

## Law of numbers: On the winter session and a low in India's parliamentary democracy

The government should not use its majority to **rush through legislation**

The 18-day winter **session** of Parliament that was **adjourned sine die** on December 21 **marked** a new low in India's parliamentary democracy as the **ruling** Bharatiya Janata Party refused to engage with the Opposition, **evaded executive accountability** and passed a **battery** of Bills with **far-reaching** consequences for the country while **a majority of** the Opposition members **remained suspended**. In the final count, **a total of 146 Members** of Parliament (MP) from the Opposition **bloc were** suspended — 46 of the Rajya Sabha, and 100 of the Lok Sabha, as they **clamoured** for a statement by Union Home Minister Amit Shah on a **breach** of security that involved protesters gaining entry into the chamber of the Lok Sabha on December 13. The **rift lingers**, as Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha Mallikarjun Kharge has written to Vice-President of India and Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar, **terming** the **suspension** of Opposition MP as “**predetermined** and **premeditated**” by the government. The **absence** of any **application** of mind **was evident**, Mr. Kharge has written, **recalling** that **an MP** who was not even present in the Lok Sabha, **was** among those suspended. The **Chairs** of both the Houses **could** not ensure smooth conduct of the session. **Attempts** made by Mr. Dhankhar and Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla **lacked** the **requisite imprimatur** of **impartiality**.

It was in the absence of a majority of the Opposition members that the government passed new laws that rewrite the criminal **code** of the country, regulation of telecommunication and the appointment of the Election Commission of India. The common feature of these laws is an **unprecedented** increase in the power of the executive, and it is not a **coincidence** that they were passed without a meaningful parliamentary debate that **took on board** conflicting views. The government refused even the Opposition demand for a statement on the security breach, in a show of **obstinacy** that **equates** numerical majority with logical and moral **infallibility**. The government has blamed the Opposition for bringing the suspensions upon itself, and this position has been **echoed** by the Speaker and the Chairman. The **case** of the **alleged mimicry** of Mr. Dhankhar by an Opposition MP **was** a distraction that was convenient for the ruling party. Mr. Dhankhar himself told the Rajya Sabha that the alleged mimicry was an insult to his community, a **dismaying correlation** to be made by anyone, **let alone** a legal **luminary** such as himself. It is another matter whether the Opposition should have invested so much time and effort in asking for a debate on the security breach by a few misguided youths. The **effect**, if not the objective, of it all **was** to **derail** parliamentary **functioning** and obtain a **free pass** for the executive.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Sine die** (phrase) – for a period of time with no fixed end अनिश्चित काल के लिए
- **Application** (noun) – Use, प्रयोग
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Rush through** (phrasal verb) – Expedite, hasten, accelerate, speed up, hurry जल्दी करना
2. **Legislation** (noun) – Law-making, enactment, statute, act, regulation कानून निर्माण
3. **Adjourn** (verb) – Postpone, suspend, delay, defer, put off स्थगित करना
4. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, dominant, controlling, prevailing, authoritative सत्तारूढ़
5. **Evade** (verb) – Avoid, escape, elude, dodge, shirk से बचना
6. **Executive** (adjective) – Managerial, directorial, administrative, supervisory, controlling कार्यकारी
7. **Accountability** (noun) – Responsibility, answerability, liability, obligation, duty जवाबदेही
8. **A battery of** (noun) – A series of, a collection of, a group of, a range of, an array of एक श्रृंखला
9. **Far-reaching** (adjective) – Extensive, broad, widespread, significant, profound व्यापक
10. **Suspended** (adjective) – Halted, paused, discontinued, stopped, interrupted निलंबित
11. **Bloc** (noun) – Coalition, alliance, group, union, faction गुट
12. **Clamour** (verb) – Shout, yell, scream, demand loudly, outcry शोर मचाना
13. **Breach** (noun) – Violation, infringement, breaking, contravention, transgression उल्लंघन
14. **Rift** (noun) – Split, division, break, schism, separation दरार
15. **Linger** (verb) – Remain, stay, persist, loiter, dawdle मंडराना, ठहरा रहना
16. **Term** (verb) – Designate, call, name, label, refer to नाम देना
17. **Suspension** (noun) – Postponement, delay, stoppage, interruption, halt निलंबन
18. **Predetermined** (adjective) – Prearranged, preplanned, preset, foreordained, predestined पूर्व निर्धारित
19. **Premeditated** (adjective) – Planned, intentional, deliberate, calculated, conscious पूर्वचिंतित
20. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, apparent, clear, manifest, plain स्पष्ट
21. **Recall** (verb) – Remember, recollect, reminisce, retrieve, bring to mind याद करना

22. **Requisite** (adjective) – Required, necessary, essential, needed, obligatory  
आवश्यक
23. **Imprimatur** (noun) – Approval, endorsement, sanction, authorization, consent अनुमति
24. **Impartiality** (noun) – Neutrality, fairness, objectivity, detachment, unbiasedness  
निष्पक्षता
25. **Code** (noun) – System, rules, regulations, guidelines, principles नियम संहिता
26. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Unmatched, novel, unique, unheard of, extraordinary  
अभूतपूर्व
27. **Coincidence** (noun) – Chance, accident, serendipity, fluke, happenstance संयोग
28. **Take on board** (phrase) – Consider, accept, acknowledge, incorporate, adopt स्वीकार करना
29. **Obstinacy** (noun) – Stubbornness, inflexibility, intransigence, rigidity, doggedness हठ
30. **Equate** (verb) – Compare, liken, parallel, associate, correlate बराबरी करना
31. **Infallibility** (noun) – Perfection, faultlessness, impeccability, flawlessness, perfection अचूकता
32. **Echo** (verb) – Repeat, reflect, resound, mimic, reiterate गूँजना
33. **Alleged** (adjective) – Claimed, asserted, supposed, purported, reported कथित
34. **Mimicry** (noun) – Imitation, impersonation, replication, simulation, copying नकल
35. **Dismaying** (adjective) – Alarming, troubling, disturbing, upsetting, disheartening निराशाजनक
36. **Correlation** (noun) – Association, connection, relation, link, affinity सहसंबंध
37. **Let alone** (phrase) – Not to mention, much less, to say nothing of, even less, not to speak of छोड़िए ये तो
38. **Luminary** (noun) – a person who inspires or influences others, especially one prominent in a particular sphere.  
प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति
39. **Derail** (verb) – Disrupt, throw off, deviate, hinder, obstruct बाधित करना
40. **Functioning** (noun) – Operation, working, performance, activity, action कार्यप्रणाली
41. **Free pass** (noun) – Exemption, privilege, immunity, license, carte blanche छूट

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Winter Session Marked a New Low:** The 18-day winter session of Parliament, ending on December 21, represented a decline in India's parliamentary democracy.
2. **BJP's Refusal to Engage:** The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) refused to engage with the Opposition, compromising the democratic process.
3. **Evading Accountability:** The government evaded executive accountability and bypassed detailed discussions on critical issues.
4. **Rushing Through Legislation:** Important Bills with far-reaching consequences were passed hurriedly without comprehensive debates.
5. **Suspension of Opposition MPs:** A total of 146 Opposition MPs were suspended (46 from the Rajya Sabha and 100 from the Lok Sabha), as they demanded a statement from the Union Home Minister on a security breach.
6. **Security Breach Incident:** The demand was related to a security breach involving protesters entering the Lok Sabha chamber.
7. **Continued Rift with the Opposition:** The suspension of MPs led to a prolonged rift, with the Leader of Opposition accusing the government of predetermined actions.
8. **Questionable Suspension Decisions:** There were allegations of lack of proper assessment in suspending MPs, including one who wasn't present during the incident.
9. **Ineffectiveness of Parliamentary Chairs:** The Chairs of both Houses failed to ensure smooth conduct of the session, and their attempts lacked perceived impartiality.
10. **Passing of New Laws:** Laws related to criminal code revisions, telecommunication regulation, and Election Commission appointments were passed in the absence of most Opposition members.
11. **Increase in Executive Power:** These new laws significantly increased executive power, passed without accommodating different viewpoints.
12. **Government's Refusal to Discuss Security Breach:** The government's refusal to address the Opposition's demand for a statement on the security breach was seen as obstinate.
13. **Opposition Blamed for Suspensions:** The government and parliamentary leaders blamed the Opposition for the suspensions.
14. **Distraction of Alleged Mimicry Incident:** An incident involving the alleged mimicry of the Vice-President by an Opposition MP was used as a diversion by the ruling party.
15. **Impact on Parliamentary Functioning:** The focus on the security breach and subsequent actions led to disruptions in parliamentary operations, allowing the executive to bypass normal procedures.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what was the impact of the government's use of its majority in passing new laws?** [Editorial page]
  - A. It facilitated a meaningful parliamentary debate that took on board conflicting views.
  - B. It led to an unprecedented increase in the power of the executive, with laws passed without meaningful debate.
  - C. It resulted in a significant decrease in the government's executive power.
  - D. The government's majority had no impact on the passing of new laws
2. **According to the passage, what was the government's stance on the demand for a statement on the security breach?**
  - A. They agreed to the demand but blamed the opposition for the breach.
  - B. They refused the demand and equated numerical majority with moral infallibility.
  - C. They accepted the demand as a critical issue that needed addressing.
  - D. They delegated the matter to the Speaker and the Chairman for an impartial decision.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Critical
  - D. Enthusiastic
4. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the winter session of India's Parliament EXCEPT that:**
  - A. The session witnessed the suspension of a total of 146 Opposition Members of Parliament.
  - B. The session was adjourned sine die on December 21 without addressing major legislative issues.
  - C. New laws were passed without meaningful parliamentary debate and an increase in executive power.
  - D. The Opposition's demands for a debate on the security breach were met with approval by the government.
5. **Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author's position on the conduct of the winter session of India's Parliament?**
  - A. The government effectively used its majority to streamline the legislative process and enhance the efficiency of Parliament.
  - B. The Opposition played a crucial role in ensuring democratic processes and preventing the abuse of executive power.
  - C. The session marked a decline in parliamentary democracy due to the government's disregard for opposition and debate.
  - D. The suspension of Opposition MPs was a justified measure to maintain decorum and order in the Parliament.
6. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**

This boy / is cleverest / of all / in the class.

  - A. in the class

- B. This boy  
C. is cleverest  
D. of all
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Dominate  
A. Protect  
B. Cover  
C. Open  
D. Liberate
8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
A. featuring the fool, or jester, who represented the weaknesses,  
B. fool's literature is the allegorical satires  
C. popular throughout Europe from the 15th to the 17th century,  
D. vices, and grotesqueries of contemporary society  
A. BCAD  
B. DABC  
C. CABD  
D. ACDB
9. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.  
Free time; time at one's own disposal  
A. Leisure  
B. Legible  
C. Lethal  
D. Legion
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
Despite facing numerous obstacles and setbacks, the determined entrepreneur refused to give up on her dream of creating a successful startup that would transform the sector.  
A. that will improvise the sector  
B. that shall redesign the industry  
C. that could socialise the sector  
D. that would revolutionise the industry
11. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Fraudulent  
A. Genuine  
B. Counterfeit  
C. Unimaginative  
D. Dissimilar
12. Select the appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word to fill in the blank.  
We should try to pacify the situation and not \_\_\_\_\_ it further.  
A. mitigate

- B. standardise  
C. illustrate  
D. Aggravate
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given underline word.  
We sell magazines, groceries and sundry articles.  
A. Diverse  
B. careless  
C. Scanty  
D. Profuse
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
The entrance of the museum was opened by the official.  
A. The official opened the entrance of the museum.  
B. The official had opened the entrance of the museum.  
C. The official open the entrance of the museum.  
D. The officials opening the entrance of the museum.
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Cry for the moon  
A. To start performing better  
B. To have patience  
C. To desire the unattainable  
D. To be extremely happy
16. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Employees were lay of from work due to the recession.  
A. laid off  
B. laid of  
C. lay off  
D. layed off
17. **Identify the error in the use of preposition in the given sentence and select the correct option.**  
Her family lost their way on Daman.  
A. over  
B. in  
C. upon  
D. Of
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Amal brightened of when they said he could go with them.  
A. brightened in when they  
B. brightened on when they  
C. brightened upon when they  
D. brightened up when they

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

Instead of taking the time to do the job properly, they decided to cut corners and save time by using cheap materials.

- A. avoid someone or something intentionally
  - B. physically cut a corner off of something
  - C. take a shortcut for easy way out in order to save efforts
  - D. break a promise or commitment
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

Henny Penny is a story that is passed down from generation to generation through spoken word.

- A. folktale
- B. fable
- C. epic
- D. Parable

**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.**

Five centuries after Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa (1503–19), the portrait hangs behind bulletproof glass (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the Louvre Museum and draws thousands of jostling spectators each day. It is the most famous painting in the world, and yet, when viewers manage to see the artwork up close, they are likely to be (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by the small subdued portrait of an ordinary woman. She’s dressed modestly in a translucent veil, dark robes, and no jewellery. Much has been said about her smile and gaze, but viewers still might wonder what all the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is about. Along with the mysteries of the sitter’s identity and her (4)\_\_\_\_\_ look, the reason for the work’s popularity is one of its many conundrums. Although many theories have attempted to pinpoint one reason for the art piece’s celebrity, the most compelling arguments insist that there is no one explanation. The Mona Lisa’s fame is the result of many chance circumstances combined with the painting’s (5)\_\_\_\_\_ appeal.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. within
  - B. beside
  - C. toward
  - D. Outside
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. composed
  - B. unfazed
  - C. baffled
  - D. Fine
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. fuss

- B. unease
- C. cavil
- D. Censure

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

- A. dark
- B. occult
- C. enigmatic
- D. Murky

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

- A. inherent
- B. focal
- C. limited
- D. logical

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. **B) It led to an unprecedented increase in the power of the executive, with laws passed without meaningful debate.**

The passage criticizes the government for using its majority to pass new laws without a meaningful parliamentary debate. It specifically states, "The common feature of these laws is an unprecedented increase in the power of the executive, and it is not a coincidence that they were passed without a meaningful parliamentary debate that took on board conflicting views." This indicates that the government's approach led to an increase in executive power without properly considering diverse viewpoints, which aligns with option B.

2. **B) They refused the demand and equated numerical majority with moral infallibility.**

The passage indicates that the government refused the opposition's demand for a statement on the security breach. It also suggests that the government's refusal stemmed from a belief that its numerical majority in Parliament equated to logical and moral infallibility, as stated in the line: "a show of obstinacy that equates numerical majority with logical and moral infallibility." This indicates a dismissive attitude towards the opposition's demands and concerns.

3. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. This can be inferred from the language used to describe the actions of the ruling party and the state of parliamentary democracy in India. The passage highlights issues such as the refusal to engage with the opposition, evading executive accountability, passing bills without meaningful debate, and the increase in executive power. Such descriptions point to a tone of criticism towards the current parliamentary proceedings.

4. **D) The Opposition's demands for a debate on the security breach were met with approval by the government.**

The passage clearly states that the government refused the Opposition's demand for a statement on the security breach, indicating a lack of engagement and debate on this issue. Therefore, option D is not true about the winter session of Parliament, as per the passage.

5. **C) The session marked a decline in parliamentary democracy due to the government's disregard for opposition and debate.**

The author describes the session as a "new low in India's parliamentary democracy" and criticizes the government for not engaging with the Opposition, evading accountability, and passing bills without meaningful debate. This aligns with option C, which emphasizes the decline in parliamentary democracy due to the government's actions. Options A, B, and D are contrary to the author's critical viewpoint on the government's conduct during the session.

6. C) The error in the given sentence is in the part "is cleverest". When comparing within a group using superlative degree, the correct form is "the cleverest". Therefore, it should be "This boy is the cleverest of all in the class."

7. D) **Dominate** (verb) – To rule over, control, have a commanding position, or exert strong influence. शासन करना

Antonym: **Liberate** (verb) – To set free, release from control or bondage, emancipate. मुक्ति देना

- **Protect** (verb) – To guard, defend, or shield from harm or damage. सुरक्षित करना
- **Cover** (verb) – To place something over or upon, as for protection, concealment, or warmth. ढांकना
- **Open** (verb) – To move from a closed to an open position, uncover, reveal. खोलना

8. A) **BCAD**

Fool's literature is the allegorical satires popular throughout Europe from the 15th to the 17th century, featuring the fool, or jester, who represented the weaknesses, vices, and grotesqueries of contemporary society

9. A) **Leisure** (noun) – Free time; time when one is not working or occupied; free time at one's own disposal. अवकाश

- **Legible** (adjective) – clear enough to read; handwriting or print that can be read easily. स्पष्ट
- **Lethal** (adjective) – sufficient to cause death; deadly. घातक
- **Legion** (noun) – a large number of people or things; a unit of the Roman army. सेना, अनेक

10. D) **would transform**' के बदले 'would revolutionise the industry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'revolutionise' शब्द 'transform' के समान अर्थ को प्रकट करता है और 'industry' का प्रयोग 'sector' की जगह किया गया है; जैसे— He wanted a device that would revolutionise the communication industry.

- 'would revolutionise the industry' will be used instead of 'would transform the sector' because the word 'revolutionise' conveys a similar meaning to 'transform' and 'industry' is used in place of 'sector'; Like— He wanted a device that would revolutionise the communication industry.

11. B) **Fraudulent** (adjective) – Deceptive, deceitful, underhanded, dishonest. धोखाधड़ी

Synonym: **Counterfeit** (adjective) – Fake, forged, imitation, feigned. नकली

- **Genuine** (adjective) – Authentic, real, true, original. असली
- **Unimaginative** (adjective) – Lacking creativity or originality; dull. अकल्पनशील
- **Dissimilar** (adjective) – Different, unlike, not similar. असमान

12. D) **Pacify** (verb) – quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of. शांत करना

**Antonym: Aggravate** (verb) – Make a problem, injury, or offense worse or more serious. बढ़ाना

- **Standardise** (verb) – Make consistent or uniform, bring to a standard form or design. मानकीकरण
- **Illustrate** (verb) – To explain or make clear using examples, charts, or pictures. चित्रित करना

13. C) **Sundry** (adjective) – Various, miscellaneous, assorted, diverse. विविध

**Antonym: Scanty** (adjective) – Insufficient, sparse, meager. अल्प

- **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, miscellaneous, different, assorted. विविध
- **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought, negligent, heedless. लापरवाह
- **Profuse** (adjective) – Abundant, lavish, copious, plentiful. प्रचुर

14. A) The official opened the entrance of the museum

15. C) **Cry for the moon** (idiom) – To desire the unattainable अगम्य की इच्छा करना

16. A) 'lay off' के बदले 'laid off' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'laid off' सही phrase है जो इस संदर्भ में कर्मचारियों को काम से बाहर कर दिया जाने को सूचित करता है।

- 'laid off' will be used instead of 'lay off' because 'laid off' is the correct phrase indicating employees being let go from work in this context.

17. C) 'on Daman' के बदले 'in Daman' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी स्थल पर बारे में बात करते हैं तो 'in' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— They live in New York.

- 'in Daman' will be used instead of 'on Daman' because when we refer to a location, we use 'in'; Like— They live in New York.

18. D) **brightened of** के बदले 'brightened up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस context में सही preposition 'up' है। 'Brightened up' का मतलब है किसी खबर या घटना को सुनकर खुश हो जाना; जैसे— He brightened up when he heard the good news.

- 'brightened up' will be used instead of 'brightened of' because in this context the correct preposition is 'up'. 'Brightened up' means to become happy or lively upon hearing some news or event; Like— He brightened up when he heard the good news.

19. C) 'cut corners' के बदले 'take a shortcut for easy way out in order to save efforts' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'cut corners' का अर्थ होता है अधिक प्रयास से बचने के लिए एक संक्षिप्त रास्ता लेना।

- 'take a shortcut for easy way out in order to save efforts' will be used instead of 'cut corners' because the meaning of 'cut corners' is to take a shortcut to avoid extra effort.

20. A) **Folktale** (noun) – a traditional story passed down orally from one generation to another.

#### लोककथा

- **Fable** (noun) – a short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral.

#### नैतिक कथा

- **Epic** (noun) – a long poem, typically derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures. **महाकाव्य**

- **Parable** (noun) – a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson. **धार्मिक कथा**

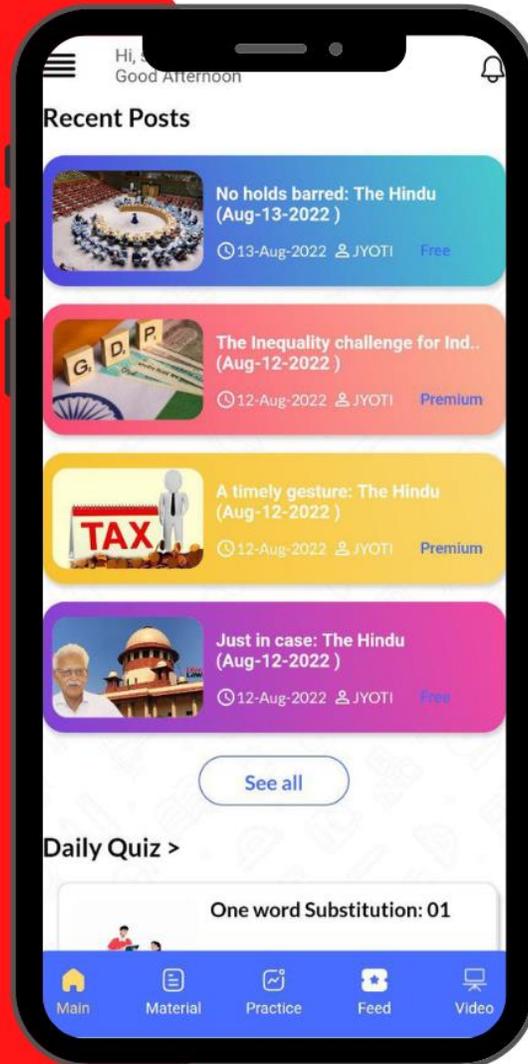
21. A) **Within** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "within" का अर्थ होता है के अंदर। Mona Lisa गोली प्रतिरोधी ग्लास के अंदर Louvre Museum में टाँगी हुई है। जबकि 'Beside' का अर्थ है किसी के बगल में, 'Toward' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में, और 'Outside' का अर्थ है बाहर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Within** should be used because it means inside of something. The Mona Lisa is hung inside of bulletproof glass at the Louvre Museum. Whereas, 'Beside' means next to, 'Toward' means in the direction of, and 'Outside' means not within or on the outside of something, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) **Baffled** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "baffled" का अर्थ होता है अच्छादित हो जाना या समझ में नहीं आना। पाठ में उल्लेख है कि जब दर्शक आर्टवर्क को निकट से देखते हैं, तो उन्हें सम्भावना है कि वे इस साधारण महिला की छोटी और मंद चित्रकृति से अच्छादित हो सकते हैं। जबकि 'Composed' का अर्थ है संयमित, 'Unfazed' का अर्थ है अप्रभावित रहना, और 'Fine' का अर्थ है अच्छा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Baffled** should be used because it means to be perplexed or confused. The passage suggests that when viewers manage to see the artwork up close, they might be surprised or puzzled by the understated portrayal of a regular woman. On the other hand, 'Composed' means calm, 'Unfazed' means undisturbed or unaffected, and 'Fine' simply means good or okay, which do not fit in this context.

23. A) '**Fuss**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "fuss" का अर्थ होता है अधिक चर्चा या अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की स्थिति। जबकि 'Unease' का अर्थ है असहजता, 'Cavil' का अर्थ है तुच्छ आलोचना करना, और 'Censure' का अर्थ है आलोचना या निन्दा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Fuss**' should be used because it refers to excessive attention or talk about something. Whereas, 'Unease' means discomfort, 'Cavil' means to make petty objections, and 'Censure' means criticism or disapproval, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) '**enigmatic**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enigmatic" का अर्थ होता है रहस्यमय या गहरा, जिसका अर्थ नहीं समझ में आता। जबकि 'dark' का अर्थ होता है अंधेरा या काला, 'occult' का अर्थ है अदृश्य या अतींद्रिय, और 'Murky' का अर्थ है धुंधला या अस्पष्ट, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**enigmatic**' should be used because it means mysterious or puzzling. Whereas, 'dark' means lacking light or brightness, 'occult' implies hidden or supernatural, and 'Murky' means not clear or cloudy, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) '**Inherent**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "inherent" का अर्थ होता है स्वाभाविक या मौलिक गुण। यहाँ दर्शाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि मोना लिज़ा की प्रसिद्धि उस चित्र के स्वाभाविक आकर्षण के कारण है। जबकि 'Focal' का अर्थ होता है केंद्रीय या मुख्य, 'Limited' का अर्थ है सीमित, और 'Logical' का अर्थ है तार्किक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Inherent**' should be used because it means innate or fundamental quality. Here, it's trying to convey that the popularity of Mona Lisa is due to the painting's inherent attraction. Whereas, 'Focal' means central or primary, 'Limited' means confined or restricted, and 'Logical' means rational, which don't fit in this context.



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