

Over the top: On Mahua Moitra and panel's disqualification recommendation

The **decision** to **expel** Mahua Moitra **smacks** of political **vendetta**

The **alacrity** with which the Lok Sabha Ethics Committee **went about** recommending the **expulsion** of Trinamool Congress Member of Parliament (MP) Mahua Moitra from the lower House **is certainly** not a sign of any **fidelity** to **ethics**, or fairness. The recommendation is a **brazenly partisan** attempt to silence a **critic** of the government. It is also a warning shot meant to **intimidate** MPs from doing their job of **holding** the **executive accountable**. Neither the process nor the conclusions of the committee are **grounded** in any **decipherable** principle. The **committee**, with the help of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology **found** that the MP's **credentials** were used online from Dubai 47 times to access the Parliament portal. Parliamentary questions were submitted from abroad. As Opposition members in the committee have **pointed out**, the **drafting** and the submission of questions are routinely done by **aides** of MPs. And MPs raise questions in Parliament based on representations from various **constituents**. **To assume** without solid evidence that any question is in exchange of **material** favours and then to expel an elected MP, **is** an **assault** on parliamentary democracy itself. The committee **is calling upon** the government to investigate the allegation of '**quid pro quo**' raised by one of its members against Ms. Moitra, after holding her guilty, turning the principle of natural justice on its head.

If MPs are **barred** from sharing their login credentials with others, the rule must equally apply to one and all. Now that the committee has taken this extreme step of **calling for** the expulsion of an elected member from the House, thereby **depriving** the voters of her constituency representation, it should also investigate how other MPs prepare and submit parliamentary questions. The selective **investigation** of one MP, based on **insinuations** and **conjectures**, clearly **comes** out as what it is — **intimidation**. It is also in **stark contrast with** the **tardy** response of the Lok Sabha Committee of **Privileges** to a serious complaint against Bharatiya Janata Party MP Ramesh Bidhuri who used **derogatory** communal **slurs** against a fellow member in the Lok Sabha. **That** a member can **abuse** and **threaten** another member on the floor of the House **is** a matter of serious concern. That said, Ms. Moitra's **act** of allowing a person who is not employed by her to execute official work on her behalf **betrays** a lack of **discretion** and judgement. This should act as a lesson for all those who **seek** to hold the government accountable: to keep themselves beyond **reproach**. [Practice Exercise]

- **Go about** (phrasal verb) – to begin to do something or deal with something: कोई काम आरंभ करना या उसकी शुरुआत करना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Over the top** (phrase) – Excessive, extravagant, extreme, immoderate, unrestrained अत्यधिक
2. **Expel** (verb) – Eject, remove, dismiss, banish, oust निष्कासित करना
3. **Smack** (of) (verb) – Suggest, hint, imply, reek, indicate संकेत करना/ की बू आना
4. **Vendetta** (noun) – Feud, grudge, retaliation, hostility, revenge प्रतिशोध
5. **Alacrity** (noun) – Eagerness, readiness, willingness, enthusiasm, promptness तत्परता
6. **Expulsion** (noun) – Ejection, removal, eviction, dismissal, exclusion निष्कासन
7. **Certainly** (adverb) – Definitely, surely, undoubtedly, unquestionably, indeed निश्चित रूप से
8. **Fidelity** (noun) – Loyalty, faithfulness, devotion, allegiance, adherence निष्ठा
9. **Ethics** (noun) – Morals, principles, values, standards, code of conduct नैतिकता
10. **Brazenly** (adverb) – Boldly, shamelessly, unabashedly, impudently, flagrantly बेशर्मी से
11. **Partisan** (adjective) – Biased, partial, prejudiced, one-sided, factional पक्षपातपूर्ण
12. **Critic** (noun) – Reviewer, commentator, evaluator, analyst, judge आलोचक
13. **Intimidate** (verb) – Threaten, frighten, bully, coerce, terrorize धमकाना
14. **Hold accountable** (phrase) – Responsible, answerable, liable, culpable, accountable जवाबदेह ठहराना
15. **Executive** (adjective) – Administrative, managerial, directive, supervisory, authoritative कार्यकारी
16. **Ground** (verb) – Base, found, root, anchor, establish आधारित होना
17. **Decipherable** (adjective) – Understandable, readable, interpretable, comprehensible, clear समझ में आने योग्य
18. **Credential** (noun) – Qualification, certificate, accreditation, endorsement, documentation प्रमाणपत्र
19. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, highlight, specify, mention, note संकेत करना
20. **Drafting** (noun) – Composition, formulation, preparation, creation, writing
21. **Aide** (noun) – Assistant, helper, advisor, lieutenant, supporter सहायक

22. **Constituent** (noun) – a person who lives in the district that a politician represents
किसी चुनाव-क्षेत्र का निवासी
23. **Assume** (verb) – Presume, suppose, conjecture, infer, hypothesize मान लेना
24. **Material** (adjective) – Substantial, physical, tangible, concrete, real वास्तविक
25. **Assault** (noun) – Attack, onslaught, aggression, incursion, battery आक्रमण
26. **Call upon** (phrasal verb) – Summon, invite, beckon, request, urge अपील करना
27. **Quid pro quo** (noun) – something given or received for something else परस्पर लाभ
28. **Bar** (verb) – Prohibit, forbid, ban, block, prevent निषेध करना
29. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, necessitate, entail, request मांग करना
30. **Deprive** (verb) – Dispossess, strip, deny, rob, divest वंचित करना
31. **Insinuation** (noun) – Implication, innuendo, suggestion, hint, inference संकेत
32. **Conjecture** (noun) – Speculation, guess, hypothesis, surmise, inference अनुमान
33. **Intimidation** (noun) – Threatening, bullying, coercion, pressure, menace धमकी
34. **Stark** (adjective) – blatant, clear, obvious, distinct, evident स्पष्ट
35. **In contrast with** (phrase) – In comparison to, as opposed to, unlike, as distinct from, differing from की तुलना में
36. **Tardy** (adjective) – Late, delayed, overdue, slow, belated विलंबित
37. **Privilege** (verb) – Entitle, authorize, empower, grant, sanction अधिकार देना
38. **Derogatory** (adjective) – Disparaging, demeaning, belittling, pejorative, degrading अपमानजनक
39. **Slur** (noun) – Insult, slander, libel, smear, defamation अपमान
40. **Abuse** (verb) – to say rude things to somebody गाली देना
41. **Threaten** (verb) – Menace, intimidate, bully, terrorize, coerce धमकाना
42. **Betray** (verb) – Reveal, disclose, tell, divulge, show accidentally, प्रकट करना
43. **Discretion** (noun) – Judgment, prudence, discernment, wisdom, caution विवेक
44. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, strive प्रयास करना
45. **Reproach** (verb) – Criticize, reprimand, rebuke, chastise, censure निंदा करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Political Vendetta Alleged:** The expulsion of Mahua Moitra from the Lok Sabha is seen as an act of political vendetta rather than a genuine concern for ethics.
2. **Partisan Committee Actions:** The Lok Sabha Ethics Committee's recommendation to expel Moitra is criticized as partisan and aimed at silencing a government critic.
3. **Intimidation of MPs:** The move is perceived as an attempt to intimidate Members of Parliament from holding the executive accountable.
4. **Lack of Clear Principles:** The committee's process and conclusions are not based on any discernible ethical principles.
5. **Access from Dubai:** The committee, aided by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, found that Moitra's credentials were used to access the Parliament portal from Dubai 47 times.
6. **Questions Raised from Abroad:** Parliamentary questions were submitted from abroad, which is a point of contention.
7. **Routine Aide Involvement:** Opposition members in the committee note that aides routinely draft and submit questions for MPs, challenging the committee's stance.
8. **Assault on Democracy:** Expelling an elected MP without solid evidence of wrongdoing is seen as an assault on parliamentary democracy.
9. **Allegation of Quid Pro Quo:** The committee has accused Moitra of 'quid pro quo' and is calling for an investigation, despite already deeming her guilty.
10. **Inconsistency in Rules Enforcement:** There's criticism of inconsistent enforcement of rules regarding MPs sharing login credentials.
11. **Selective Investigation Concerns:** The selective investigation of Moitra, based on insinuations, is seen as intimidation.
12. **Contrast with Other Cases:** The response to Moitra's case contrasts with the Lok Sabha Committee of Privileges' slower response to a complaint against BJP MP Ramesh Bidhuri for using derogatory slurs.
13. **Seriousness of Abuse in Parliament:** The issue of a member abusing another in the House raises serious concerns.
14. **Moitra's Lack of Discretion:** Despite the criticisms, Moitra's decision to allow someone not employed by her to conduct official work is seen as a lapse in judgment.
15. **A Lesson for Accountability:** The situation serves as a reminder for those holding the government accountable to maintain impeccable conduct.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what action did the Lok Sabha Ethics Committee recommend regarding Mahua Moitra?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Suspension of Mahua Moitra for a limited period.
 - B. Expulsion of Mahua Moitra from the lower House.
 - C. Investigation into Mahua Moitra's parliamentary activities without any punitive action.
 - D. A formal warning to Mahua Moitra for her conduct.
2. **What critical perspective is expressed in the passage regarding the Ethics Committee's recommendation about Mahua Moitra?**
 - A. The committee's decision is seen as a fair application of parliamentary rules.
 - B. The recommendation is viewed as a non-partisan move aimed at upholding ethics.
 - C. The decision is considered a partisan attempt to silence a government critic.
 - D. The committee's action is recognized as a standard procedure for all MPs.
3. **What can be inferred about the committee's approach to handling issues related to MPs' conduct from the passage?**
 - A. The committee is consistent and fair in its treatment of all MPs, regardless of their actions.
 - B. There is a perceived inconsistency in how the committee handles different cases involving MPs.
 - C. All MPs, irrespective of their party affiliations, are equally scrutinized for minor infractions.
 - D. The committee focuses more on trivial issues rather than serious misconduct within the Lok Sabha.
4. **Based on the passage, arrange the following events in the order they are discussed:**
 - (i) The committee's slow response to a complaint against Ramesh Bidhuri.
 - (ii) Suggestion that the committee's actions could be seen as intimidation.
 - (iii) Concerns raised about a member abusing and threatening another member.
 - (iv) Recommendation for the expulsion of an elected member.
 - A. ii, iv, i, iii
 - B. iv, ii, i, iii
 - C. iii, ii, iv, i
 - D. iv, i, ii, iii
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The challenges in maintaining parliamentary ethics
 - B. The role of technology in modern politics
 - C. Political vendetta and its impact on democracy
 - D. The importance of upholding natural justice

6. What is the tone of the passage in the line "This should act as a lesson for all those who seek to hold the government accountable: to keep themselves beyond reproach."?
- A. Optimistic
 - B. Cautionary
 - C. Sarcastic
 - D. Aggressive
7. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
- P. In FY2024, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects India's YoY growth at 6.3%, again the fastest among major economies.
 - Q. For those yet to absorb its full import, the tagline, 'fastest-growing major economy,' calls for some elaboration.
 - R. The Indian economy has grown at an impressive rate in the post-COVID-19 years.
 - S. In FY2023, it grew year-over-year (YoY) at 7.2%, the fastest among major economies.
- A. RSPQ
 - B. QPRS
 - C. QRPS
 - D. RQPS
8. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.
- A. In the city for many days without power and water, as were most of the city's residents
 - B. In December 2016, Cyclone Vardah made landfall near Chennai
 - C. It was at least two weeks before life returned to some kind of normal.
 - D. As a 'severe cyclonic storm', leaving two friends and me stuck in a house
- A. DCAB
 - B. CDBA
 - C. CABD
 - D. BDAC
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Meagre
- A. Regional
 - B. Racial
 - C. Stupid
 - D. Generous
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the following sentence.
- The politician's pompous rhetoric during the campaign failed to garner much support from the public.
- A. Conciliatory
 - B. Benign
 - C. Supercilious

- D. Diplomatic
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. In accordance with hierarchical status
B. Of the services rendered
C. Rewards are given
D. And are not related to the economic value
- A. A, B, D, C
B. A, D, B, C
C. C, A, D, B
D. C, B, A, D
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in positive degree of comparison.**
She is the dullest child in the class.
- A. She is very duller in the class.
B. Dullest child in the class is she.
C. No other child in the class is as dull as she.
D. In the class of all she is dull.
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Wealthier countries are obligated to fulfil a commitment made in the Paris Agreement to provide \$100 billion a year in international climate finance.
- A. feeble
B. drape
C. breach
D. Hale
14. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the following sentence.
Brave people never hide at the moment of decision.
- A. When the crunch comes
B. Beat the clock
C. A hell of time
D. Turn back the hands of time
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
French is taught to us by Miss Glenn.
- A. Miss Glenn taught us French.
B. Miss Glenn teach us French.
C. Miss Glenn teaches us French.
D. Miss Glenn is teaching us French.
16. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
Adyasha would have been looked gorgeous in ethnic apparel.

- A. was looked
B. would have looked
C. had looking
D. would be looked
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Babbar is / a oldest member / in our / Black Ice Club.
A. in our
B. Black Ice Club
C. Babbar is
D. a oldest member
18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order, except the first part. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
Such poststructuralist pronouncements...
A. not only in the Anglo-American academia
B. on the literature of the Third World,
C. however, are a common feature of the literary theory practiced
D. but also in the Third-World countries
A. ABCD
B. ADCB
C. BCAD
D. CABD
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Fundamental
A. Impact
B. Neutral
C. Least
D. Link
20. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
Even animals find it difficult to _____ the loss of their loved ones.
A. bear
B. wear
C. where
D. Bare

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Unemployment arises from a variety of _____1_____. One which is always recurring and the effects of which we have had a recent example, is the disorganisation of industry resulting from a long war; this is a serious _____2_____ admitting of no easy _____3_____ at the

best of times. Again there is the unemployment which followed a marked diminution in the _____4_____ of any raw product, such as cotton; fewer hands are required in the mills and the factories. We may call this cause of bad harvests. Similar, but more serious is the effect of changes in industry due to the invention of machinery which does more work and require _____5_____ hands. Yet another cause is strike or lockout and this is more to be deplored because such a stoppage is due to a very trivial matter, perhaps the men are working half an hour longer than what their Union permits.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. causes
- B. thoughts
- C. things
- D. Types

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. difference
- B. discussion
- C. nature
- D. Problem

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. key
- B. clue
- C. answer
- D. Solution

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**

- A. material
- B. quality
- C. quantity
- D. Cloth

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. fewer
- B. more
- C. many
- D. a lot of

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- B) Expulsion of Mahua Moitra from the lower House.**
 The passage explicitly mentions that the Lok Sabha Ethics Committee recommended the expulsion of Trinamool Congress MP Mahua Moitra from the lower House. The other options, such as suspension, investigation without action, or a formal warning, are not mentioned in the passage.
- C) The decision is considered a partisan attempt to silence a government critic.**
 The passage conveys a critical perspective of the Ethics Committee's recommendation, portraying it as a partisan attempt to silence Mahua Moitra, who is a critic of the government. The other options, such as fair application of rules, non-partisan motives, or recognition as a standard procedure, contradict the critical tone and content of the passage.
- B) There is a perceived inconsistency in how the committee handles different cases involving MPs.**
 The passage suggests that the committee's actions are seen as selective and possibly biased. It contrasts the severe action taken against one MP with the lax response to another MP's serious misconduct, indicating perceived inconsistency. Therefore, option B is the correct inference as it aligns with the passage's indication of uneven handling of different cases.
- B) iv, ii, i, iii**
 The passage first mentions the call for the expulsion of an elected member (iv), followed by the suggestion that this action may be seen as intimidation (ii). It then discusses the committee's slow response to Ramesh Bidhuri's case (i), and finally, it raises concerns about a member abusing and threatening another member (iii).
- C) Political vendetta and its impact on democracy**
 The main theme of the passage is political vendetta and its impact on democracy. It discusses the Lok Sabha Ethics Committee's decision to recommend the expulsion of MP Mahua Moitra, portraying it as a partisan move and an assault on parliamentary democracy. The passage highlights concerns about the fairness of the process, the principle of natural justice, and the broader implications of such actions for democratic accountability.
- B) Cautionary**
 The tone in the given line is cautionary. This tone is evident from the way the passage advises those who wish to hold the government accountable, emphasizing the importance of maintaining impeccable conduct. The line suggests a warning or advice to be vigilant and careful in their actions, thereby embodying a cautionary tone.
- A) RSPQ**

R: Introduces the topic - the Indian economy's growth in the post-COVID-19 years. This seems like a starting sentence as it introduces the subject without referring to any prior information.

S: These sentences should follow R, as they provide specific details about the growth rates mentioned in R. The chronological order (FY2023 followed by FY2024) suggests S comes before P.

P: Similar to S, but for FY2024. This sentence logically follows S, as it continues the discussion of growth rates in chronological order.

Q: This sentence refers to the 'fastest-growing major economy' tagline and seems to elaborate on a previously mentioned idea. It likely follows sentences that discuss the growth rates, as it seems to explain or elaborate on the implications of these rates.

8. D) **BDAC**

B: The mention of "Cyclone Vardah" and "December 2016" provides a specific historical event and date, which is a common way to start a narrative.

D: It describes the immediate effect of Cyclone Vardah (mentioned in B) on the narrator and their friends. The phrase "As a 'severe cyclonic storm'" connects back to Cyclone Vardah, indicating the severity of the situation.

A: The use of "In the city" refers back to Chennai mentioned in B and the condition "without power and water" is a typical consequence of a severe cyclonic storm, thus linking it to D.

C: The use of "It was" refers back to the overall situation described in the preceding sentences, providing a conclusion to the narrative.

9. D) **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality, paltry, small, insufficient. **अल्प**

Antonym: **Generous** (adjective) – Showing a readiness to give more of something, abundant, ample, plentiful. **उदार**

- **Regional** (adjective) – Relating to a particular region, local, zonal. **प्रदेशिक**
- **Racial** (adjective) – Relating to race or the races of humankind. **नस्लीय**
- **Stupid** (adjective) – Lacking intelligence, senseless, unintelligent. **मूर्ख**

10. C) **Pompous** (adjective) – Self-important, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous, conceited. **घमंडी**

Synonym: **Supercilious** (adjective) – Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others, arrogant, haughty. **अभिमानी**

- **Conciliatory** (adjective) – Intended or likely to placate or pacify, appeasing, soothing, mollifying. **सांत्वना देनेवाला**
- **Benign** (adjective) – Gentle, kindly, friendly, gracious. **दयालु**
- **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Skilled in dealing with sensitive matters or people, tactful, subtle, delicate. **कूटनीतिज्ञ**

11. C) **C, A, D, B**

Rewards are given In accordance with hierarchical status And are not related to the economic value Of the services rendered

12. C) No other child in the class is as dull as she

13. C) **Commitment** (noun) – The state or quality of being dedicated to a cause or activity, pledge, promise. **प्रतिज्ञा**

Antonym: **Breach** (noun) – An act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct. **उल्लंघन**

- **Feeble** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength, especially as a result of age or illness.

कमज़ोर

- **Drape** (noun) – A curtain or piece of cloth fastened so that it hangs in a decorative way.

पर्दा

- **Hale** (adjective) – Strong and healthy. **स्वस्थ**

14. A) When the crunch comes (idiom) – At the moment of decision समय के संकट में.

15. C) Miss Glenn teaches us French.

16. B) '**would have been looked**' के बदले 'would have looked' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'looked' एक intransitive verb है, जिसका प्रयोग passive voice में नहीं होता।

- 'would have looked' will be used instead of 'would have been looked' because 'looked' is an intransitive verb, which is not used in passive voice.

17. D) '**a oldest member**' में त्रुटि है क्योंकि 'oldest' एक superlative degree है और इससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए, सही रूप 'the oldest member' होगा; जैसे— He is the best player in the team.

- There is an error in 'a oldest member' because 'oldest' is a superlative degree and it should be preceded by 'the'. So, the correct form should be 'the oldest member'; Like— He is the best player in the team.

18. C) **BCAD**

on the literature of the Third World, . however, are a common feature of the literary theory practiced not only in the Anglo-American academia but also in the Third-World countries

19. C) **Fundamental** (adjective) – Basic, primary, essential, principal. **मौलिक**

Antonym: **Least** (adjective) – Smallest in size, amount, degree. **न्यूनतम**

- **Impact** (noun) – The effect or influence of one thing on another, collision, force. **प्रभाव**

- **Neutral** (adjective) – Not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, impartial, unbiased. **उदासीन**

- **Link** (noun) – A relationship or connection between two things or events, bond, tie. **कड़ी**

20. A) 'bear' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, sentence जानवरों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके प्रियजनों की हानि को सहन करने की कठिनाई की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'bear' इस संदर्भ में 'सहन करना' का अर्थ होता है। इसलिए, "bear" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **bear'** should be used because in this context, the sentence is discussing the difficulty animals face in coping with the loss of their loved ones. 'bear' in this context means 'to endure' or 'to cope with'. Thus, "bear" would be the most appropriate choice.
21. A) 'Causes' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर बेरोजगारी के कारणों की चर्चा हो रही है। 'Causes' का अर्थ होता है कारण। जबकि 'Thoughts' का अर्थ है विचार, 'Things' का अर्थ है वस्तु, और 'Types' का अर्थ है प्रकार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Causes'** should be used because the passage is discussing the reasons for unemployment. Whereas, 'Thoughts' means ideas, 'Things' means objects, and 'Types' means categories, which don't fit in this context.
22. D) 'Problem' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में इसे बेरोजगारी के एक कारण के रूप में देखा जा रहा है जो एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाले युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होती है। 'Difference' का अर्थ होता है अंतर, 'Discussion' का अर्थ है चर्चा, और 'Nature' का अर्थ होता है प्रकृति या स्वभाव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Problem'** should be used because the context is referring to unemployment as a consequence of long-standing wars. 'Difference' means a variation or distinction, 'Discussion' means a talk or debate, and 'Nature' means the inherent or fundamental quality, none of which fit in this context.
23. D) 'Solution' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "solution" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या का समाधान। जबकि 'Key' का अर्थ होता है कुंजी या मुख्य तत्व, 'Clue' का अर्थ होता है संकेत, और 'Answer' का अर्थ है जवाब, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Solution'** should be used because it means a method or process for resolving a problem. Whereas, 'Key' implies a means of access or explanation, 'Clue' means a hint or indication, and 'Answer' implies a reply or response, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) 'Quantity' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब किसी कच्चे उत्पाद की मात्रा में घातक घटना होती है, जैसे कि सूजी, तो मिलों और कारखानों में कम हाथ चाहिए होते हैं। इसलिए, 'Quantity' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Material' का अर्थ होता है सामग्री, 'Quality' का अर्थ होता है गुणवत्ता, और 'Cloth' का अर्थ होता है कपड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Quantity'** should be used because when there's a notable reduction in the amount of any raw product, such as cotton, fewer hands are needed in the mills and factories. Hence, 'Quantity' fits the context. 'Material' means substance, 'Quality' implies the standard or level, and 'Cloth' means fabric, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **Fewer**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि मशीनों की आविष्कार से और अधिक काम होता है और कम हाथों की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए, 'fewer' यहाँ सही शब्द होता है जिससे कम लोगों की बात की जा सकती है। जबकि 'More', 'Many', और 'A lot of' यह सूचित करते हैं कि अधिक लोगों की जरूरत है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Fewer'** should be used because the passage mentions the invention of machinery doing more work, implying that less manual labor or fewer hands are needed. Whereas, 'More', 'Many', and 'A lot of' suggest the need for more people, which doesn't fit in this context