Tense) है। Direct में बदलने पर "asked" को "said to me" में बदला गया है, "cried" को उसके मूल Present Tense रूप "cry" में बदला गया है और Auxiliary "Does" के साथ Question बनाया गया है, जिससे वाक्य बनता है "Does Rohit still cry?"।
- To change Indirect Speech into Direct Speech, the reporting verb "asked" is converted to "said to," the connector "if/whether" is dropped, and the auxiliary verb is moved to the front to form a question, with the tense shifted forward. In this sentence, the reporting verb "asked" (Past) has been transformed into "said to me," and "cried" (Past Tense) has been transformed into its original form "cry" (Present Tense) — giving option 1: Rohan said to me, "Does Rohit still cry?"
16. C) 'is belonging' के बदले **'belongs'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Ownership को दर्शाने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— This pen belongs to me.
 belongs' will be used instead of 'is belonging' because to denote ownership, Simple Present Tense is used; Like— This pen belongs to me.
17. B) **Procrastinate** (verb) – To keep postponing doing a task until later because you're lazy.
 टालमटोल करना
- **Multi-task** (verb) – To perform more than one task or activity at the same time. एक से अधिक कार्य एक साथ करना
 - **Diligent** (adjective) – Having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties. परिश्रमी
 - **Leave** (verb) – To go away from a place. छोड़ देना
18. A) **No error**
19. C) **Part** (noun) – A piece or segment of something such as an object, activity, or period of time, which combined with other pieces makes up the whole. भाग
 Antonym: **Whole** (noun) – All of something, the full amount, entirety, complete. पूरा
- **Joint** (noun) – A point at which parts of an artificial structure are joined, a connection. संयुक्त
 - **Bit** (noun) – A small piece, part, or quantity of something. थोड़ा
 - **Fragment** (noun) – A small part broken off or separated from something. टुकड़ा
20. A) **Empty** (adjective) – Containing nothing; not filled or occupied, bare, void, vacant. खाली
 Synonym: **Vacant** (adjective) – Having no fixtures, furniture, or inhabitants; empty. खाली

- **Filled** (adjective) – Not empty, containing or holding something; not hollow or void. भरा हुआ
- **Packed** (adjective) – Completely filled; having no empty space. पूर्ण रूप से भरा हुआ
- **Priceless** (adjective) – So precious that its value cannot be determined. अमूल्य

21. B) Lenient

The passage describes the intense, demanding, and austere penances undertaken by the Valakhilya sages ("rigorous penances"). The question asks for the antonym of "rigorous" (which means extremely thorough, strict, or harsh). a) Strict: means demanding that rules concerning behavior are obeyed, which is a synonym of rigorous. b) Lenient: means permissive, merciful, or not strict, serving as the direct antonym of rigorous. c) Severe: means very great, intense, or harsh, acting as a synonym. d) Exacting: means making great demands on one's skill, attention, or effort, which is another synonym.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence बालखिल्य ऋषियों द्वारा की गई अत्यंत कठिन और कठोर तपस्या ("rigorous penances") को describe करता है। Question में "rigorous" (कठोर/कड़ा) का antonym पूछा गया है। a) Strict: इसका meaning सख्त या कड़ा (synonym) होता है। b) Lenient: इसका meaning 'उदार या कोमल' (merciful/not strict) होता है, जो "rigorous" का direct antonym है। c) Severe: इसका meaning गंभीर या कठोर (synonym) होता है। d) Exacting: इसका meaning अत्यधिक मांग या मेहनत वाला (synonym) होता है।

22. C) laughing

The sentence describes Indra being unable to stop himself from laughing at the tiny sages walking around the puddle (Indra could not help _____ at them). The fixed idiomatic construction "cannot help / could not help" is strictly followed by a gerund (V1 + -ing) when meaning unable to prevent or avoid an action. a) laugh: is the base form, which violates the gerund rule after "cannot/could not help." b) laughed: is a simple past form. c) laughing: is the correct gerund form that completes the established grammatical structure (could not help laughing). d) to laugh: is an infinitive, which is grammatically incorrect with this idiom.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence इंद्र द्वारा छोटे ऋषियों को देखकर अपनी हंसी न रोक पाने को describe करता है। English grammar में निश्चित idiom "could not help" के बाद हमेशा gerund (V1 + -ing) का use किया जाता है। a) laugh: यह base form है जो इस idiom के साथ नहीं आता। b) laughed: यह past form है। c) laughing: यह gerund form है जो "could not help" के नियम (could not help laughing) के अनुसार perfectly fit होता है। d) to laugh: यह infinitive है जो इस संरचना में गलत है।

23. B) appearance

The passage describes the sages performing a yaga desiring the creation, coming forth, or arrival of someone capable of defeating Indra ("the emergence of someone"). The question asks for the synonym of "emergence." a) disappearance: means the process of vanishing, which is an antonym. b) appearance: means the act of coming into sight or coming into existence, which directly matches the meaning of "emergence." c) departure: means the action of leaving, which is an opposite idea. d) decline: means a gradual decrease or deterioration.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence ऋषियों द्वारा इंद्र को हराने वाले किसी शक्तिशाली जीव के प्राकट्य या उत्पत्ति ("emergence") की इच्छा को describe करता है। Question में "emergence" (प्राकट्य/उत्पत्ति) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) disappearance: इसका meaning गायब हो जाना (antonym) होता है। b) appearance: इसका meaning 'सामने आना, प्रकट होना या उत्पत्ति' (coming into view/existence) होता है, जो "emergence" के meaning से perfectly match करता है। c) departure: इसका meaning प्रस्थान करना होता है। d) decline: इसका meaning पतन या गिरावट होता है।

24. B) through

The sentence describes Kashyapa requesting that the powerful offspring be born via or by means of his wife Vinata (born _____ his wife Vinata). Blank (D) requires a preposition that indicates the medium, agency, or maternal origin of birth. a) across: denotes movement from one side to the other. b) through: is the standard preposition used to indicate the channel, maternal means, or agency through which birth occurs (born through someone). c) over: denotes position above or during a period. d) into: indicates entering a state or physical space (used as born into a family, but not born into a mother).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence महर्षि कश्यप द्वारा अपनी पत्नी विनता के माध्यम से उस तेजस्वी पुत्र के जन्म होने की प्रार्थना को describe करता है। Blank (D) को जन्म के माध्यम (medium/agency) को दर्शाने वाले preposition की आवश्यकता है। a) across: इसका meaning आर-पार होना होता है। b) through: इसका meaning 'के ज़रिए या के माध्यम से' (by means of/via) होता है, जो "born through his wife" के संदर्भ में perfectly fit होता है। c) over: इसका meaning ऊपर होना होता है। d) into: इसका use 'born into a family' (परिवार में जन्म) के लिए होता है, माँ के माध्यम के लिए नहीं।

25. B) seize

The passage explains that Garuda's immense strength enabled him to forcefully take the pot of nectar from Indra's guard ("snatch away the pot of nectar"). The question asks for the most appropriate meaning of "snatch." a) donate: means give something to a good cause, which is the opposite of forcefully taking. b) seize: means take hold of suddenly and forcibly, precisely matching the definition and action of "snatch." c) release: means allow or enable to escape from custody, which contradicts taking. d) protect: means keep safe from harm.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence गरुड़ द्वारा अपनी अपार शक्ति से अमृत कलश को बलपूर्वक छीनकर ले जाने को describe करता है। Question में "snatch" (छीनना/झपटना) का सबसे सटीक meaning पूछा गया है। a) donate: इसका meaning दान देना (opposite) होता है। b) seize: इसका meaning 'बलपूर्वक या अचानक छीन लेना/कब्जे में लेना' (take hold of forcibly) होता है, जो "snatch" के संदर्भ में perfectly match करता है। c) release: इसका meaning छोड़ देना या मुक्त करना होता है। d) protect: इसका meaning रक्षा करना होता है।



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam