

Step up regulation: On AYUSH medical education

Alternative medicine systems should comply with quality control

Non-government institutions **accounted for** 86% of Ayurveda and 85% of homoeopathy colleges in 2024, according to government data, showing that the private sector is leading the AYUSH medical education **infrastructure's rapid expansion**. Permitted seats also rose by 43% and total admission capacity by 25% between 2021 and 2024, when the Centre's AYURGYAN **allocation** for AYUSH education, training, research, innovation and capacity-building, increased nearly **sixfold**. While similar concerns **vis-à-vis allopathic** medical education have been **confined to** whether institutions adequately prepare students for evidence-based practice, the **questions** of the AYUSH systems **are** about the quality of training and what students are being trained to **practise**. **Given** the combination, it is **notable** that quality issues in India's AYUSH system long **predate** the current **boom**. In a 2005 **audit**, the Comptroller and Auditor General found insufficient hospital beds, **outpatient services**, and/or staff **widespread** among homoeopathy colleges, with bed **occupancy** from 1% to 71%. A 2020 **Journal** of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine article similarly **reported** that many institutions had a shortfall exceeding 50% in the teaching staff required by standards then. The **regulator**, the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM), **has often withheld** or denied permission to institutions after inspections have found gaps in faculty strength and infrastructure.

While this shows a working regulatory system, the **expansion** led by the private sector **is** of additional concern as it is **accompanied** by **incentives** for these institutions to **maximise** student **intake** while maintaining faculty size and laboratory infrastructure. As of August 21, the NCISM had listed 17 Ayurveda colleges — all private — whose permissions it had denied, several for “**non-compliance** with inspection process”. In Hillside Ayurveda Medical College (2023), the Karnataka High Court **acknowledged** that “often educational institutions are ... **guilty of admitting** excess students for financial gains”. The National Commission for Homoeopathy has given 41% of all homoeopathy colleges the lowest grade, including nearly half of all private institutions. Effectively, the **expansion** of AYUSH education **is amid persistent** quality issues, including inadequate or disputed faculty strengths, failures in inspection requirements and student intake numbers, and even **allegations of fictitious** faculty. While it would be **premature** to **infer** that the rapid expansion **evident** will have **amplified** these problems, the **persistent** regulatory non-compliance **warrants** tougher quality control and a reexamination of the incentives for private institutions, together with questions about the evidence **backing** AYUSH medicinal systems.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Step up** (phrasal verb) - to increase, boost, or intensify बढ़ाना
2. **Comply** (with) (verb) - to follow or adhere to a particular rule or regulations पालन करना
3. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to explain the reason for something कारण बताना
4. **Infrastructure** (noun) - framework, base, foundation, structure, groundwork बुनियादी ढांचा
5. **Rapid** (adjective) - fast, quick, swift, speedy, hasty तेज़
6. **Expansion** (noun) - growth, extension, enlargement, spreading, widening विस्तार
7. **Allocation** (noun) - allotment, distribution, assignment, apportionment, division आवंटन
8. **Sixfold** (adjective) - six times as big or as much छह गुना
9. **Vis-à-vis** (preposition) - regarding, concerning के संबंध में
10. **Allopathic** (adjective) - related to traditional western medicine एलोपैथिक
11. **Confine to** (phrase) - to exist only in a particular area तक सीमित रखना
12. **Practise** (verb) - exercise, train, work, perform, execute अभ्यास करना
13. **Given** (preposition) - considering, taking into account देखते हुए
14. **Notable** (adjective) - remarkable, prominent, striking, significant, noteworthy उल्लेखनीय
15. **Predate** (verb) - antedate, precede, come before, exist before, forego से पहले होना
16. **Boom** (noun) - surge, upswing, growth, explosion, rise तेज़ी
17. **Audit** (noun) - inspection, examination, assessment, check, review लेखा परीक्षा
18. **Outpatient service** (noun) - any medical test, procedure, or consultation that is provided without requiring an overnight stay in a hospital or medical facility बाह्य रोगी सेवा
19. **Widespread** (adjective) - extensive, pervasive, common, general, universal व्यापक
20. **Occupancy** (noun) - residing, habitation, tenancy, filling, occupation अधिभोग
21. **Often** (adverb) - frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, constantly अक्सर
22. **Withhold** (verb) - retain, keep back, hide, reserve रोक रखना
23. **Accompany** (verb) - attend, follow, associate, escort, companion साथ होना
24. **Incentive** (noun) - inducement, motivation, stimulus, encouragement, spur प्रोत्साहन
25. **Maximise** (verb) - optimize, increase, boost, enlarge, heighten अधिकतम करना
26. **Intake** (noun) - consumption, absorption, admission, inflow, receipt सेवन या प्रवेश
27. **Non-compliance** (noun) - refusal, disobedience, dissent, breach, violation अनुपालन न करना

28. **Acknowledge** (verb) - admit, recognize, accept, confess, endorse स्वीकार करना
29. **Guilty** (of) (adjective) - culpable, blameworthy, at fault, responsible, convicted of दोषी
30. **Admit** (verb) - accept, permit, concede, receive, grant प्रवेश देना
31. **Amid** (preposition) - among, surrounded by के बीच
32. **Persistent** (adjective) - continuous, constant, unceasing, enduring, relentless लगातार
33. **Allegations** (noun) - accusations, charges, claims, assertions, imputations आरोप
34. **Fictitious** (adjective) - mythical, imagined, fabricated, unreal, sham काल्पनिक
35. **Premature** (adjective) - untimely, early, precocious, unripe, hasty समय से पहले
36. **Infer** (verb) - deduce, conclude, gather, reason, draw अनुमान लगाना
37. **Evident** (adjective) - clear, obvious, apparent, manifest, plain स्पष्ट
38. **Amplify** (verb) - magnify, increase, intensify, expand, boost बढ़ाना
39. **Persistent** (adjective) - continuous, constant, unceasing, enduring, relentless लगातार
40. **Warrant** (verb) - justify, require, deserve, call for, validate उचित ठहराना
41. **Backing** (noun) - support, endorsement, sponsorship, aid, assistance समर्थन

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Private sector dominance:** Non-government institutions accounted for **86% of Ayurveda and 85% of homoeopathy colleges** in 2024, making the private sector the main driver of AYUSH medical education expansion.
2. **Rapid expansion:** Between 2021 and 2024, permitted seats increased by **43%**, while total admission capacity rose by **25%**.
3. **Higher government spending:** The Centre's **AYURGYAN allocation** for AYUSH education, training, research, innovation and capacity-building increased nearly **sixfold**.
4. **Quality concerns:** Unlike allopathic education, where concerns largely focus on evidence-based practice, AYUSH education faces fundamental questions about **training quality and what students are being prepared to practise**.
5. **Problems predate the boom:** Quality problems in AYUSH institutions existed **well before the recent expansion** of the sector.
6. **2005 CAG findings:** A 2005 audit found widespread shortages of **hospital beds, outpatient services and staff** in homoeopathy colleges.
7. **Poor hospital utilisation:** Bed occupancy in the audited homoeopathy colleges ranged from just **1% to 71%**, indicating weak clinical infrastructure and utilisation.
8. **Faculty shortages:** A 2020 study reported that many Ayurveda institutions had a **teaching-staff shortfall exceeding 50%** compared with the standards then in force.
9. **Regulatory action:** The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (**NCISM**) has withheld or denied permission to institutions when inspections identify deficiencies in **faculty and infrastructure**.
10. **Private-sector incentives:** Rapid private-sector expansion creates incentives for institutions to **maximise student intake** without proportionately increasing faculty and laboratory infrastructure.
11. **Denied permissions:** As of August 21, NCISM had denied permission to **17 Ayurveda colleges**, all of them private, citing issues including non-compliance with inspection requirements.
12. **Excess admissions:** The Karnataka High Court, in *Hillside Ayurveda Medical College* (2023), acknowledged that educational institutions are sometimes guilty of **admitting excess students for financial gain**.
13. **Homoeopathy quality concerns:** The National Commission for Homoeopathy gave **41% of homoeopathy colleges its lowest grade**, including nearly half of the private institutions.
14. **Persistent regulatory problems:** AYUSH expansion continues amid concerns over **inadequate faculty, inspection failures, excessive student intake and allegations of fictitious faculty**. However, it would be premature to conclude that expansion itself has worsened these problems.
15. **Need for stronger regulation:** The continuing non-compliance warrants **tougher quality control, a review of incentives for private institutions, and closer examination of the evidence supporting AYUSH medicinal systems**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. In the sentence, "The persistent regulatory non-compliance warrants tougher quality control," the phrase "tougher quality control" is: [Editorial Page]
 - A. a gerund phrase acting as the subject of the sentence and defining the primary action.
 - B. a noun phrase acting as the direct object of the verb and receiving the action of the sentence.
 - C. an adjectival phrase modifying the noun "compliance" to provide more detail about the situation.
 - D. a prepositional phrase indicating the location or direction of the regulatory changes being discussed.
2. According to the author, why has the concern regarding the "quality of training" become so prominent?
 - A. Because the curriculum lacks the historical depth required to understand ancient medicinal philosophies.
 - B. Because the focus has shifted from clinical evidence to the mere expansion of student enrollment numbers.
 - C. Because the integration of modern technology has made traditional healing methods less effective for students.
 - D. Because there is a lack of interest among the youth to pursue careers in non-allopathic medical fields.
3. Which of the following best captures the central theme of the passage?
 - A. The triumph of traditional Indian medicine over Western allopathic systems in the modern educational era.
 - B. The logistical challenges of distributing government grants to various medical research departments.
 - C. The inherent risks of prioritizing quantitative institutional growth over qualitative educational standards.
 - D. The historical timeline of how Ayurveda and Homoeopathy became popular among the Indian middle class.
4. What is the tone of the passage?
 - A. Commendatory
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Dismissive
 - D. Objective
5. What does the phrase "allegations of fictitious faculty" in the passage most likely refer to?
 - A. The practice of hiring retired professors who are no longer capable of performing their academic duties.
 - B. The use of digital avatars and artificial intelligence to replace human lecturers in the classroom setting.
 - C. The fraudulent listing of staff members who do not actually work at the institution to meet regulations.
 - D. The recruitment of highly qualified researchers who focus on theoretical work rather than practical teaching.

6. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**

A guru is someone who does not charge you a fee because someone who is tied in greed couldn't release you.

- A. charge you a fee because someone
- B. who is tied in greed couldn't release you.
- C. A guru is someone who does not
- D. No error

7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

New kid on the block

- A. Nonsense or meaningless speech.
- B. Savings set aside for future use.
- C. Don't hurt anyone that helps you.
- D. Someone new to the group or area.

8. **Fill in the blank with the most suitable word.**

The scientists _____ that the chefs relied on a specific motion.

- A. invented
- B. innovated
- C. planned
- D. found

9. **Choose the word that can substitute the given group of words.**

A lover of good food

- A. Esoteric
- B. Chauvinist
- C. Gourmand
- D. Ergophile

10. **Select the word segment that substitutes (replaces) the bracketed word segment correctly and completes the sentence meaningfully. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement'.**

Nonetheless, (many an old poets, such as Tennyson and Browning, has) kept their romances to the end.

- A. many old poets, such as Tennyson and Browning, have
- B. many old poets, such Tennyson and Browning, has
- C. No improvement
- D. many a old poets, such Tennyson and Browning, has

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

- 1. These examples represent two extremes in the matter of neighbourly relationships in our society.
- 2. When I requested my neighbour who had ordered the stuff, to relocate it as it would hinder free movement of vehicles and pedestrians, he snapped, "It's not your road".
- 3. In another incident, when flood water entered houses in a low-lying area of the city due to torrential rains, neighbours rushed to rescue an elderly couple who were caught in neck-deep water, unmindful of their own safety.

4. I was awakened early one morning by the deafening noise of building materials being unloaded on the roadside opposite my house.
- A. 4-3-2-1
B. 2-4-3-1
C. 4-2-3-1
D. 2-1-4-3
12. **Select the word that is similar in meaning (SYNONYM) to the word given below**
Craven
- A. Bold
B. Unabashed
C. Cowardly
D. Gallant
13. **Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**
Coarse
- A. Devoted
B. Buttery
C. Unrefined
D. Gruntled
14. **Select the wrongly spelt word**
- A. Benign
B. Besiege
C. Beneficiel
D. Bifurcate
15. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate option.**
Just one _____ of paper can lead to a whole lot of fun.
- A. sheet
B. bunch
C. bulk
D. group
16. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate option.**
It was past the mid-hour of the night, and was quite _____ and dark.
- A. moonless
B. glimmer
C. flasher
D. riding
17. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. Instead, they predicted that in the presence of a magnetic field, the vacuum of space would behave like a crystal, changing the properties of light passing through it.
 2. Quantum physics has made numerous strange predictions, and scientists have checked and confirmed many of them.
 3. The trouble with testing this prediction — called vacuum birefringence — is that the magnetic field has to be extraordinarily strong.

4. But one of the strangest ones persists unresolved. In the 1930s, the German physicists Werner Heisenberg and Hans Heinrich Euler proposed that empty space is not really empty.
- A. 2-1-4-3
B. 4-2-1-3
C. 2-4-1-3
D. 1-2-4-3
18. **Select the word that is closest in meaning (SYNONYM) to the word given below.**
Buddy
- A. Stylist
B. Foe
C. Associate
D. Enemy
19. **Select the wrongly spelt word.**
- A. Circumspect
B. Camor
C. Cloying
D. Coffe
20. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Active Voice.**
The game was won by the underdog team.
- A. The underdog team wins the game.
B. The underdog team won the game.
C. The underdog team has won the game.
D. The underdog team is winning the game.

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

One of the commonest traits humans share is perhaps a sense of humour – fancied or real. No doubt, it originates from (and is nurtured by) our all-too-human need to laugh which, of course, (1) _____ us from other animals whose lives are apparently (2) _____. And laughter, in turn, is a vital safety-valve that goes a long way in releasing all our repressed tensions, frustrations and emotions besides generating (3) _____. Sans humour, or at least a modicum of it now and then, our lives would indeed be intolerably cheerless and dull. Who hasn't noticed someone reading a book or magazine and grinning or chuckling to himself or even bursting into unrestrained laughter as honest humour hits home hard?

I remember a middle-aged man on a train years ago, engrossed in a slim book quite (4) _____ of the other passengers. Suddenly, he exploded into an unabashed guffaw before realising there were others around. I caught a glimpse of what he was reading: a book of apparently risqué jokes by Khushwant Singh. With its visual impact, cartooning has probably done more to (5) _____ humour than anything else. I recall an old magazine cartoon of an irate homemaker fuming at her husband suffering from a nasty hangover after a late-night party. "I really don't see why your head should ache at all," she hisses. "You never used it last night!" I am yet to come across a better example of sheer biting sarcasm.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1):**
- A. estrange

- B. distinguishes
 - C. dissociates
 - D. segregated
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):**
- A. mirthless
 - B. harmful
 - C. ruthlessly
 - D. matchless
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):**
- A. belligerence
 - B. petulance
 - C. bonhomie
 - D. antipathy
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4):**
- A. oblivious
 - B. impervious
 - C. suspicious
 - D. conscious
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5):**
- A. curtail
 - B. enrich
 - C. stifle
 - D. diminish

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) **a noun phrase acting as the direct object of the verb and receiving the action of the sentence.**

Subject: "The persistent regulatory non-compliance" Verb: "warrants" Remaining phrase: "tougher quality control". Whatever follows the verb in a sentence like this is typically the object — the thing that receives the action of the verb. "warrants what?" → "tougher quality control." This confirms it functions as the object of the verb "warrants." "Quality control" is a noun (a compound noun referring to a process/system) "Tougher" is an adjective modifying "quality control." A phrase built around a noun as its head word, with modifiers attached, is called a noun phrase. So "tougher quality control" = adjective + noun phrase = a noun phrase overall.

Option A: incorrect, because there's no "-ing" verb form here, and the subject of the sentence is already "non-compliance," not this phrase.

Option C: incorrect, because "tougher quality control" doesn't describe or modify "non-compliance"; it's a separate entity being demanded, not a description of the non-compliance itself.

Option D: incorrect, because there's no preposition (like "in," "on," "toward") introducing this phrase.

2. B) **Because the focus has shifted from clinical evidence to the mere expansion of student enrollment numbers.**

Line from passage: "The expansion led by the private sector is of additional concern as it is accompanied by incentives for these institutions to maximise student intake while maintaining faculty size and laboratory infrastructure." This line shows that institutions are incentivized to grow enrollment ("maximise student intake") without expanding the faculty and infrastructure needed to train them properly. This is reinforced by the Karnataka High Court's remark that institutions are "guilty of admitting excess students for financial gains" — confirming that intake/financial growth, not training quality or evidence-based practice, has become the priority. Correct.

Option A: The passage never discusses curriculum content, historical depth, or ancient medicinal philosophy at all. Its concerns are entirely about infrastructure, faculty strength, and regulatory compliance

Option C: Technology and its effect on traditional healing methods is never mentioned in the passage. The quality concerns raised are about staffing, infrastructure, and regulatory non-compliance, not technological integration.

Option D: is incorrect because the "rapid expansion" and "increase in seats" imply a high demand, not a lack of interest.

3. C) **The inherent risks of prioritizing quantitative institutional growth over qualitative educational standards.**

Line from passage: "It would be premature to infer that the rapid expansion evident will have amplified these problems, the persistent regulatory non-compliance warrants tougher quality control and a reexamination of the incentives for private institutions." This concluding line ties together the passage's entire argument: rapid, private-sector-led growth (more seats, colleges, admissions) is occurring alongside persistent, long-standing quality issues (understaffing, poor infrastructure, non-compliance, even fictitious faculty). The author's central concern throughout is this tension between scaling up numbers and maintaining/ensuring educational and clinical quality. Correct.

(a) Incorrect — The passage contrasts AYUSH with allopathy only to show AYUSH faces deeper quality concerns, not to claim any "triumph" over it.

(b) Incorrect — The funding line (AYURGYAN allocation) is cited only to show the scale of expansion, not any logistical difficulty in distributing grants.

(d) Incorrect — The historical references (2005 audit, 2020 article) trace longstanding quality problems, not the popularity or middle-class adoption of AYUSH systems.

4. B) **Analytical**

"Analytical" is correct: The author builds a reasoned case using statistical data (86%, 85%, 43%, 25%, sixfold), historical evidence (2005 CAG audit, 2020 journal article), legal precedent (Karnataka High Court case), and regulatory outcomes (17 denied colleges, NCH grading) to examine cause-and-effect relationships — specifically, how expansion incentives interact with persistent quality failures. The careful qualification ("it would be premature to infer") shows deliberate, reasoned evaluation rather than a flat recitation of facts. The author goes beyond merely stating information — interpreting, connecting, and drawing conclusions from it, which is the hallmark of analysis.

"Commendatory" is incorrect: The passage highlights failures, non-compliance, and systemic problems — it does not praise or endorse the AYUSH education system or its expansion.

"Dismissive" is incorrect: The author engages seriously and thoroughly with the issue, citing multiple sources of evidence across two decades, rather than brushing it aside. A dismissive tone would lack this depth of investigation and constructive recommendation.

"Objective" is incorrect: While the passage does rely on factual data and avoids emotional language, "objective" implies neutral reporting without interpretation or judgment. This passage does more than report — it interprets data to build an argument, draws connections between incentive structures and quality decline, and explicitly calls for "tougher quality control" and a "reexamination of the incentives." This evaluative, conclusion-driven approach goes beyond pure objectivity into analysis.

5. C) **The fraudulent listing of staff members who do not actually work at the institution to meet regulations.**

Line from passage: "Effectively, the expansion of AYUSH education is amid persistent quality issues, including inadequate or disputed faculty strengths, failures in inspection requirements and student intake numbers, and even allegations of fictitious faculty." The phrase appears in a list of regulatory and compliance failures — alongside "inadequate or disputed faculty strengths" and "failures in inspection requirements." In context, "fictitious faculty" refers to institutions listing staff on paper who don't genuinely work there, done to satisfy regulatory faculty-strength requirements during inspections while not actually maintaining adequate teaching staff. This aligns directly with the passage's broader theme of institutions prioritizing

compliance appearances and student intake over real infrastructure and staffing (as seen in the Karnataka High Court's remark about admitting "excess students for financial gains").

(a) is incorrect: The passage never mentions retired professors or their capability to perform duties.

(b) is incorrect: There is no mention of digital avatars, AI, or technology replacing lecturers anywhere in the passage.

(d) is incorrect: The passage does not discuss researchers being over-qualified or overly theoretical. "Fictitious" implies non-existent or fraudulent, not simply impractical.

6. B) couldn't release' के बदले **'cannot release'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'someone who is tied in greed' एक ऐसी स्थिति को दर्शाता है जो सदिता है या स्थायी है, इसलिए इसके लिए 'cannot' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। तथा 'charge you a fee' में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है।

couldn't release" should be replaced with "cannot release" because the phrase "someone who is tied in greed" indicates a condition that is ongoing or permanent, so "cannot" is more appropriate. The rest of the sentence is correct.

7. D) **New kid on the block** (idiom) – Someone new to the group or area. नए सदस्य को समूह में या क्षेत्र में
8. D) **Found'** होगा क्योंकि 'found' का अर्थ होता है कुछ खोजना या पता लगाना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि वैज्ञानिकों ने यह पाया कि रसोइये एक विशेष गति पर निर्भर थे, जिससे 'found' यहां सही शब्द है। वहीं, 'Invented' का अर्थ है कुछ नया बनाना, 'Innovated' का अर्थ है नवीनीकरण करना, और 'Planned' का अर्थ है योजना बनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

Found' because 'found' means to discover something. The sentence suggests that the scientists discovered that the chefs relied on a specific motion, which makes 'found' the appropriate word here. On the other hand, 'Invented' means to create something new, 'Innovated' means to make changes in something established, and 'Planned' means to devise a scheme, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) **Gourmand** (noun) – a lover of good food. भोजन प्रेमी
- **Esoteric** (adjective) – intended for or understood by only a small number of people with special knowledge. गुप्त
 - **Chauvinist** (noun) – a person displaying excessive patriotism or biased belief in their own superiority. अत्यधिक राष्ट्रभक्त
 - **Ergophile** (noun) – a person who loves work or is passionate about their job. कार्यप्रेमी
10. A) has' के स्थान पर **'have'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject 'many old poets' Plural है और Plural subject के साथ 'have' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Many old poets, such as Tennyson and Browning, have kept their romances to the end.

'have' will be used instead of 'has' because the subject 'many old poets' is plural, and with a plural subject, the verb 'have' is used; Like — Many old poets, such as Tennyson and Browning, have kept their romances to the end.

11. C) **4-2-3-1**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 4 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह पैसेज का पहला वाक्य है जो बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे घटना की शुरुआत करता है कि कैसे एक सुबह लेखक घर के सामने सड़क पर बिल्लिंग मटीरियल उतारे जाने के तेज़ शोर से जाग गया।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त शब्द "the stuff" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 4 में अनलोड किए जा रहे "building materials" को refer करता है। यह सामग्री को हटाने का अनुरोध करने पर पड़ोसी की अशिष्ट प्रतिक्रिया ("It's not your road") को दर्शाता है।
- Sentence 1 के ठीक पहले Sentence 3 आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 2 में बताई गई नकारात्मक घटना के विपरीत एक सकारात्मक घटना ("In another incident") पेश करता है, जहाँ बाढ़ के समय पड़ोसियों ने अपनी सुरक्षा की परवाह किए बिना एक बुजुर्ग जोड़े को बचाया।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा और क्रम का conclusion बनेगा। इसमें प्रयुक्त phrase "These examples" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 (पहला उदाहरण: स्वार्थी व्यवहार) और Sentence 3 (दूसरा उदाहरण: मददगार व्यवहार) को refer करता है और समाज में पड़ोसी संबंधों के दो चरम रूपों (two extremes) को स्पष्ट करते हुए पैसेज को समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 4 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the opening line of the text. It independently introduces the setting and initial incident—being awakened by the deafening noise of building materials being unloaded opposite the narrator's house.
- Sentence 2 follows Sentence 4 because the noun phrase "the stuff" directly refers back to the "building materials" mentioned in Sentence 4, narrating the neighbour's rude response when asked to clear the road.
- Sentence 3 follows Sentence 2 because the transitional phrase "In another incident" introduces a contrasting, positive example of community behavior during urban flood rescue efforts.
- Sentence 1 comes after Sentence 3 as the logical conclusion. The demonstrative phrase "These examples" synthesizes the two contrasting cases presented in Sentences 2 and 3, defining them as two extremes of neighbourly relations in society.

12. C) **Craven** (adjective) – Cowardly, lacking courage or bravery. कायर

Synonym: **Cowardly** (adjective) – Lacking courage, fearful, timid. कायर

- **Bold** (adjective) – Fearless, daring, courageous. साहसी
- **Unabashed** (adjective) – Not embarrassed or ashamed, unashamed. बेशर्म
- **Gallant** (adjective) – Brave, heroic, chivalrous. वीर

13. B) **Coarse** (adjective) – Rough in texture, not fine, lacking refinement. कठोर

Antonym: **Buttery** (adjective) – Smooth, soft, oily. तेलपूरित

- **Devoted** (adjective) – Loyal, dedicated, committed. समर्पित
- **Unrefined** (adjective) – Lacking in refinement, not polished, coarse. कठिन
- **Gruntled** (adjective) – Pleased, satisfied, content. संतुष्ट

14. C) The correct spelling of the wrongly spelt word is 'Beneficial,' which should be '**Beneficial**.' फायदेमंद।

15. A) **'Sheet'** का use होगा क्योंकि "sheet" एक एकल पत्ती को दर्शाता है और यहाँ एक पत्ती कागज के संदर्भ में बात हो रही है। इसके बावजूद, 'bunch' का अर्थ है एक समूह या ढेर, 'bulk' का अर्थ है बड़ी मात्रा में, और 'group' एक समूह को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Sheet' should be used because it refers to a single piece, and here the context is about a single sheet of paper leading to fun. Despite that, 'bunch' means a group or a lot, 'bulk' means a large quantity, and 'group' indicates a collection, which are not suitable in this context.

16. A) **'Moonless'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में बताया गया है कि रात का समय था और बहुत ही अंधकार था, इसलिए 'moonless' यहाँ सही है। 'Glimmer' का अर्थ है धीमी रौशनी, 'Flasher' का अर्थ है चमकता हुआ या झलकता हुआ, और 'Riding' का अर्थ है सवारी करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- Moonless' should be used because the sentence indicates that it was nighttime, and it was quite dark, so 'moonless' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'Glimmer' means a faint light, 'Flasher' means something shining or flashing, and 'Riding' means to travel on something, which are not suitable in this context.

17. C) **2-4-1-3**

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 क्वांटम फिजिक्स (Quantum physics) ने कई अजीब भविष्यवाणियाँ (predictions) की हैं, जिनमें से कई की वैज्ञानिकों ने पुष्टि भी की है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त शब्द "But one of the strangest ones" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 में उल्लिखित "strange predictions" से विरोधाभास स्थापित करता है। यह 1930 के दशक में जर्मन भौतिकविदों वर्नर हाइजेनबर्ग और हैनस हेनरिक यूलर द्वारा प्रस्तावित सिद्धांत का परिचय देता है कि खाली अंतरिक्ष (empty space) वास्तव में खाली नहीं है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम "they" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 4 के वैज्ञानिकों (Werner Heisenberg and Hans Heinrich Euler) को refer करता है। यह उनके सिद्धांत का विवरण देता है कि चुंबकीय क्षेत्र (magnetic field) की उपस्थिति में अंतरिक्ष का निर्वात (vacuum) एक क्रिस्टल की तरह व्यवहार करेगा।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा और क्रम का conclusion बनेगा। इसमें प्रयुक्त वाक्यांश "this prediction — called vacuum birefringence" सीधे Sentence 1 में वर्णित भविष्यवाणी को संदर्भित करता है और इसके परीक्षण (testing) में आने वाली मुख्य कठिनाई—अत्यधिक मजबूत चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता—को स्पष्ट करते हुए पैसेज को समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the opening line of the text. It independently establishes the broad premise that quantum physics has yielded many strange predictions, many of which scientists have confirmed.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the contrastive phrase "But one of the strangest ones" directly links back to the "strange predictions" in Sentence 2, introducing the specific unresolved hypothesis by Werner Heisenberg and Hans Heinrich Euler regarding empty space.

- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because the pronoun "they" directly refers back to the German physicists named in Sentence 4, detailing their theoretical prediction of the vacuum behaving like a crystal under a magnetic field.
 - Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 1 as the logical conclusion. The demonstrative phrase "this prediction — called vacuum birefringence" directly refers to the crystalline vacuum mechanism detailed in Sentence 1, highlighting the experimental challenge of requiring an extraordinarily strong magnetic field.
18. C) **Buddy** (noun) – Friend, companion, pal, mate. दोस्त
 Synonym: **Associate** (noun) – Colleague, partner, comrade, ally. संबंधित
- **Stylist** (noun) – A person who styles something, especially hair. स्टाइलिस्ट
 - **Foe** (noun) – Enemy, adversary, opponent. शत्रु
 - **Enemy** (noun) – A person who is actively opposed or hostile to someone. दुश्मन
19. B) The correct spelling of 'Camor' is '**Camar**' साथी, मित्र.
20. B) **The underdog team won the game.**
 Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय Passive sentence का Subject, Active sentence का Object बन जाता है और "by" के बाद आने वाला doer Active sentence का Subject बनता है। यहाँ "The game" Passive sentence का Subject है और "the underdog team" doer है। Verb "was won" Simple Past Passive में है, इसलिए Active Voice में यह "won" (Simple Past) बनेगा। इसलिए सही Active form होगा — "The underdog team won the game."
 - To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence, and the doer introduced by "by" becomes the subject. Here, "The game" is the subject of the passive sentence and "the underdog team" is the doer. The verb "was won" is in the Simple Past Passive form, so in Active Voice it changes into "won" in the Simple Past tense. Therefore, the correct active form is — "The underdog team won the game."
21. B) **distinguishes**
 The sentence explains that the need to laugh serves as a unique characteristic that differentiates humans from other animals. Blank (1) requires a singular present verb that takes the preposition "from". a) estrange: is a base plural form, violating subject-verb agreement. b) distinguishes: means serves to mark as different or characteristic (distinguishes us from), fitting grammatically and contextually. c) dissociates: means disconnects in thought or relationship. d) segregated: is a past form, violating present tense consistency.
 In Hindi:
 - यह sentence हंसने की क्षमता द्वारा मनुष्यों को अन्य पशुओं से विशिष्ट/अलग पहचान देने को describe करता है। Blank (1) को "from" के साथ मिलकर विशिष्ट अंतर दर्शाने वाले singular verb की आवश्यकता है। a) estrange: यह plural base form है जो subject-verb agreement के विरुद्ध है। b) distinguishes: इसका meaning 'विशिष्ट पहचान देना या अलग करना' (differentiates) होता है, जो expression "distinguishes us from..." में perfectly fit होता है। c) dissociates: इसका meaning संबंध विच्छेद करना होता है। d) segregated: यह past form है।
22. A) **mirthless**
 The sentence contrasts human laughter with animal lives that are seemingly devoid of joy or amusement. Blank (2) requires a predicative adjective meaning lacking laughter. a) mirthless: means lacking joy, amusement, or laughter (mirthless lives), directly contrasting with human

humor. b) harmful: means causing damage. c) ruthlessly: is an adverb, whereas the linking verb "are" requires an adjective. d) matchless: means having no equal.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence जानवरों के जीवन में मनुष्यों की तरह हास्य और हंसी-मजाक के अभाव को describe करता है। Linking verb "are" के बाद predicative adjective के रूप में आनंदहीनता दर्शाने वाले शब्द की आवश्यकता है। a) mirthless: इसका meaning 'आनंदहीन, हंसी-मजाक से रहित या उल्लासहीन' (lacking mirth/laughter) होता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है। b) harmful: इसका meaning हानिकारक होता है। c) ruthlessly: यह adverb है। d) matchless: इसका meaning अतुलनीय होता है।

23. C) bonhomie

The passage discusses laughter releasing tension while generating warmth and cheerful friendliness. Blank (3) requires a noun denoting friendly camaraderie. a) belligerence: means aggressive or warlike behavior (antonym). b) petulance: means childish sulkiness or bad temper (antonym). c) bonhomie: specifically means geniality, cheerful friendliness, and mutual good fellowship (generating bonhomie). d) antipathy: means deep-seated hostility (antonym).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence हंसी द्वारा तनाव दूर करने के साथ-साथ आपसी सौहार्द और खुशमिजाज मित्रता उत्पन्न करने को describe करता है। Blank (3) को सौहार्दपूर्ण मित्रता दर्शाने वाले noun की आवश्यकता है। a) belligerence: इसका meaning आक्रामकता (antonym) होता है। b) petulance: इसका meaning चिड़चिड़ापन (antonym) होता है। c) bonhomie: इसका meaning 'सौहार्द, खुशमिजाजी या मिलनसारिता' (cheerful friendliness/geniality) होता है, जो "generating bonhomie" के रूप में perfectly fit होता है। d) antipathy: इसका meaning घृणा या शत्रुता होता है।

24. A) oblivious

The sentence describes a passenger absorbed in a book, completely unaware of other passengers around him. Blank (4) requires an adjective taking the preposition "of" to mean unmindful or unaware. a) oblivious: means unmindful or unaware of surroundings, taking the preposition "of" (oblivious of the other passengers). b) impervious: means unable to be affected by and takes the preposition "to" (impervious to). c) suspicious: means feeling distrust toward someone. d) conscious: means aware, contradicting his sudden surprise upon realizing others were present.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence ट्रेन में एक यात्री के किताब में इतना मग्न होने को describe करता है कि वह आसपास के सह-यात्रियों से बिल्कुल अनजान था। Blank (4) को "of" के साथ मिलकर 'अनजान या बेखबर' दर्शाने वाले adjective की आवश्यकता है। a) oblivious: इसका meaning 'बेखबर या अनजान' (unaware) होता है, जो fixed preposition expression "oblivious of the other passengers" में perfectly fit होता है। b) impervious: यह 'to' preposition लेता है। c) suspicious: इसका meaning शक्की होता है। d) conscious: इसका meaning सचेत होता है।

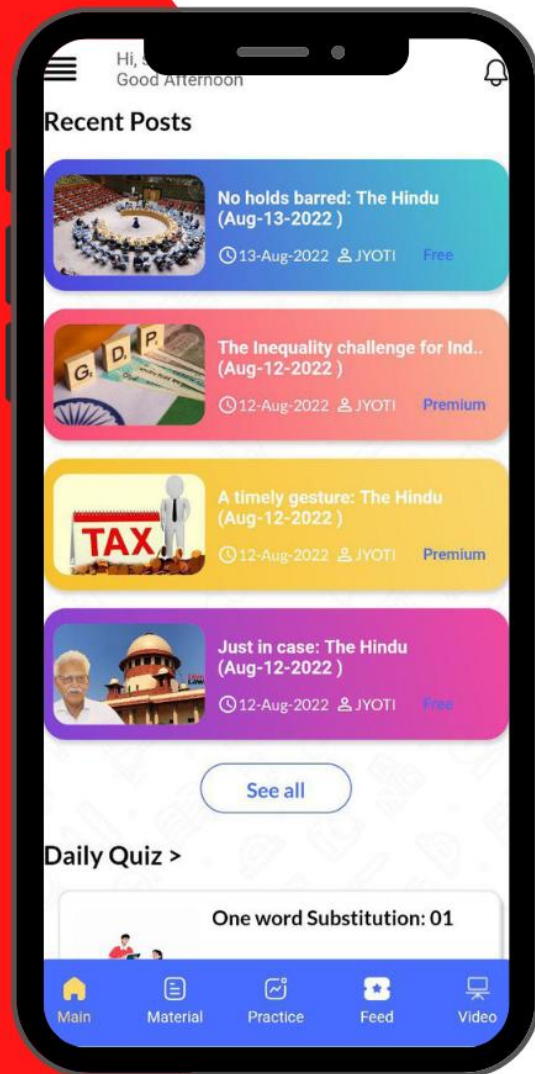
25. B) enrich

The sentence discusses how cartooning has enhanced and added depth to the quality of humor. Blank (5) requires a base verb (after "to") meaning to improve or enhance. a) curtail: means to reduce in extent (antonym). b) enrich: means to improve the quality, depth, or value

of something (enrich humour). c) stifle: means to suppress or suffocate. d) diminish: means to make or become less (antonym).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence हास्य के क्षेत्र को और अधिक समृद्ध और बेहतर बनाने में कार्टून के योगदान को describe करता है। "to" के बाद base verb (V1) के रूप में गुणवत्ता निखारने वाले शब्द की आवश्यकता है। a) curtail: इसका meaning घटाना या कम करना होता है। b) enrich: इसका meaning 'समृद्ध करना, मूल्यवान बनाना या निखारना' (enhance/improve the quality) होता है, जो "enrich humour" के संदर्भ में perfectly fit होता है। c) stifle: इसका meaning दबाना या दम घोंटना होता है। d) diminish: इसका meaning कम करना होता है।



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