

Error Detection & Grammar-1

On March 15, some States and cities in India (a)/ experienced the first of severe heat wave for the year 2025. This were 20 days ago (b)/ than the first severe heatwave in 2024. In the last decade, the number of severe (c)/ heat days as well as the severity/intensity of heatwaves have been rising. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

The year 2024 was the warmest year in record at (a)/about 1.55°C above pre-industrial level, according to the World Meteorological Organization.(b)/ In India, December 2022 was the hottest December (c)/ since temperature monitoring in the country had started in 1901.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

The frequency of heatwaves in India and other countries have increased (a)/ in the last two decades, in comparison to the previous two decades. (b)/ The impact of raising external temperature and heat waves along with humidity and (c)/ wind speeds are reflected in the form of heat stress.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

When the outside temperature reaches closely to our body temperature of 37° Celsius, the body failed to release (a)/ the internal heat which is generated as a part of the basal metabolic rate. (b)/ Thus, one starts to feel heat-stressed. Heat stress can effect multiple organs (c)/ including the kidneys, the liver and the brain, and may cause sickness and even death. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

However, heatwaves have many non-health and socio-economical impacts.(a)/Climate change specially rising temperature, is one of the cause of farming sector stress in India. With rising temperatures, (b)/ it becomes difficulty for farmers to work in the field and harvest came down. (c)/ Livestock can die, further impacting poor and farmers.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

Heat stress can reduce livestock production, (a)/ food production, farm productivity and the ability of outdoor workers/ workforce productivity. (b)/ As India is a labour-intensive country specially in the agriculture and construction sector(c)/ heatwaves result in an individual reduced working ability.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

Thus, loss of work hours and job reduce personnel and family income. In India,(a)/ up to 75% of the workforce, or 380 millions (b)/ people are dependent on heat-exposed labour. There are estimates if heat (c)/ stress results in an economic loss of 3% to 5% of GDP in much countries including India.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

There are estimates that in 2023, nearly 6% of work hours in India (a)/ was lost due to heat stress. As temperature rises, electricity demand and power (b)/ cuts affect industrial production. Heatwaves and heat stress impact personal income (c)/ and may slow down a nation's economic growth. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

Heat-related data indicate that the impact of heat stress is the worst (a)/ on poor, the marginalised, migrants, subsistence workers, women, and the elder. (b)/ Women are additionally impacted due to social norms such as working in the kitchen, (c)/ the need to wear clothing due to cultural requirements, or space allocated for sleeping.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

From every angle, it is a matter of inequity. (a)/ As early as the middle of the 19th century, researchers and scientists made (b)/ conclusions that urban areas will have a higher temperature than rural areas, (c)/ arriving at the inference that much of the raise in temperature is human made. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

Yet, it took another 150 year for the (a)/ first heat and health action plans (HHAP) to (b)/ prepare in the European countries; ironically, the first such efforts were (c)/ from the non-tropical regions, between 2003 to 2008.(d)/ No Error.(e)/