

Legislative decline: On government's actions and a disregard for deliberative democracy

Denial of legislative debate **further**s democratic **backsliding** in India.

Both the security breach in Parliament last week **featuring** a **theatrical** attempt by individuals to **highlight** an issue of public importance — unemployment — and the Union government's response have been deeply problematic. The government's **stymieing** of any debate over this issue in Parliament and the Chair's **recourse** to an **unprecedented** high number of suspensions of Opposition **legislators following** their demand for a statement in the Houses and a debate, **have** been **in line with** its disregard for deliberative democracy. As many as 78 Opposition Members of Parliament were suspended on Monday. Fourteen more were suspended earlier — 92 in total, and nearly matching the 94 suspensions overall since 2014 prior to this session. Unlike in the two Lok Sabhas (2004-14), when even **ruling party legislators**, including **rebels**, **were** suspended for **unruliness**, only Opposition members have been **subject** to suspension, which includes those for far less **severe** offences since 2014.

The **hallmark** of a functioning democracy **is** **deliberation**, wherein elected legislators debate and discuss issues of public **import** and seek solutions to issues that affect citizens. A **thorough** deliberation involves not just televised speeches from Parliament but also debates, the utilisation of parliamentary and standing committees to **delve into** the issue and for Bills and legislation to be discussed **threadbare** before **consideration**. Instead, **over the course of** recent parliamentary sessions during the National Democratic Alliance's tenure, there have been multiple attempts at **browbeating** the Opposition, getting Bills passed without adequate discussion, disallowing **amendments** on merit, and under-utilising standing and parliamentary committees while trying hard to **play to the gallery**. Legislative **business** and parliamentary work have been given **short shrift**, while **theatrics** by legislators in both the Treasury and Opposition benches, and **one-upmanship** through the use of suspensions, **have** dominated **proceedings**. It is no wonder that such actions have **compelled** global democracy reports by research institutions such as V-Dem Institute to **characterise** India's democracy as an "electoral **autocracy**". Worse, **the use** of the **draconian** Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to **indiscriminately** target **dissenters**, such as the protesters who threw **canisters** and raised slogans in Parliament last week, **has** also fallen into the recent pattern of a **deliberate** equation of **dissent** with terror. Again, this has led the U.S.-based Freedom House, that measures civil and political liberties, to declare India as "partially free". The recent **actions** by the government only **contribute** further to the backsliding of democracy in India, making these **developments** a matter of serious concern. **[Practice]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Disregard** (noun) – Neglect, ignore, overlook, discount, undervalue उपेक्षा
2. **Deliberative** (adjective) – Thoughtful, contemplative, reflective, pondering, meditative विचारशील
3. **Further** (verb) – Advance, promote, foster, develop, encourage बढ़ावा देना
4. **Backsliding** (noun) – Regression, retrogression, relapse, fallback, deterioration पतन
5. **Feature** (verb) – Showcase, highlight, present, spotlight, display प्रदर्शित करना
6. **Theatrical** (adjective) – Dramatic, exaggerated, stagey, showy, flamboyant नाटकीय
7. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, accentuate, foreground जोर देना
8. **Stymieing** (noun) – Obstruction, hindrance, impediment, barrier, blockage बाधा
9. **Recourse** (to) (noun) – Option, alternative, resort, possibility, solution सहारा लेना
10. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Unmatched, unparalleled, extraordinary, novel, unique अभूतपूर्व
11. **Legislator** (noun) – Lawmaker, representative, senator, congressman, parliamentarian विधायक
12. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, succeeding, post, in the wake of के बाद
13. **In line with** (phrase) – According to, in accordance with, consistent with, in agreement with, conforming to के अनुसार
14. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, dominant, controlling, prevailing, authoritative सत्तारूढ़
15. **Rebel** (noun) – Dissident, insurgent, mutineer, revolutionary, protester विद्रोही
16. **Unruliness** (noun) – Disorderliness, indiscipline, misbehavior, noncompliance, unruliness अनुशासनहीनता
17. (be) **Subject** (to) (adjective) – likely to experience something; से गुज़रना, भुगतना
18. **Severe** (adjective) – Harsh, extreme, acute, stringent, rigorous कठोर
19. **Hallmark** (noun) – Trademark, characteristic, attribute, feature, quality विशेषता
20. **Deliberation** (noun) – Consideration, thought, reflection, contemplation, discussion विचार-विमर्श
21. **Import** (noun) – Significance, meaning, implication, consequence, importance महत्व
22. **Thorough** (adjective) – Comprehensive, exhaustive, complete, detailed, meticulous व्यापक

23. **Delve into** (phrasal verb) – Investigate, explore, research, examine, probe गहरा अध्ययन करना
24. **Threadbare** (adjective) – thoroughly
25. **Consideration** (noun) – Thought, deliberation, reflection, contemplation, pondering विचार
26. **Over the course of** (phrase) – During, throughout, in the course of, amid, in the span of के दौरान
27. **Browbeat** (verb) – Intimidate, bully, coerce, pressure, badger धमकाना
28. **Amendment** (noun) – Modification, revision, alteration, change, adjustment संशोधन
29. **Play to the gallery** (phrase) – Seek to impress, show off, appeal to the crowd, attract attention, perform ostentatiously दर्शकों को प्रभावित करना
30. **Business** (noun) – An activity that someone is engaged in.
31. **Short shrift** (noun) – little or no attention or consideration
32. **Theatrics** (noun) – Dramatics, dramatic behavior, histrionics, melodramatics, showmanship नाटकीयता
33. **One-upmanship** (noun) – Outdoing, surpassing, outperforming, eclipsing, bettering एक-दूसरे पर बढ़त लेना
34. **Proceedings** (noun) – Actions, activities, operations, events, processes कार्यवाही
35. **Compel** (verb) – Force, oblige, coerce, pressurize, constrain मजबूर करना
36. **Characterise** (Verb) – Define, describe, mark, distinguish, typify वर्णन करना
37. **Autocracy** (noun) – Dictatorship, tyranny, despotism, absolutism, totalitarianism एकतंत्र
38. **Draconian** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, strict, tough, oppressive कठोर
39. **Indiscriminately** (adverb) – Randomly, unselectively, haphazardly, carelessly, non-selectively अंधाधुंध
40. **Dissenter** (noun) – Objector, protester, nonconformist, rebel, dissident असहमति व्यक्त करने वाला
41. **Canister** (noun) – Container, tin, jar, pot, box डिब्बा
42. **Deliberate** (adjective) – Intentional, calculated, conscious, purposeful, premeditated जानबूझकर
43. **Dissent** (noun) – Disagreement, opposition, nonconformity, objection, protest असहमति
44. **Development** (noun) – event, turn of events, occurrence, happening, circumstance घटनाक्रम

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Issue at Hand:** The editorial focuses on the decline in legislative debate in India, contributing to democratic backsliding.
2. **Recent Incident:** A security breach in Parliament involving individuals protesting about unemployment, and the government's response to it, highlights the problem.
3. **Government's Response:** The government avoided debate on the unemployment issue and instead chose to suspend Opposition legislators demanding debate.
4. **Unprecedented Suspensions:** A large number of Opposition Members of Parliament, totaling 92, were suspended, a significant increase from previous sessions.
5. **Selective Suspensions:** Since 2014, suspensions have disproportionately targeted Opposition members, unlike in previous Lok Sabhas where even ruling party members faced suspensions.
6. **Deliberation in Democracy:** The editorial emphasizes that deliberation, involving thorough debate and discussion by elected legislators, is crucial for a functioning democracy.
7. **Decline in Parliamentary Debate:** Recent parliamentary sessions have seen a decline in debate, with Bills being passed without adequate discussion and underutilization of parliamentary committees.
8. **Legislative Business vs. Theatrics:** The focus has shifted from serious parliamentary work to theatrics and one-upmanship, diminishing the quality of legislative proceedings.
9. **Global Perception:** This decline has led global democracy reports, like those by V-Dem Institute, to classify India as an "electoral autocracy."
10. **Use of Draconian Laws:** The government's use of laws like the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act against dissenters equates dissent with terrorism, contributing to democratic erosion.
11. **International Criticism:** Organizations like the U.S.-based Freedom House have downgraded India's status to "partially free" due to these practices.
12. **Impact on Democracy:** The government's actions are seen as contributing to the further decline of democracy in India.
13. **Concerns Over Freedom of Expression:** The equation of dissent with terror and the suppression of legislative debate raise concerns about freedom of expression.
14. **Future Implications:** These developments are worrying for the future of Indian democracy and its democratic institutions.
15. **Call for Change:** The editorial underscores the need for a return to true deliberative democracy, with proper legislative debate and respect for dissent.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?** [Editorial Page]
- A. Over 100 Opposition Members of Parliament were suspended during the current session.
 - B. The National Democratic Alliance government has encouraged extensive debate and amendment of bills in Parliament.
 - C. Since 2014, only Opposition members have been subject to suspension in the Lok Sabha.
 - D. The V-Dem Institute and Freedom House have praised India's democratic processes in their recent reports.
2. **According to the passage, what has been a recent trend in the Indian Parliament's handling of dissent?**
- A. Increasing utilization of parliamentary and standing committees for thorough discussion of issues.
 - B. Equating dissent with terrorism and using the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act against dissenters.
 - C. Encouraging open debates on all issues, including those raised by the Opposition.
 - D. Suspension of legislators from both the ruling and Opposition parties equally for unruliness.
3. **What tone does the passage predominantly exhibit regarding the current state of legislative affairs in India?**
- A. Optimistic and Hopeful
 - B. Neutral and Observational
 - C. Critical and Concerned
 - D. Indifferent and Unaffected
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
- A. The efficiency of the Indian Parliament
 - B. The evolution of legislative processes in India
 - C. The decline of deliberative democracy in India
 - D. The role of opposition parties in Indian politics
5. **What does the government's response to the security breach in Parliament suggest about its stance on legislative debate?**
- (i) The government is open to constructive criticism and values the input of the opposition in legislative matters.
 - (ii) The government's actions indicate a disregard for deliberative democracy by stifling debate and dissent.
 - (iii) The government prioritizes security and order in Parliament over the democratic process.
 - (iv) The government is actively promoting a participatory approach by encouraging open debates on public issues
- A. i and iii
 - B. ii and iv
 - C. Only ii
 - D. iii and iv

6. **How does the pattern of suspensions in Parliament since 2014 compare to the period of 2004-14, and what inference can be made about the government's approach to dissent?**
- (i) Suspensions have become more frequent and are primarily directed at Opposition members, suggesting a partisan approach to discipline.
 - (ii) Suspensions are less frequent but more severe, indicating a stricter parliamentary discipline system.
 - (iii) The government shows an equitable approach to discipline, with suspensions evenly distributed among all legislators.
 - (iv) Suspensions are a rare occurrence, used only in extreme cases of unruliness.
- A. Only i
 - B. i and ii
 - C. ii and iv
 - D. iii and iv
7. **Which of the following statements is INCORRECT based on the passage about the state of democracy in India?**
- A. A key feature of a functional democracy is the thorough deliberation of issues by elected legislators, including debates and utilization of committees.
 - B. Recent parliamentary sessions have seen a fair use of parliamentary and standing committees and open debates, ensuring thorough legislative deliberation.
 - C. Global democracy reports have labeled India as an “electoral autocracy” due to the nature of its legislative practices.
 - D. The use of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act has been criticized for equating dissent with terror, leading to India being declared “partially free” by the U.S.-based Freedom House.
8. **Which of the following words is a synonym for 'deliberation' as used in the context of the passage?**
- A. Negligence
 - B. Contemplation
 - C. Indifference
 - D. Hastiness
9. **Select the most appropriate active form of the given sentence.**
The movie was directed by the famous filmmaker and produced by the studio
- A. The famous filmmaker directed the movie and the studio produced it.
 - B. The movie was being directed by the famous filmmaker and produced by the studio.
 - C. The movie was directed and produced by the famous filmmaker and the studio.
 - D. The famous filmmaker and the studio collaborated to make the movie.
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Though Ravi is silent and reserved, he has got a finger in every pie.
- A. special interest in certain things
 - B. involved in many things
 - C. an opinion of his own

- D. a cold attitude toward everything
11. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**
He exhibitad his senseles behaviour at that conference
- A. exhibited; sanseless
B. exhibited; senseless
C. exibited; senseless
D. exhebitad; senseless
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
She became frantic as she lost her purse on the busy streets of the markets.
- A. Hectic
B. Composed
C. Audacious
D. Agitated
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
How do you think the internet has influenced how we utilise news and media?
- A. has managed the patterns we ingest
B. has revoked the way we interact
C. has maintained how we receive
D. has impacted the way we consume
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(P) and the challenges faced in its
(Q) the report discusses
(R) the state of renewable energy
(S) implementation along with potential solutions
- A. QSRP
B. QRPS
C. RQPS
D. PQRS
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Meenakshi called out for the neighbourhood to get support for her campaign
- A. called by the neighbourhood
B. called of the neighbourhood
C. called in the neighbourhood
D. called around the neighbourhood
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Indispensable
- A. Destructive
B. Imperative

- C. Drastic
- D. Invariable

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

Soothe

- A. Move
- B. Pacify
- C. Instigate
- D. Escalate

18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

After he let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party, it was no longer a secret.

- A. murmur in the ears
- B. reveal a confidential information
- C. show off to his friends
- D. take the gifts and brag

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

Fervour

- A. Apathy
- B. Hatred
- C. Enthusiasm
- D. Disgust

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

He tends to put off doing his work until the last minute, leaving important tasks unfinished and causing himself unnecessary stress.

- A. decline
- B. adjourn
- C. procrastinate
- D. Dwindle

Comprehension:

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

If there was such a thing as perfect food, eggs would be a _____ 1 _____. They are readily available, easy to cook, affordable and packed _____ 2 _____ protein. An egg is meant to be something that has all the right ingredients to grow an organism, so obviously, it is very nutrient-dense. Eating eggs alongside other food can _____ 3 _____ our bodies absorb more vitamins too. For example, one study found that adding an egg to a salad can increase how much vitamin E we get from the salad. But for decades, eating eggs has also been controversial due to their _____ 4 _____ cholesterol content—which some studies have linked to an increased risk of heart disease. Cholesterol, a yellowish fat produced in our liver and intestines, can be found in every one of our body's cells. We _____ 5 _____ think of it as 'bad'. But cholesterol is a crucial building block in our cell

membranes. It also is needed for the body to make vitamin D and the hormones testosterone and oestrogen.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**
 - A. contender
 - B. compete
 - C. contend
 - D. Quickly
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. for
 - B. with
 - C. on
 - D. At
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. interrogate
 - B. abate
 - C. questioned
 - D. Help
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. low
 - B. medium
 - C. ideal
 - D. High
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. normally
 - B. remotely
 - C. excitedly
 - D. intermittently

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **C) Since 2014, only Opposition members have been subject to suspension in the Lok Sabha.**

The passage states that "unlike in the two Lok Sabhas (2004-14), when even ruling party legislators, including rebels, were suspended for unruliness, only Opposition members have been subject to suspension" since 2014. This indicates that the trend of suspending only Opposition members is a recent development, making option C correct. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they exaggerate the numbers, misrepresent the government's approach to legislative debate, or incorrectly describe the assessments of India's democracy by V-Dem Institute and Freedom House.

2. **B) Equating dissent with terrorism and using the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act against dissenters.**

The passage explicitly mentions the trend of "a deliberate equation of dissent with terror" and the use of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act against protesters who raised slogans in Parliament. This aligns with option B, making it the correct answer. The other options are contradicted by the passage, which describes a decline in the utilization of committees (option A), a lack of encouragement for open debates (option C), and an unequal approach to suspensions (option D).

3. **C) Critical and Concerned**

The passage expresses a critical view of the government's actions and a clear concern for the state of deliberative democracy in India. Words and phrases like "disregard for deliberative democracy," "problematic," "stymieing of any debate," and "backsliding of democracy" indicate a tone that is critical and concerned about the current situation.

4. **C) The decline of deliberative democracy in India**

The passage mainly discusses the decline of deliberative democracy in India, as evidenced by the lack of legislative debate, the use of suspensions against opposition members, and the disregard for thorough deliberation in the parliamentary process.

5. **C) ii**

The passage highlights the government's lack of receptiveness to legislative debate, as evidenced by the suspension of Opposition Members of Parliament following their demand for a debate. This behavior indicates a disregard for deliberative democracy (ii), rather than an openness to criticism (i), a prioritization of security (iii), or a promotion of participatory debates (iv)

6. **A) i**

The passage indicates that suspensions have become more frequent and are almost exclusively targeting Opposition members since 2014. This contrasts with the 2004-14 period when even ruling party legislators were suspended, suggesting a more partisan approach to discipline (i). The other options (ii, iii, and iv) do not align with the passage.

7. **B) Recent parliamentary sessions have seen a fair use of parliamentary and standing committees and open debates, ensuring thorough legislative deliberation.**

The passage explicitly states that the recent actions in Parliament, particularly during the National Democratic Alliance's tenure, have involved browbeating the Opposition, passing Bills without adequate discussion, and under-utilizing committees. This contradicts option B, which incorrectly suggests that recent sessions have involved fair and thorough legislative deliberation. Statements A, C, and D accurately reflect the passage's content, highlighting concerns about the state of democracy in India, its classification as an "electoral autocracy" by global reports, and the criticism over the use of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

8. **B) Contemplation**

In the context of the passage, 'deliberation' refers to the careful consideration and discussion of issues. 'Contemplation' is a synonym as it also means the action of looking thoughtfully at something for a long time or thinking about something seriously and at length.

9. A) The famous filmmaker directed the movie and the studio produced it.

10. B) a finger in every pie (phrase) – involved in many things सभी कार्यों में शामिल होना
involved in many things. कई चीजों में शामिल.

11. B) The correct spelling of 'exhibitad' is 'exhibited' and 'senseles' is 'senseless'.

12. D) **Frantic** (adjective) – Desperate, wild, frenzied, panicked. उत्तेजित

Synonym: Agitated (adjective) – Disturbed, upset, shaken, perturbed. उत्तेजित

- **Hectic** (adjective) – Full of incessant or frantic activity, busy, frenzied. व्यस्त
- **Composed** (adjective) – Calm, collected, self-possessed, unflappable. संतुलित
- **Audacious** (adjective) – Bold, daring, fearless, intrepid. साहसी

13. D) **'has influenced'** के बदले 'has impacted the way we consume' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस विकल्प में इंटरनेट के प्रभाव को और समाचार और मीडिया को कैसे उपयोग किया जाता है, इस पर सही तरह से प्रकाश डाला गया है।

- 'has impacted the way we consume' will be used instead of 'has influenced' because this option correctly illuminates the influence of the internet on how we use news and media.

14. B) **QRPS**

The report discusses the state of renewable energy and the challenges faced in its implementation along with potential solutions

15. D) '**called out for the neighbourhood**' के बदले 'called around the neighbourhood' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही तरीका है जब किसी को अपने अभियान के लिए समर्थन जुटाने के लिए पड़ोसियों से सहायता मांगी जाती है। जैसे— Meenakshi called around the neighbourhood to get support for her campaign.

Call around (phrasal verb) – To telephone several people, usually to get or give some information

- 'called around the neighbourhood' will be used instead of 'called out for the neighbourhood' because it is the correct way to express when someone seeks support from neighbors for their campaign; Like— Meenakshi called around the neighbourhood to get support for her campaign.

16. B) **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, essential, crucial, vital. अत्यंत जरूरी

Synonym: Imperative (adjective) – Of vital importance, crucial, critical, essential. अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण

- **Destructive** (adjective) – Causing harm or damage, ruinous, devastating, damaging. विनाशक
- **Drastic** (adjective) – Likely to have a strong or far-reaching effect, radical, extreme. प्रचंड
- **Invariable** (adjective) – Never changing, constant, consistent, unvarying. अपरिवर्तनीय

17. B) **Soothe** (verb) – To calm or relieve, assuage, mollify, alleviate. शांत करना

Synonym: Pacify (verb) – To calm, appease, placate, or quell. शांत करना/ मनाना

- **Move** (verb) – To go in a specified direction or manner, change position, shift, transfer. चलना
- **Instigate** (verb) – To provoke, stir up, incite, or encourage. उकसाना
- **Escalate** (verb) – To increase or intensify, magnify, amplify. बढ़ाना

18. B) **let the cat out of the bag** (phrase) – reveal a confidential information गुप्त जानकारी को प्रकट कर देना

19. C) **Fervour** (noun) – Intense and passionate feeling, zeal, enthusiasm, ardor. जोश

Synonym: Enthusiasm (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. उत्साह

- **Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. उदासीनता
- **Hatred** (noun) – Intense dislike or ill will. घृणा

- **Disgust** (noun) – Strong revulsion or profound disapproval aroused by something unpleasant or offensive. घृणा/विरक्ति

20. C) 'put off' के बदले 'procrastinate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर वाक्य में किसी कार्य को टाल टाल देने की बात की गई है, जिसका सही शब्द 'procrastinate' है।

Adjourn (verb) – break off (a meeting, legal case, or game) with the intention of resuming it later स्थगित करना

- 'procrastinate' will be used instead of 'put off' because the sentence talks about delaying a task, and the correct word for that is 'procrastinate'.

21. A) **Contender**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "contender" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रतियोगिता या उपयुक्तता में एक प्रमुख प्रतिस्पर्धी। जबकि 'Compete' का अर्थ है प्रतिस्पर्धा में भाग लेना, 'Contend' का अर्थ है संघर्ष करना या विवाद करना, और 'Quickly' का अर्थ है तेजी से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Contender**' should be used because it means a main competitor in a competition or suitability. Whereas, 'Compete' means to take part in a competition, 'Contend' means to struggle or argue, and 'Quickly' means with speed, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) **With**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंडे प्रोटीन से "भरे होते हैं" इसलिए यहाँ "with protein" का अर्थ होता है कि अंडे प्रोटीन से भरपूर होते हैं। 'For' का अर्थ होता है 'के लिए', 'On' का अर्थ होता है 'पर' और 'At' का अर्थ होता है 'पर', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**With**' should be used because eggs are "filled with" protein. Hence, "with protein" means eggs are rich in protein. Whereas, 'For' means 'for', 'On' implies 'on', and 'At' signifies 'at', which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **Help**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "help" का अर्थ होता है मदद करना या सहायक होना। जबकि 'Interrogate' का अर्थ है पूछताछ करना, 'Abate' का अर्थ है कम करना या घटाना, और 'Questioned' का अर्थ है प्रश्न करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

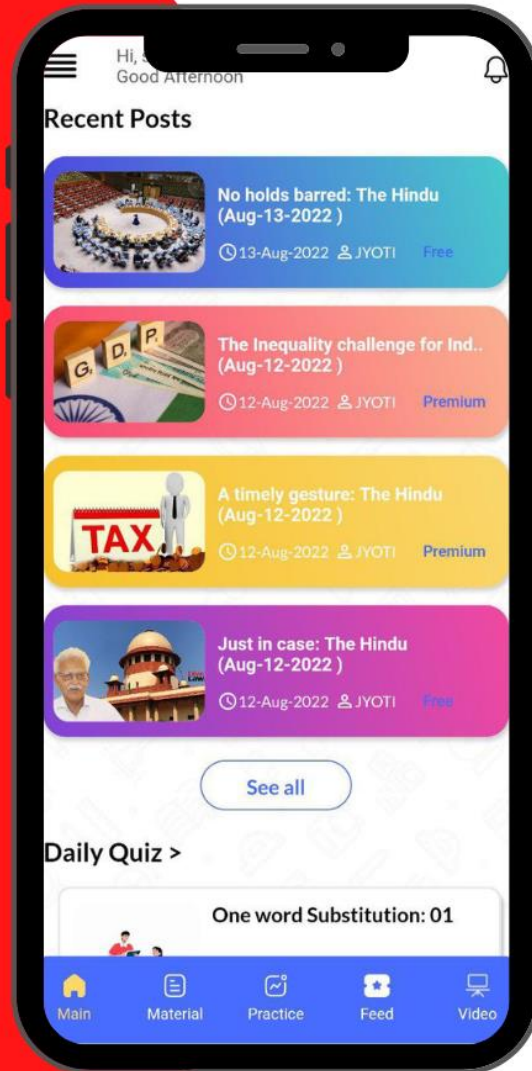
- '**Help**' should be used because it means to assist or aid. Whereas, 'Interrogate' means to question someone closely, 'Abate' means to reduce or lessen, and 'Questioned' implies asking or inquiring, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **High**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में जिक्र है कि अंडों में कोलेस्ट्रॉल की मात्रा से संबंधित विवाद है जिसे कुछ अध्ययनों ने हृदय रोग का कारण माना है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि कोलेस्ट्रॉल की मात्रा अधिक होती है। जबकि 'Low' का अर्थ है कम, 'Medium' का अर्थ है मध्यम, और 'Ideal' का अर्थ है आदर्श, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'High'** should be used because the passage refers to the controversy related to the cholesterol content in eggs, which some studies have associated with an increased risk of heart disease. This suggests the cholesterol level is elevated. Whereas, 'Low' means not much or lacking, 'Medium' implies in the middle or moderate, and 'Ideal' means perfect or most suitable, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **Normally'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "normally" का अर्थ होता है आम तौर पर या सामान्य रूप में। जबकि 'Remotely' का अर्थ है दूर से या संबंधित नहीं, 'Excitedly' का अर्थ है उत्साहित रूप में, और 'Intermittently' का अर्थ है समय-समय पर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Normally'** should be used because it means usually or in a typical manner. Whereas, 'Remotely' implies being distant or unrelated, 'Excitedly' means with enthusiasm, and 'Intermittently' implies occasionally or at intervals, which don't fit in this context.



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