

State of exception: On India, the UN CERD report

India must not **normalise** a culture of **discrimination**

In its first review by the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) since 2007, India has **elicited** an expression of “**grave** concern” about reports of the law **enforcement apparatus resorting to** violence — physical and otherwise — against minority **ethnic** and ethno-religious groups, Dalits, and non-citizens over the years. The Committee also **noted** that India, which **ratified** the **International Convention** on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1968, **has** not provided detailed and updated information about the state’s inquiries and **sanctions** arising from **allegations** of such violence. While the government has told CERD that caste **bias** falls outside Article 1 of the **convention** because caste is not **synonymous** with race, CERD has allowed all forms of discrimination based on **inherited** status. The Committee’s concerns also **span** the practice of manual cleaning of **sewers** despite a law banning it; hate speech against, poor living conditions of, and the **mass refoulement** of Rohingya Muslims; the mass **deprivation of** citizenship via the National Register of Citizens; **large-scale** deletions from the Special Intensive Revisions of electoral rolls; the government’s use of the FCRA, UAPA, AFSPA, and PMLA instruments to **hamper** the work of civil society organisations; the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita not expressly **criminalising** racist hate speech; and the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act **exempting** “national security” projects from consultative decision-making.

Given these issues and the **fragmented recourse** available, the **lack** of suitably **disaggregated data** on **disenfranchised** communities, including due to a **much-delayed** Census and the slow release of NCRB data, **has transcended** the **bounds** of administrative **lethargy** to actively **impeding** independent **checks** of India’s claims about fighting caste- and faith-based discrimination. In fact, India has been implementing “special measures” based on 2011 Census data, which could **mask** a **regression** in the **socioeconomic** status of Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis. Together with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions recommending the downgrade of the NHRC last year, **following** the government appointing police officers to investigative roles and a lack of **pluralism**, CERD is effectively **stepping into** a **vacuum**. The road ahead remains clear, from **restoring** the NHRC’s independence and criminalising hate speech to supportive **affirmative action**, collecting and publishing disaggregated data, and improving the transparency of the electoral roll revisions, and **strengthening** enforcement overall. But if the government’s attempted **use** of a **technicality** to keep the issues of 200 million Dalits a “domestic matter” and avoid international **accountability** — and its **dismissal** of CERD’s concerns as politically motivated — **is** any guide, the task continues to fall to civil society to **exert** influence in **multilateral fora** and **sustain** political, legal, and administrative **resistance** to government choices that **normalise** India’s sadly **widespread** culture of discrimination **of all sorts**. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Normalise** (verb) - standardize, regulate, stabilize, institutionalize सामान्य बनाना
2. **Discrimination** (noun) - bias, prejudice, bigotry, disparity, inequity भेदभाव
3. **Elicit** (verb) - evoke, extract, prompt, derive, induce प्राप्त करना
4. **Grave** (adjective) - serious, severe, critical, solemn, weighty गंभीर
5. **Enforcement** (noun) - implementation, execution, application, imposition, reinforcement प्रवर्तन
6. **Apparatus** (noun) - mechanism, machinery, system, structure, organization तंत्र
7. **Resort to** (phrasal verb) - to make use of something, especially something bad, as a penalty or option सहारा लेना
8. **Ethnic** (adjective) - racial, tribal, cultural, indigenous, ancestral जातीय
9. **Note** (verb) - observe, notice, remark, register, mention ध्यान देना
10. **Ratify** (verb) - approve, confirm, endorse, sanction, validate पुष्टि करना
11. **Sanction** (noun) - Restriction, ban, penalty, punishment, injunction प्रतिबंध
12. **Allegation** (noun) - charge, accusation, claim, assertion, imputation आरोप
13. **Bias** (noun) - prejudice, partiality, leaning, slant, predisposition पक्षपात
14. **Convention** (noun) - treaty, pact, agreement, accord, protocol सम्मेलन
15. **Synonymous** (adjective) - equivalent, identical, interchangeable, matching, comparable समानार्थी
16. **Inherited** (adjective) - hereditary, ancestral, familial, innate, transmitted विरासत में मिला
17. **Span** (verb) - stretch, extend, bridge, cover, compass फैला होना
18. **Sewer** (noun) - drain, conduit, pipeline, channel, gutter नाला
19. **Mass refoulement** (noun) - the forcible return of a large group of refugees or asylum seekers to a country where they face persecution बड़े पैमाने पर जबरन वापसी
20. **Deprivation** (of) (noun) - the damaging lack or denial of something considered to be a necessity वंचित करना
21. **Large-scale** (adjective) - extensive, massive, sweeping, wholesale, broad बड़े पैमाने पर
22. **Hamper** (verb) - hinder, obstruct, impede, retard, restrict बाधा डालना
23. **Criminalise** (verb) - outlaw, ban, illegalize, forbid, proscribe अपराध घोषित करना
24. **Exempt** (verb) - excuse, free, release, spare, clear मुक्त करना
25. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, due to को देखते हुए

26. **Fragmented** (adjective) - divided, disjointed, fractured, splintered, broken
खंडित
27. **Recourse** (noun) - resort, option, alternative, refuge, remedy सहारा
28. **Disaggregated data** (noun) - data broken down into smaller, specific sub-categories or components for detailed analysis अलग-अलग किए गए आंकड़े
29. **Disenfranchised** (adjective) - not having the right to vote, or a similar right, or having had that right taken away
मताधिकार से वंचित
30. **Much-delayed** (adjective) - overdue, tardy, postponed, belated, lagging बहुत विलंबित
31. **Transcend** (verb) - surpass, exceed, rise above, excel, overpass पार करना
32. **Bound** (noun) - limit, boundary, restriction, frontier, border सीमा
33. **Lethargy** (noun) - sluggishness, inactivity, torpor, lassitude, indolence
सुस्ती
34. **Impede** (verb) - hinder, obstruct, delay, disrupt, block रोकना
35. **Check** (noun) - control, restraint, curb, stop, examination नियंत्रण
36. **Mask** (verb) - conceal, hide, disguise, cloak, veil छिपाना
37. **Regression** (noun) - deterioration, decline, retrogression, backtracking, reversion पतन
38. **Socioeconomic** (adjective) - financial, economic, monetary, commercial, societal सामाजिक-आर्थिक
39. **Follow** (verb) - succeed, pursue, ensue, track, trail अनुसरण करना
40. **Pluralism** (noun) - diversity, multiculturalism, inclusiveness, multiplicity, heterogeneity बहुलवाद
41. **Step into** (phrasal verb) - to enter a specific role, situation, or space, often to take charge or fill a gap प्रवेश करना
42. **Vacuum** (noun) - void, emptiness, gap खालीपन
43. **Restore** (verb) - reinstate, recover, renew, revive, repair पुनर्स्थापित करना
44. **Affirmative action** (noun) - policy favoring those who tend to be suffered from discrimination, especially in relation to employment or education सकारात्मक कार्यवाई
45. **Strengthen** (verb) - fortify, reinforce, bolster, enhance, cement मजबूत करना
46. **Technicality** (noun) - formality, detail, nuance, fine point, strict rule तकनीकी बारीकी
47. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, answerability, liability, culpability, responsiveness जवाबदेही
48. **Dismissal** (noun) - rejection, discharge, removal, dropping, repudiation बर्खास्तगी
49. **Exert** (verb) - exercise, apply, deploy, wield, use प्रयोग करना

50. **Multilateral** (adjective) - multi-party, joint, cooperative, collective, global
बहुपक्षीय

51. **Fora** (noun) - tribunals, assemblies, platforms, symposia, venues मंच

52. **Sustain** (verb) - maintain, support, uphold, endure, bear बनाए रखना

53. **Resistance** (noun) - opposition, defiance, rebellion, friction, struggle
विरोध

54. **Normalise** (verb) - standardize, regulate, stabilize, institutionalize सामान्य बनाना

55. **Widespread** (adjective) - pervasive, extensive, prevalent, universal, general
व्यापक

56. **Of all sorts** - (phrase) - of every variety, kind, or description सभी प्रकार

Summary of the Editorial

1. **UN concern over discrimination:** The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) has expressed **grave concern** over reports of violence and discrimination against minority ethnic and ethno-religious groups, Dalits and non-citizens in India.
2. **India's international commitment:** India ratified the **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** in 1968, but has not provided sufficient updated information on investigations and sanctions related to alleged discriminatory violence.
3. **Caste discrimination:** The Indian government argues that caste does not fall under racial discrimination because caste is not synonymous with race. However, CERD recognises discrimination based on **inherited status**.
4. **Manual sewer cleaning:** CERD has raised concerns about the continued practice of **manual cleaning of sewers**, despite legislation banning it.
5. **Concerns involving Rohingya:** The Committee highlighted **hate speech, poor living conditions and mass refoulement** of Rohingya Muslims.
6. **Citizenship concerns:** The **mass deprivation of citizenship** through the National Register of Citizens has also attracted international concern.
7. **Electoral roll deletions:** Large-scale deletions during **Special Intensive Revisions of electoral rolls** raise concerns about possible disenfranchisement.
8. **Pressure on civil society:** CERD criticised the use of laws such as the **FCRA, UAPA, AFSPA and PMLA** to hamper the functioning of civil society organisations.
9. **Gap in hate-speech law:** The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita does not expressly **criminalise racist hate speech**, leaving an important legal gap.
10. **Environmental and tribal concerns:** The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act's exemption of certain **national-security projects** from consultative decision-making has also been questioned.
11. **Lack of reliable data:** The absence of sufficiently **disaggregated data** on disadvantaged and disenfranchised communities makes it difficult to independently assess the extent of caste- and faith-based discrimination.
12. **Delayed statistical information:** The **delayed Census and slow release of NCRB data** further weaken independent monitoring and accountability.
13. **Weakening institutional checks:** Concerns over the independence and pluralism of the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** have created a vacuum in institutional oversight.
14. **Need for reforms:** The editorial calls for **restoring NHRC independence, criminalising hate speech, strengthening affirmative action, publishing disaggregated data, improving electoral-roll transparency and strengthening enforcement**.
15. **Role of civil society:** The government should not dismiss CERD's concerns as politically motivated or hide behind technical arguments. **Civil society must continue using political, legal and multilateral forums to resist and prevent the normalisation of discrimination in India.**

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why does the author critique the government's attempt to label Dalit issues as a "domestic matter"?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Because it suggests that local courts are incapable of handling such cases.
 - B. Because it serves as a strategy to evade international oversight and scrutiny.
 - C. Because it ignores the historical connection between global and local castes.
 - D. Because it prevents the government from seeking international financial aid.
2. **Which of the following best captures the central thesis of the passage?**
 - A. The logistical challenges of updating the National Register of Citizens.
 - B. The systematic weakening of mechanisms intended to ensure social accountability.
 - C. The historical evolution of India's relationship with the United Nations CERD.
 - D. The importance of national security in shaping the country's legislative agenda.
3. **According to the passage, what does the author imply by the phrase "normalise India's sadly widespread culture of discrimination"?**
 - A. Institutionalizing bias as standard practice
 - B. Masking systemic regression through administration
 - C. Rendering social exclusion politically acceptable
 - D. Validating prejudice through legislative silence
4. **How are the legal instruments like FCRA, UAPA, and AFSPA characterized in the passage?**
 - A. As necessary tools for maintaining peace in conflict-prone border regions.
 - B. As outdated statutes that the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is intended to replace.
 - C. As legislative failures that have not been updated since the 1968 convention.
 - D. As mechanisms used by the state to restrict the activities of activist groups.
5. **What does the word "transcended" most nearly mean in the context of "administrative lethargy"?**
 - A. Remained consistent with prior patterns of delay
 - B. Moved beyond mere inefficiency into something more deliberate
 - C. Been temporarily offset by new data releases
 - D. Been gradually corrected through institutional reform
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
 1. No matter the magnitude of the problem, if one chants Hari nama, Perumal will appear at one's side.
 2. Whenever a devotee is in distress, Perumal rushes to his aid as soon as the distress call is made.
 3. Perumal's abundant love is not restricted to great devotees alone, but also to past sinners who have corrected their ways and surrendered to Him.
 4. His abode is Vaikunta, but He is within hailing distance when His devotee calls out to Him.
 - A. 2-1-4-3
 - B. 2-4-1-3
 - C. 1-2-4-3
 - D. 2-1-3-4

7. **Direction:** In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. **Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- S1. The first signs of the monsoon are not always found in the sky.
- A. Species respond differently to rainfall, temperature, humidity, food availability and changes in water levels.
- B. They may hang from the tapered end of a half-built baya-weaver's nest, pulse from the blue vocal sacs of a breeding Indian bullfrog or appear overnight on a rain-darkened log.
- C. Fungi that have persisted out of sight within soil or wood may produce visible mushrooms.
- D. The monsoon is not a biological starting gun, nor does every creature suddenly emerge with the first shower.
- S6. Some begin breeding, others change plumage, call more frequently or gather around seasonal food sources.
- A. B-A-D-C
- B. D-B-A-C
- C. B-D-A-C
- D. D-A-B-C
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- A speech by an actor at the end of a play words.
- A. Prologue
- B. Monologue
- C. Epilogue
- D. Duologue
9. **Select the option that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word.**
- Incompetent
- A. Forlorn
- B. Desperate
- C. Hopeless
- D. Dexterous
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- Someone who lives in solitude
- A. Metropolitan
- B. Cosmopolitan
- C. Recluse
- D. Refugee
11. **Identify the option that can be substituted as the correct idiom for the underlined part of the given sentence**
- As soon as the principal came to know about the inspection in the school, he put everything in perfect order
- A. Apple pie order
- B. Apple of discord
- C. Alley apple
- D. Apple of one's eye

12. **Select the correct idiom that can substitute the italicised group of words in the give sentence.**

Shelley has been *contemplating* for a few days but still has not decided to quit the job.

- A. biting the dust
- B. chewing the cud
- C. cooling one's heels
- D. getting into hot waters

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Raghav had a good _____ for stage plays

- A. trip
- B. trope
- C. troop
- D. troupe

14. **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.

We hardly knew nothing / about the manager / who had recently joined

- A. We hardly knew nothing
- B. No error
- C. about the manager
- D. who had recently joined

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

Here / come / the bus / for Lucknow

- A. for Lucknow
- B. the bus
- C. come
- D. Here

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The growing population of India will have been controlled by the Indian government by 2040

- A. By 2040, the Indian population will have continued to grow uncontrollably
- B. By 2040, the Indian government will have controlled the growing population of India.
- C. By 2040, the Indian government is successfully controlling the growing population of India.
- D. The Indian population will have stabilised by 2022.

17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words**

One who loves mankind

- A. Atheist
- B. Pessimist
- C. Optimist
- D. Philanthropist

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

Judicious

- A. Sensible
- B. Imprudent

- C. Careless
- D. Short-sighted

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

Extol

- A. Reward
- B. Punish
- C. Dismay
- D. Praise

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Author's explanatory remarks at the beginning of a book

- A. Preface
- B. Foreward
- C. Bibliography
- D. Biography

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Even before November 1999, a host of exceptional wicketkeeper-batters had graced the international scene, not least India's own Farokh Engineer and the wonderful Andy Flower from Zimbabwe. But from the time a left-hander from Western Australia stormed the Test firmament at the Gabba in Brisbane nearly 27 years back with a (1) bruising 81 on debut, against a shell-shocked Pakistani outfit, wicketkeeper-batters have been looked at in an entirely different vein.

Adam Gilchrist rewrote the dynamics of Test batsmanship. He was a (2) destructive opener in limited-overs cricket long before he played his first Test, and reeled off numerous wondrous knocks, including in the final of the 50-over 2007 World Cup when, with a squash ball for company, he bludgeoned his way to 149 against Mahela Jayawardene's Sri Lanka in a decisive effort that took Australia to a hat-trick ____ (5) titles. But it ____ (3) in the red-ball game that Gilchrist set stall as a pioneer, providing not just meaningful heft to the Australian batting but ____ (4) runs at such a furious clip that opponents were often ducking, unsuccessfully, for cover.

21. **The word "bruising" in the passage is closest in meaning to: (1)**

- A. punishing or aggressive
- B. gentle
- C. timid
- D. cautious

22. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "destructive" as used in the passage: (2)**

- A. lethal
- B. constructive
- C. ruinous
- D. explosive

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

- A. is
- B. was
- C. were

D. been

24. **Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence: (4)**

A. scoring

B. score

C. scored

D. scores

25. **Select the correct preposition to complete the sentence: (5)**

A. of

B. to

C. on

D. at

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) **Because it serves as a strategy to evade international oversight and scrutiny.**

Line: "But if the government's attempted use of a technicality to keep the issues of 200 million Dalits a 'domestic matter' and avoid international accountability. The passage explicitly links the "domestic matter" framing with the phrase "avoid international accountability." This directly shows that the author sees the labelling as a deliberate technicality/strategy used by the government to keep international bodies like CERD from scrutinizing or holding it accountable for how it treats the 200 million Dalits. The subsequent sentence — that civil society must "exert influence in multilateral fora" — reinforces that the concern is about international-level accountability being dodged, not a domestic administrative or legal issue.

Option A: The critique is not about judicial capacity at all — it's about the government's motive in labelling the issue "domestic" so as to sidestep an international body's scrutiny (CERD).

Option C: The passage discusses the definition of caste as an "inherited status" under Article 1 of the convention, but it does not discuss or argue for a "historical connection between global and local castes."

Option D: There is no mention anywhere in the passage of financial aid, funding, loans, or economic assistance being affected by this "domestic matter" framing.

2. C) **The historical evolution of India's relationship with the United Nations CERD.**

The passage covers multiple, varied forms of discrimination — caste (Dalits), ethnicity/religion (Rohingya Muslims), tribal status (Scheduled Tribes/Adivasis), and citizenship (NRC, electoral rolls) — and repeatedly ties them to the government's evasion: disputing the definition of "race," withholding disaggregated data, using outdated Census figures, restricting civil society via laws like UAPA/FCRA, dismissing CERD as "politically motivated," and calling Dalit issues a "domestic matter." This pattern of avoidance across many fronts is the throughline of the entire passage, making it the central theme.

Option A: it highlights failure, not success. It describes India's lack of updated data, use of a technicality to dodge Article 1, dismissal of CERD's concerns as "politically motivated," and continued gaps in enforcement (manual scavenging law ignored, hate speech not criminalised, etc.).

Option B: The NRC is mentioned only briefly as one example among many ("the mass deprivation of citizenship via the National Register of Citizens"). It is not framed as a "logistical hurdle" but as a rights violation, and it is just one item in a long list — not the passage's central focus.

Option D: 1968 is mentioned only once, as the year India ratified the Convention — it is a factual detail, not a theme. The passage is not a historical account of India-U.N. relations over time; it is focused on present-day (current review) concerns and evasions.

3. A) **Institutionalizing bias as standard practice**

Line from passage: "...sustain political, legal, and administrative resistance to government choices that normalise India's sadly widespread culture of discrimination of all sorts." The key

word is "normalise" applied to a "culture of discrimination." A "culture" refers to an embedded, routine way of functioning — a pattern that has become standard and unremarkable. To "normalise" this culture means the government's choices are converting discriminatory treatment (violence by law enforcement, restrictions on civil society, non-criminalisation of hate speech, exemptions from consultation, etc.) into the routine, expected, standard operating mode of the state. This is precisely what option A: "institutionalizing bias as standard practice" means.

Option B: This is a specific reference to the 2011 Census issue mentioned in the second paragraph ("mask a regression... of Scheduled Tribes"). While it is a part of the problem, it does not capture the full meaning of "normalising a culture of discrimination,"

Option C: option C isolates only the political dimension ("politically acceptable"), but the passage explicitly says resistance is needed across "political, legal, and administrative" choices. Restricting the meaning to political acceptability leaves out two of the three domains the sentence names, making it an incomplete match.

Option D: This matches a narrower, earlier detail: "the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita not expressly criminalising racist hate speech" — one specific legislative gap. The concluding sentence, however, refers to the entire "culture of discrimination of all sorts"

4. **D) As mechanisms used by the state to restrict the activities of activist groups.**

Line: "...the government's use of the FCRA, UAPA, AFSPA, and PMLA instruments to hamper the work of civil society organisations..." The passage explicitly states these four instruments (FCRA, UAPA, AFSPA, and PMLA) are used by the government "to hamper the work of civil society organisations." "Civil society organisations" includes activist groups, NGOs, and rights-based bodies, and "hamper the work of" corresponds to "restrict the activities of."

Option A: The passage never frames these laws as "necessary" or links them to "peace" or "border regions."

Option B: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) is mentioned separately in the passage only in connection with not criminalising racist hate speech ("the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita not expressly criminalising racist hate speech")

Option C: The year 1968 in the passage refers only to when "India... ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1968" — a completely separate reference to an international treaty, not to domestic laws like FCRA/UAPA/AFSPA/PMLA.

5. **B) Moved beyond mere inefficiency into something more deliberate**

"Transcended" means to go beyond or exceed a certain limit or category. Here, the sentence explicitly contrasts two things: "administrative lethargy" (passive, unintentional delay/inefficiency) versus "actively impeding independent checks" (a deliberate, active obstruction). The word "transcended" signals that the situation has moved past the boundary of mere lethargy/slowness and crossed over into something more active and purposeful — i.e., "actively impeding" rather than just "delayed."

Option A: "Transcended" means to move beyond/past something, not to remain the same as it was before.

Option C: the passage says data is being "slowly released" (NCRB data) and the Census is "much-delayed," indicating an ongoing problem, not one being "offset" or resolved by new releases.

Option D: the passage indicates the opposite trend: the situation is worsening (moving toward "actively impeding independent checks"), not improving or being "corrected."

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह पैसेज का पहला वाक्य है जो बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे मुख्य विषय को प्रस्तुत करता है कि जब भी कोई भक्त संकट (distress) में होता है, तो पेरुमल (Perumal) पुकार सुनते ही तुरंत उसकी मदद के लिए पहुँच जाते हैं।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 2 में उल्लिखित मदद की बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए बताता है कि समस्या चाहे कितनी भी बड़ी क्यों न हो, यदि कोई 'हरि नाम' (Hari nama) का जाप करता है, तो भगवान तुरंत उसके साथ प्रकट हो जाते हैं।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह भगवान की निकटता को स्पष्ट करता है कि भले ही उनका निवास स्थान वैकुंठ (Vaikunta) है, लेकिन जब भी उनका भक्त उन्हें पुकारता है, वे बिल्कुल पास (within hailing distance) मौजूद रहते हैं।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा और क्रम का conclusion बनेगा। यह पेरुमल के असीम प्रेम का विस्तार करते हुए बताता है कि उनका प्रेम केवल बड़े भक्तों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि उन पूर्व पापियों के लिए भी है जिन्होंने अपने रास्ते सुधार लिए हैं और उनके प्रति आत्मसमर्पण (surrendered) कर दिया है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the exact opening line of the provided text. It independently introduces the core theme: Perumal rushing to the aid of a devotee in distress the moment a call is made.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 2 because it reinforces how this divine aid operates, explaining that regardless of the problem's magnitude, chanting Hari nama ensures Perumal appears at one's side.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 1 because it contrasts Perumal's supreme abode (Vaikunta) with His immediate accessibility, emphasizing that He remains within hailing distance whenever called upon.
- Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 4 as the logical conclusion. It broadens the scope of Perumal's grace, affirming that His abundant love is extended not only to great devotees but also to past sinners who have surrendered and reformed their ways.

7. C) **B-D-A-C**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त pronoun "They" सीधे तौर पर S1 में उल्लिखित "The first signs of the monsoon" को refer करता है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि वे संकेत बया-वीवर के घोंसले, मेंढक के वोकल सैक या बारिश से भीगी लकड़ी पर दिख सकते हैं।

- Sentence D Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह प्रकृति के सामान्य मिथक को स्पष्ट करता है कि मानसून कोई biological starting gun नहीं है और न ही हर जीव पहली फुहार के साथ अचानक बाहर आ जाता है।
- Sentence A Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence D की बात को विस्तार से समझाता है कि अलग-अलग species वर्षा, तापमान, आर्द्रता (humidity), भोजन की उपलब्धता और जल स्तर में बदलाव के अनुसार अलग-अलग प्रतिक्रिया (respond) देती हैं।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह विभिन्न प्रजातियों की प्रतिक्रिया के एक विशिष्ट उदाहरण के रूप में fungi और mushrooms के दिखने की बात करता है। अंत में, S6 अन्य जीवों के breeding, plumage बदलने और भोजन के स्रोतों के आसपास इकट्ठा होने के व्यवहार को बताते हुए passage को समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because the plural pronoun "They" directly refers back to "The first signs of the monsoon" in S1, detailing how these signs manifest in living nature rather than the sky.
 - Sentence D follows Sentence B by presenting the broader ecological concept that the monsoon does not act as a simultaneous biological starting gun for all organisms.
 - Sentence A follows Sentence D because it logically elaborates on why creatures do not emerge all at once, noting that species respond differently to factors like rainfall, temperature, humidity, and food availability.
 - Sentence C follows Sentence A and links before S6 by providing a concrete botanical example of species response (hidden fungi producing visible mushrooms). Finally, S6 concludes the sequence by describing behavioural adaptations such as breeding, changing plumage, and calling more frequently
8. C) **Epilogue** (noun) – A speech or section at the end of a play, book, or movie that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened. नाटक या किसी अन्य रचना का अंत में दिया जाने वाला भाषण
- **Prologue** (noun) – An introductory section or speech at the beginning of a play or book. प्रस्तावना
 - **Monologue** (noun) – A long speech by one actor in a play or movie. एकल भाषण
 - **Duologue** (noun) – A conversation between two persons; a part of a play or story involving a discussion between two characters. दो व्यक्तियों का संवाद
9. D) **Incompetent** (adjective) – Lacking the skills or abilities required for the task; unskilled, incapable, unfit. अयोग्य
- Antonym: **Dexterous** (adjective) – Skillful in performing tasks, especially with the hands; adept, talented, capable. निपुण
- **Forlorn** (adjective) – Pitifully sad, abandoned, or lonely; desolate, miserable. विरहित
 - **Desperate** (adjective) – Feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with; hopeless, despairing. निराश

- **Hopeless** (adjective) – Feeling or inspiring no hope at all; despairing, desperate, pessimistic. निराशजनक
10. C) **Recluse** (noun) – A person who lives in solitude, often avoiding the company of others. वैरागी
- **Metropolitan** (noun) – Related to a large city, typically one that's an economic and cultural hub. महानगर
 - **Cosmopolitan** (adj.) – Being worldly and sophisticated; at ease in many different cultures and environments. विश्वनागरिक
 - **Refugee** (noun) – A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. शरणार्थी
11. A) 'in perfect order' के बदले **'Apple pie order'** का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि इसे इस्तेमाल करने से सब कुछ संरक्षित और सुव्यवस्थित होने का अर्थ होता है; जैसे— उसने अपनी किताबें Apple pie order में रखी थीं।
- 'Apple pie order' will be used instead of 'in perfect order' because it means everything is neat and in perfect arrangement; Like— She kept her books in Apple pie order.
12. B) **Chewing the cud** (idiom) – contemplating or thinking deeply over something गहरे विचार करना
- **Bite the dust** (phrase) –fail or come to an end. असफल होना
 - **Cool one's heels** (phrase) – be kept waiting. प्रतीक्षा करना
 - **Get into hot waters** (phrase) – to be in danger, get troubled खतरे में होना
13. D) **'Troupe'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence रघव की रंगमंच पर नाटक के लिए एक समूह या टोली की चर्चा कर रहा है। "Troupe" एक नाटकीय समूह को दर्शाता है, जो एक विशेष नाटक के प्रदर्शन के लिए मिलकर काम करता है। इसलिए, "troupe" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Troupe' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing Raghav's group or team for stage plays. "Troupe" denotes a theatrical group that collaborates for the performance of a particular play. Thus, "troupe" would be the most appropriate choice.
14. A) 'Nothing' के बदले **'anything'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' एक negative word है, और इसके साथ 'nothing' का प्रयोग गलत होता है। सही वाक्य होगा: "We hardly knew anything about the manager who had recently joined."
- 'Anything' will be used instead of 'nothing' because 'hardly' is a negative word, and using 'nothing' with it is incorrect. The correct sentence would be: "We hardly knew anything about the manager who had recently joined."
15. C) 'come' के बदले **'comes'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject 'the bus' Singular है, अतः Verb भी Singular होगा; जैसे— Here comes the bus for Lucknow.
- 'comes' will be used instead of 'come' because the subject 'the bus' is Singular, so the Verb will also be in Singular; Like— Here comes the bus for Lucknow.
16. B) **By 2040, the Indian government will have controlled the growing population of India.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "The growing population of India" Object है, "will have been controlled" Verb (Future Perfect Passive) है और "by the Indian government" Agent (कर्मकर्ता) है। Active में बदलने पर Object "The Indian government" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will have controlled" (Future Perfect Active) में बदला गया है और "the growing population of India" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the object of the passive sentence becomes the subject of the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In the given sentence, "The growing population of India" (Object), "will have been controlled" (Passive Verb in Future Perfect), and "by the Indian government" (Agent) have been transformed into "The Indian government" (Subject), "will have controlled" (Active Verb in Future Perfect), and "the growing population of India" (Object).

17. D) **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes; one who loves mankind. मानवता प्रेमी

- **Atheist** (noun) – a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods अनीश्वरवादी
- **Pessimist** (noun) – thinking that bad things are more likely to happen or emphasizing the bad part of a situation निराशावादी
- **Optimist** (noun) – someone who always believes that good things will happen आशावादी

18. A) **Judicious** (adjective) – Having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense; wise, thoughtful, prudent. विवेकी

Synonym: **Sensible** (adjective) – Reasonable, practical, rational, logical. समझदार

- **Imprudent** (adjective) – Not showing care for the consequences of an action; rash, unwise. अविवेकी
- **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors; negligent, inattentive. बेपरवाह
- **Short-sighted** (adjective) – Lacking imagination or foresight; narrow-minded, lacking in foresight. दृष्टिहीन

19. D) **Extol** (verb) – Praise enthusiastically, laud, celebrate, acclaim. स्तुति

Synonym: **Praise** (verb) – Express warm approval or admiration of, commend, applaud, salute. प्रशंसा

- **Reward** (verb) – Give something in recognition of service, effort, achievement. पुरस्कार
- **Punish** (verb) – Inflict a penalty or sanction on someone as retribution for an offense, crime or wrong. सजा
- **Dismay** (verb) – Cause someone to feel distress, consternation, disappointment. निराशा

20. A) **Preface** (noun) – A preliminary statement in a book by the book's author or editor, setting forth its purpose and scope, expressing acknowledgment of assistance from others, etc.

प्रस्तावना

- **Foreward** – An introductory note or passage in a book that is usually written by someone other than the author, typically someone famous or respected in the field.
भूमिका
- **Bibliography** (noun) – A list of the books, articles, etc., that are mentioned in a text, or a list of the books, articles, etc., that have been used by someone when writing a particular book or article. संदर्भसूची
- **Biography** (noun) – A written account of another person's life. जीवनी

21. A) **punishing or aggressive**

The passage describes Adam Gilchrist's aggressive, hard-hitting debut innings of 81 runs against a shell-shocked Pakistani team ("bruising 81 on debut"). The question asks for the word closest in meaning to "bruising." a) punishing or aggressive: means intensely forceful, attacking, and severe, which directly captures the fierce nature of Gilchrist's counterattacking knock. b) gentle: means mild and calm (antonym). c) timid: means fearful or lacking confidence (antonym). d) cautious: means careful or defensive (antonym).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence एडम गिलक्रिस्ट द्वारा पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ अपनी पहली टेस्ट पारी में की गई आक्रामक और तूफानी बल्लेबाजी ("bruising 81") को describe करता है। Question में "bruising" (दबाव बनाने वाला/आक्रामक) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) punishing or aggressive: इसका meaning 'आक्रामक, प्रहारक या करारा' होता है, जो "bruising" के संदर्भ से perfectly match करता है। b) gentle: इसका meaning सौम्य (antonym) होता है। c) timid: इसका meaning डरपोक या दब्बू होता है। d) cautious: इसका meaning सतर्क या रक्षात्मक होता है।

22. B) **constructive**

The passage refers to Gilchrist's attacking, bowling-demolishing style as an opening batsman in limited-overs cricket ("destructive opener"). The question asks for the antonym of "destructive" (meaning causing devastating damage or disruption to the opponent's bowling attack). a) lethal: means devastating or deadly (synonym). b) constructive: means serving a useful and building purpose rather than demolishing, serving as the direct antonym of "destructive." c) ruinous: means disastrous or causing ruin (synonym). d) explosive: means bursting with immense violent energy (synonym).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence गिलक्रिस्ट के गेंदबाजों की धज्जियां उड़ाने वाले विध्वंसक/आक्रामक अंदाज ("destructive opener") को describe करता है। Question में "destructive" (विध्वंसक/विनाशकारी) का direct antonym पूछा गया है। a) lethal: इसका meaning घातक (synonym) होता है। b) constructive: इसका meaning 'सकारात्मक या रचनात्मक' (building/helpful) होता है, जो "destructive" का direct antonym है। c) ruinous: इसका

meaning विनाशकारी (synonym) होता है। d) explosive: इसका meaning विस्फोटक (synonym) होता है।

23. B) was

The sentence uses a cleft sentence construction (It was... that...) to emphasize a completed historical fact from Gilchrist's career in the past (But it _____ in the red-ball game that Gilchrist set stall...). The singular impersonal subject "it" in a past narrative strictly requires the singular past auxiliary verb "was." a) is: is a present tense verb, violating the past narrative consistency established by "set stall." b) was: is the correct third-person singular past auxiliary verb completing the cleft structure (it was... that). c) were: is a plural past verb, violating subject-verb agreement with singular "it." d) been: is a past participle that cannot function as a finite verb without an auxiliary.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence गिलक्रिस्ट के टेस्ट करियर की पिछली उपलब्धियों को दर्शाने के लिए cleft structure (It was... that...) का use करता है। Past narrative और singular subject "it" के अनुसार singular past auxiliary verb की आवश्यकता है। a) is: यह present tense है जो past संदर्भ (set stall) के साथ गलत है। b) was: यह singular past verb है जो "it was in the red-ball game that..." की संरचना में perfectly fit होता है। c) were: यह plural verb है। d) been: यह past participle है जो बिना helping verb के finite verb नहीं बन सकता।

24. A) scoring

The sentence uses a parallel structure governed by the correlative coordinator "not just... but (also)": "providing not just meaningful left... but _____ runs at such a furious clip". The verb following "but" must match the present participle form of "providing" to maintain grammatical parallelism. a) scoring: is the present participle form that maintains strict grammatical parallelism with providing (providing... but scoring...). b) score: is the base form, breaking parallel structure. c) scored: is the past form, violating parallelism. d) scores: is the third-person singular present form.

In Hindi:

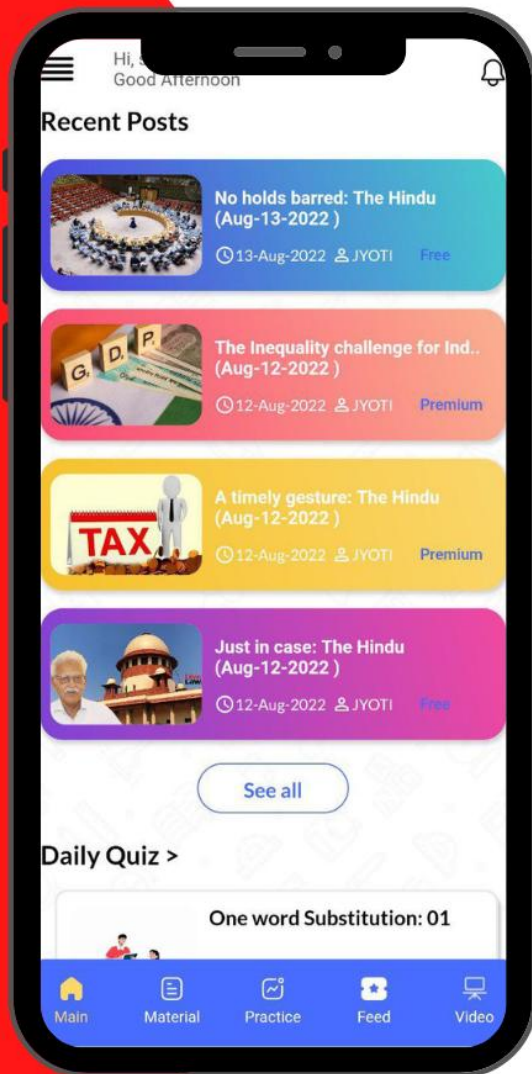
- यह sentence "not just... but" के माध्यम से दो समानांतर क्रियाओं (parallel structures) को जोड़ता है। पहले भाग में "providing" (present participle) होने के कारण "but" के बाद भी grammatical parallelism बनाए रखने के लिए present participle (V1 + -ing) की आवश्यकता है। a) scoring: यह participle form है जो "providing" के साथ (providing not just... but scoring runs...) parallelism के नियमानुसार perfectly fit होता है। b) score: यह base form है। c) scored: यह past form है। d) scores: यह singular present form है।

25. A) of

The passage refers to Australia winning three consecutive championship titles (a hat-trick _____ titles). Blank (5) requires the standard preposition used with "a hat-trick" to specify the composition or nature of the achieved set. a) of: is the standard preposition used in the noun phrase "a hat-trick of [something]" to indicate what comprises the three wins (a hat-trick of titles). b) to: denotes direction or destination. c) on: denotes physical surface or position. d) at: denotes a specific point or location.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence ऑस्ट्रेलिया द्वारा लगातार तीन विश्व कप खिताब जीतने की उपलब्धि ("a hat-trick _____ titles") को describe करता है। Blank (5) को तीन जीतों के समूह का संबंध दर्शाने वाले preposition की आवश्यकता है। a) of: यह noun phrase "a hat-trick of titles" (खिताबों की हैट्रिक/लगातार तीन जीत) का standard preposition है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है। b) to: यह दिशा/मंजिल दर्शाता है। c) on: यह सतह को दर्शाता है। d) at: यह किसी निश्चित बिंदु को दर्शाता है।



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