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SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 2018



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EDITORIAL

ANALYSIS

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11:00 AM | BY - PRESHIKA MA'AM



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ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



Important words used in editorial

Regurgitates — repeats without original thought

unbolt — open or release

conceived — planned or developed

accede
concedes — admits reluctantly

imitations — copies of something

palliatives — temporary relief measures

advisories — official warnings or suggestions

alter — to change

untenable — impossible to maintain or endure

entitlement — guaranteed right

calibrated — adjusted carefully

peculiarities — unusual features

→ strange

temperate — moderate in climate

implicitly — indirectly suggested

quick fix — temporary easy solution

theatre (figurative) — actions done only for appearance

implicit $\Rightarrow$ indirect / hinted / unclear

Explicit $\Rightarrow$ direct / clear

acute — severe or intense

scalable — capable of expansion

deploying — putting into use

Idioms and phrases used in the editorial

it is theatre

Meaning: actions done mainly for appearance rather than real effect

heavy lifting

Meaning: the main difficult work

leans heavily on

Meaning: depends greatly on

Cooling doctrine: On India's response to extreme heat Access to safe indoor temperatures must be a public-health entitlement. Over the past decade, India's response to extreme heat has settled into a familiar choreography. Summer comes and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) regurgitates its tally of rising preparedness. The 16th Finance Commission has gone further, recommending that heatwaves be notified as a national disaster — a designation that would unbolt the door to dedicated central funding. But the heat action plan, as currently conceived, has reached the limits of what it can do. Even the NDMA concedes that the quality of these plans is uneven — several are imitations of plans drafted elsewhere. Where implementation happens at all, it leans heavily on short-term palliatives such as water kiosks, public advisories, and shaded waiting areas at bus stops. While these measures save lives at the margins, they do not alter the underlying exposure of the tens of millions of Indians who work, commute and sleep in conditions that are becoming, in the most clinical sense of the word, biologically untenable. What India needs is something larger and more ambitious — a national cooling doctrine; a scalable framework that treats sustained access to safe indoor temperatures as a public-health entitlement to be guaranteed. The doctrine must begin where the harm is most acute: mandatory minimum cooling standards for indoor workplaces — factories, warehouses, commercial kitchens, call centres, delivery hubs — backed by an honest and fair inspection regime.

Technology will have to do the heavy lifting by deploying passive cooling materials, reflective roofing deployed at scale, district cooling systems for dense urban zones, and cheaper, more efficient air conditioning calibrated for the peculiarities of Indian grids. But the problem cannot be solved by importing solutions designed for the temperate, wealthy economies of the global North. India's heat is wetter, longer and more humid than the dry European summers that produced much of the existing cooling literature. Most Indians cannot afford the energy bills that western-style mechanical cooling implicitly assumes, as the grid in India, even on its best days, can supply at most 60% of its installed capacity. There is no quick fix on offer but to keep printing heat action plans while indoor temperatures climb is no longer a serious answer — it is theatre

1. Which of the following statements is/are true according to the editorial?
- A. The NDMA claims that preparedness for heatwaves has improved.
 - B. Many heat action plans are copied from plans prepared elsewhere.
 - C. Present measures completely solve the problem of extreme heat exposure.
- ~~(1) Only A and B are true~~
~~(2) Only B and C are true~~
~~(3) Only A and C are true~~
~~(4) All A, B and C are true~~

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Heatwaves may soon receive the status of a national disaster.
- B. Existing heat action plans mainly focus on temporary relief measures.
- C. India's electricity grid can always meet total cooling demand efficiently.

(1) Only A is true

~~(2) Only A and B are true~~

~~(3) Only B and C are true~~

~~(4) All are true~~

3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. The editorial argues for a national cooling doctrine.
- B. Indoor workplaces should have mandatory cooling standards.
- C. The author believes imported Western cooling solutions alone are sufficient for India.

~~(1) Only A and B are true~~

~~(2) Only B and C are true~~

~~(3) Only A and C are true~~

~~(4) All are true~~

4. According to the passage, which of the following are challenges for India in dealing with extreme heat?

- A. India's heat is more humid and prolonged than European heat.
- B. Most Indians can easily afford high cooling costs.
- C. India's power grid has limited supply capacity.

~~(1) Only A and C are true~~

~~(2) Only B and C are true~~

~~(3) Only A and B are true~~

~~(4) All are true~~

5. Which of the following statements best reflects the author's opinion?
- A. Current heat action plans are sufficient for long-term protection.
 - B. Technology will play an important role in future cooling solutions.
 - C. Continuing with only traditional heat action plans is merely symbolic.
- (1) ~~Only A is true~~
(2) ~~Only B and C are true~~
(3) ~~Only A and B are true~~
(4) ~~All are true~~

ENGLISH BY PRESHIKA TONGAR



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