

## Limit and excess: On the Patna High Court judgment and enhanced reservation

Creamy layer should be **kept out**, but the **ceiling** on quota is **artificial**

The Patna High Court **judgment striking down** enhanced reservation for various communities in employment and education **marks** yet another **instance** of the strict application of the 50% ceiling on total reservations by the judiciary. The **verdict** has **invalidated** the Nitish Kumar **regime's** decision of last year to **amend** its quota law to raise Backward Classes (BC) reservation from 12% to 18%, that of Extremely Backward Communities (EBC) from 18% to 25%, and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 16% to 20% and 1% to 2%, respectively. This took the total reservation level to 65%. Applying judicial **precedents** that have now **crystallised** into a legal **bar** on reservations exceeding 50%, the court has **inflicted** a huge **blow** to the Bihar government's plan to utilise its Caste Survey findings to expand its **affirmative** action programme. The government may have **erred in** its policy approach — **armed** with caste-wise population numbers — when its **preamble** to the amending law said it aimed to achieve “**proportionate** equality”. The court agreed with the **petitioners** challenging the increased quotas on a key point: that adequate representation does not mean ‘proportionate representation’, as clarified in the famous nine-judge verdict in Indra Sawhney (1992). If any **attempt** to raise the quota level **earmarked** for any section to be in proportion to the State's population **results in** the total reservation percentage exceeding the permissible limit, it is **liable** to be unconstitutional.

However, it is **unfortunate** that the court was so **zealous** about the reservation ceiling, that it rejected the State's argument on the existence of special circumstances. Indra Sawhney did allow the quota ceiling to be exceeded in “extraordinary situations”. It suggested that **the population** living in **remote** or **far-flung** areas **may** require to be treated in a different way. The court seems to have taken that geographical **remoteness** is the only special situation to justify an enhanced quota and denied the benefit to Bihar. It is difficult to believe that **a State** which is backward in most **parameters** of human and social development **should** be denied the use of its **executive** and **legislative** power to expand its social justice programme. The court surely saw **merit** in the argument that there was no **in-depth** study before enhanced reservation was implemented. This raises the question whether the survey was **indeed** quite **exhaustive** when it gave a caste-wise break-up of the population and their economic conditions. While there may be a case for **pruning** the BC or EBC list based on the progress made over the last few **decades**, it might not be just to **stymie** every attempt to enhance the numerical representation of historically **deprived** sections **on the ground that** it exceeds the quota ceiling.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’. **[Practice Exercise]**
- **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, signal, point to इंगित करना
- **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Cause, bring about, give rise to, be the occasion of परिणाम होना

## Vocabulary

1. **Enhanced** (adjective) – Improved, increased, augmented, elevated, boosted  
बढ़ा हुआ
2. **Keep out** (phrasal verb) – Exclude, prevent from entering, shut out, bar, block बाहर रखना
3. **Ceiling** (noun) – Limit, maximum, cap, upper limit, restriction उच्चतम सीमा
4. **Artificial** (adjective) – Unnatural, synthetic, man-made, fabricated, contrived कृत्रिम
5. **Strike down** (phrasal verb) – Invalidate, annul, void, nullify, abolish रद्द करना
6. **Instance** (noun) – Example, case, occurrence, illustration, event उदाहरण
7. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, finding, conclusion निर्णय
8. **Invalidate** (verb) – Nullify, void, cancel, annul, discredit अमान्य करना
9. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authority, rule, leadership शासन
10. **Amend** (verb) – Modify, revise, alter, change, improve संशोधित करना
11. **Precedent** (noun) – Previous case, example, standard, model, template मिसाल
12. **Crystallise** (into) (verb) – Form into, take shape, solidify, coalesce, materialize स्पष्ट होना
13. **Bar** (noun) – Prohibition, restriction, ban, exclusion, constraint रोक
14. **Inflict** (verb) – Impose, cause, administer, deliver, enforce देना
15. **Blow** (noun) – Setback, defeat, disappointment, shock, hit झटका
16. **Affirmative** (adjective) – Positive, supportive, confirming, agreeing, approving सकारात्मक
17. **Err in** (phrasal verb) – Make a mistake, be wrong, blunder, miscalculate, misjudge गलती करना
18. **Armed** (with) (adjective) – Equipped, provided, supplied, furnished, prepared सुसज्जित
19. **Preamble** (noun) – Introduction, preface, foreword, prologue, opening प्रस्तावना
20. **Proportionate** (adjective) – Corresponding, commensurate, balanced, equivalent, relative आनुपातिक
21. **Petitioner** (noun) – Applicant, claimant, plaintiff, suitor, litigant याचिकाकर्ता
22. **Earmark** (verb) – Allocate, designate, set aside, reserve, assign पृथक रखना

23. **Liabie** (adjective) – Responsible, accountable, answerable, obligated, susceptible उत्तरदायी  
control, legislative governance विधायी शक्ति
24. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – Regrettable, lamentable, sad, distressing, unlucky दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
25. **Zealous** (adjective) – Enthusiastic, fervent, passionate, ardent, dedicated उत्साही
26. **Remote** (adjective) – Distant, faraway, isolated, secluded, outlying दूरस्थ
27. **Far-flung** (adjective) – Widespread, extensive, broad, scattered, expansive दूर-दराज
28. **Remoteness** (noun) – Isolation, distance, separation, detachment, seclusion दूरस्थता
29. **Parameter** (noun) – Criterion, standard, guideline, specification, boundary मापदंड
30. **Executive power** (noun) – Administrative authority, governing power, management authority, ruling power कार्यकारी शक्ति
31. **Legislative power** (noun) – Law-making authority, legislative authority, legislative
32. **Merit** (noun) – Worth, value, quality, excellence, advantage योग्यता
33. **In-depth** (adjective) – Thorough, comprehensive, detailed, exhaustive, extensive गहन
34. **Indeed** (adverb) – Certainly, actually, really, truly, in fact वास्तव में
35. **Exhaustive** (adjective) – Comprehensive, thorough, complete, detailed, all-inclusive विस्तृत
36. **Prune** (verb) – Trim, cut back, reduce, simplify, streamline कम करना
37. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
38. **Stymie** (verb) – Hinder, obstruct, impede, thwart, block बाधा डालना
39. **Deprive** (of) (verb) – Deny, strip, dispossess, rob, bereave वंचित करना
40. **On the ground that** (phrase) – Because, for the reason that, due to the fact that, on account of, since इस आधार पर कि

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Patna High Court Verdict:** Struck down enhanced reservation for various communities in employment and education.
2. **Quota Amendment:** Nitish Kumar regime had amended quota law to increase reservation percentages for BC, EBC, SC, and ST communities.
3. **Reservation Increase:** BC reservation was raised from 12% to 18%, EBC from 18% to 25%, SC from 16% to 20%, and ST from 1% to 2%.
4. **Total Reservation:** The total reservation level reached 65%, exceeding the judicially mandated 50% ceiling.
5. **Legal Precedents:** The court applied judicial precedents, including the 50% ceiling on reservations, to invalidate the enhanced quotas.
6. **Caste Survey:** The Bihar government used caste-wise population numbers from its survey to justify the expanded quotas.
7. **Proportionate Equality:** The government's aim for "proportionate equality" was deemed inconsistent with judicial precedents.
8. **Adequate Representation:** The court agreed that adequate representation does not equate to proportionate representation.
9. **Unconstitutionality:** Any attempt to exceed the 50% reservation limit is considered unconstitutional.
10. **Special Circumstances:** Indra Sawhney judgment allows exceeding the quota ceiling only in extraordinary situations.
11. **Geographical Remoteness:** The court interpreted that only geographical remoteness could justify exceeding the quota ceiling.
12. **Bihar's Development:** The court denied Bihar's argument that its backwardness in human and social development warranted enhanced quotas.
13. **In-depth Study:** The court noted the lack of an in-depth study before implementing the enhanced reservations.
14. **Exhaustive Survey:** Questions were raised about the exhaustiveness of the caste survey regarding population and economic conditions.
15. **Pruning BC/EBC List:** There may be a need to revise the BC or EBC list based on progress, but the attempt to enhance representation should not be entirely stymied due to the quota ceiling.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What was the key legal principle cited by the Patna High Court in striking down the enhanced reservation in Bihar?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. The principle of proportionate equality
  - B. The principle of absolute equality
  - C. The principle of adequate representation
  - D. The principle of natural justice
2. **What was the consequence of the Patna High Court's judgment regarding the reservation percentages in Bihar?**
  - A. Reservation percentages were upheld as they did not exceed 50%
  - B. Reservation percentages were reduced to previous levels due to exceeding the 50% ceiling
  - C. Reservation percentages were increased as requested by the government
  - D. Reservation percentages were unchanged but reviewed for future adjustments
3. **According to the passage, what is the primary reason the Patna High Court did not allow an enhanced reservation for Bihar?**
  - A. Lack of economic growth in the state
  - B. Insufficient geographical remoteness of the state
  - C. The state's inability to present an in-depth study supporting the reservation
  - D. Excessive population growth in the state
4. **What did the Indra Sawhney judgment specify regarding exceeding the reservation ceiling?**
  - A. It could be exceeded in extraordinary situations, such as geographical remoteness
  - B. It could be exceeded only with a detailed economic report
  - C. It strictly prohibited exceeding the quota under any circumstances
  - D. It allowed exceeding quotas only for educational advancements
5. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the recent judgment by the Patna High Court regarding enhanced reservation EXCEPT that:**
  - A. The court emphasized that adequate representation does not equate to proportionate representation based on population.
  - B. The court dismissed the argument for special circumstances that might justify exceeding the reservation limit.
  - C. The judgment adhered to the legal standard that reservations should not exceed a 50% ceiling.
  - D. The High Court approved the Bihar government's policy to use caste-based data to expand quotas for Backward Classes and Extremely Backward Communities.
6. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**

The enchanteng scenary of the beautiful lake was mesmerising.

  - A. enchanting; scenery
  - B. encanting; scenery
  - C. enchenting; seenary
  - D. enchantine; senery

7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The matches are being shown live on Sports TV.

- A. Sports TV is showing the matches live.
- B. Sports TV may be showing the matches live.
- C. Sports TV will be showing the matches live.
- D. Sports TV can be showing the matches live.

8. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. we need to understand where we are and,
- B. that will require significant investment
- C. where we are headed, and
- D. in our data and information infrastructure
- E. to stay ahead of these crises

- A. EACBD
- B. CEDAB
- C. BACDE
- D. BAEDC

9. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**

Kindly accept my \_\_\_\_\_ on your new haircut. It \_\_\_\_\_ your personality.

- A. compliment; complaints
- B. compliment; complements
- C. compliment; compliments
- D. complement; complements

10. **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. embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself
- B. the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with
- C. his clever plans but sometimes causing
- D. Loki was represented as the companion of

- A. D, B, C, A
- B. C, D, A, B
- C. B, D, C, A
- D. A, B, D, C

11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.

Since she had never travelled abroad, she was both \_\_\_\_\_ (CALM) and nervous for her upcoming trip.

- A. Hyped
- B. Apathetic
- C. Excited
- D. Hopeful

12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the given sentence.

The guest was heckled by the spectators.

- A. Calmed
- B. Aided
- C. Taunted
- D. Helped

13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The vehicle which carries dead bodies

- A. Coffin
- B. Hearse
- C. Ambulance
- D. Corpse

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

The principal posted all the staff rules in black and white.

- A. on chart
- B. on board
- C. in writing
- D. in coloured print

15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

**Support**

- A. Oppose
- B. Stay
- C. Bear
- D. Stand

16. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.

The new electric car costs an arm and a leg.

- A. Needs physical strength to drive
- B. Is very expensive
- C. Is very cheap
- D. Has no gears

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

She can draw very well and just as creative.

- A. as creativer
- B. as creatively
- C. creative than
- D. Creative

18. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the following statement.

It's better to get less than what you want than get nothing.

- A. Half a loaf is better than none.
- B. Waste not, want not.

- C. Where there is smoke, there is fire.  
D. A storm in a teacup
19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in superlative degree of comparison.**  
It looks like our bad fears are coming true.
- A. No change required  
B. The worse fears are coming back it seems so.  
C. It looks like our worst fears are coming true.  
D. The fears with bad thoughts come back.
20. **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. Written in unadorned Sanskrit prose  
B. One of the world's earliest books  
C. Devoted to statecraft,  
D. The Arthashastra is
- A. D, B, C, A  
B. C, D, A, B  
C. B, C, A, D  
D. D, A, B, C

**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.**

The Supreme Court of India's rejection of the demand for 100% verification of the paper trail left by the votes cast through electronic voting machines comes as no surprise, as there is no hard evidence that the current verification system suffers from any \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ lacuna. The two \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ judgments of the Bench reiterate the faith the judiciary has \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ reposed in the integrity of the electoral process, especially after the introduction of the voter verifiable paper audit trail, or VVPAT. In the process, the Bench also rejected the idea of reverting to paper ballots, as such a measure would indeed be regressive and \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ the gains from the elimination of vulnerabilities associated with paper ballots. This is not the first time that the Court has declined to interfere with the system in place; it had earlier refused to order 50% verification of the paper trail in one case and 100% verification in another. The Court has utilised this petition to review the administrative and technical safeguards in the system and found nothing to impair its faith in it. The two directions given by the Court address the other serious apprehensions: that the symbol loading units be secured and kept in safe custody for 45 days after declaration of results and that the top two losing candidates could seek a verification of the micro-controllers in 5% of the EVMs in specified polling booths so that \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, if any, may be detected.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. Vulnerable  
B. Comparable  
C. Potable



- D. Irremediable
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. Concurring
  - B. Uncovering
  - C. Dithering
  - D. Enduring
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. Almost
  - B. Far
  - C. so far
  - D. only just
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
- A. Stipulate
  - B. Separate
  - C. Expatriate
  - D. Negate
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
- A. Occurring
  - B. Bordering
  - C. Considering
  - D. Tampering

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. C) The principle of adequate representation

C) The court referred to the principle of "adequate representation," which does not equate to proportionate representation. This principle, emphasized in the Indra Sawhney verdict, states that reservations should aim for adequate and not proportionate representation of various communities.

A) Incorrect because the court specifically rejected the policy's aim of achieving "proportionate equality," noting it could lead to unconstitutional outcomes if reservation limits are exceeded.

B) Incorrect because the judgment did not center on the concept of absolute equality, which typically involves treating everyone the same without regard to individual differences.

D) Incorrect because while natural justice is a broad legal principle, it was not the specific reason cited by the court for striking down the reservation enhancement.

### 2. B) Reservation percentages were reduced to previous levels due to exceeding the 50% ceiling

B) Correct because the court invalidated the amendment to the quota law, which had raised the reservation percentages beyond the 50% ceiling, thereby mandating a return to the previous reservation levels.

A) Incorrect because the judgment found that the new reservation percentages did indeed exceed the 50% cap, contrary to the statement in this option.

C) Incorrect as the judgment did not allow for an increase but rather struck down the enhanced reservation due to its unconstitutionality.

D) Incorrect because the judgment did not just review but actively reversed the reservation increases due to their exceeding the established legal cap.

### 3. C) The state's inability to present an in-depth study supporting the reservation

A is incorrect because the passage does not discuss economic growth as a factor for denying enhanced reservation.

B is incorrect as the passage suggests geographical remoteness was considered but not deemed a sufficient circumstance for Bihar.

C is correct as the passage indicates the court found no in-depth study before implementing enhanced reservation, impacting their decision.

D is incorrect because the passage does not mention population growth as a factor in the court's decision.

### 4. A). It could be exceeded in extraordinary situations, such as geographical remoteness

B is incorrect because the passage does not state that a detailed economic report is required to exceed the reservation ceiling.

A is correct as the passage explicitly states that the Indra Sawhney judgment allowed the quota ceiling to be exceeded in extraordinary situations, including geographical remoteness.

C is incorrect as the passage clearly states that exceeding the quota ceiling is allowed in certain situations.

D is incorrect because there is no mention of educational advancements as a criterion for exceeding the reservation ceiling.

5. **D) Because the passage states that the Patna High Court struck down the Bihar government's decision to expand quotas based on caste survey findings, thus not approving the policy.**

A is incorrect as the court indeed emphasized that adequate representation does not mean proportionate representation.

C is incorrect because the judgment strictly applied the 50% ceiling on total reservations.

B is incorrect as the court did reject the State's argument for special circumstances to justify enhanced quotas

6. A) **enchanteng** के बदले 'enchanting' और 'scenary' के बदले 'scenery' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ये शब्द सही spelling हैं।

- 'enchanting' will be used instead of 'enchanteng' and 'scenery' will be used instead of 'scenary' because these are the correct spellings.

7. A) Sports TV is showing the matches live.

8. A) **EACBD**

To stay ahead of these crises we need to understand where we are and, in our data and information infrastructure that will require significant investment in our data and information infrastructure

9. B) **'compliment'** और **'complements'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले रिक्त स्थल पर किसी की तारीफ का अभिप्राय है और दूसरे रिक्त स्थल पर किसी चीज को और अधिक अकर्षक बनाने वाली चीज का संदर्भ है। "Kindly accept my \_\_\_\_\_ on your new haircut" में तारीफ की बात हो रही है, जबकि "It \_\_\_\_\_ your personality" में बाल कटवाने से व्यक्तित्व में सुधार होने का संदर्भ है। इसलिए, 'compliment' और 'complements' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'compliment'** and **'complements'** should be used because in the entire context, the first blank implies praising something while the second blank refers to something enhancing another thing. "Kindly accept my \_\_\_\_\_ on your new haircut" is about praising, whereas "It \_\_\_\_\_ your personality" refers to how the haircut has enhanced the personality. Thus, 'compliment' and 'complements' would be the most appropriate choice.

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

Loki was represented as the companion of the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with his clever plans but sometimes causing embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself

11. C) **Calm** (adjective) – Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions; tranquil, composed, cool. शांत

Antonym: **Excited** (adjective) – Very enthusiastic and eager; thrilled, stimulated, aroused.

उत्तेजित

- **Hyped** (adjective) – Excessively publicized; made to seem more important than it actually is. अत्यधिक प्रचारित
- **Apathetic** (adjective) – Showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifferent, disinterested. उदासीन
- **Hopeful** (adjective) – Optimistic, confident, positive, but not necessarily the opposite of 'calm.' आशावादी

12. C) **Heckled** (verb) – Interrupt or harass (someone) with persistent and aggressive comments or abuse. परेशान करना

Synonym: **Taunted** (verb) – To mock or ridicule, provoke, jeer, scorn. ताना मारना

- **Calmed** (verb) – Made peaceful, soothed, quieted. शांत किया
- **Aided** (verb) – Assisted, helped, supported. सहायता की
- **Helped** (verb) – Assisted, facilitated. मदद की

13. B) **Hearse** (noun) – A vehicle for conveying the coffin at a funeral. शव वाहन

- **Coffin** (noun) – A long, narrow box in which a dead body is buried or cremated. शव पेटी
- **Ambulance** (noun) – A vehicle specially equipped for taking sick or injured people to and from the hospital. एम्बुलेंस
- **Corpse** (noun) – A dead body, especially of a human being. शव

14. C) 'in black and white' के बदले 'in writing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in black and white' का मतलब होता है किसी चीज को लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करना; जैसे— He gave me the agreement in black and white.

- 'in writing' will be used instead of 'in black and white' because 'in black and white' means to present something in written form; Like— He gave me the agreement in black and white.

15. A) **Support** (verb) – To give assistance, back up, uphold, endorse. समर्थन करना

Antonym: **Oppose** (verb) – To be against, resist, contest, confront. विरोध करना

- **Stay** (verb) – To remain, pause, halt, stop. रुकना
- **Bear** (verb) – To endure, tolerate, withstand, carry. सहना
- **Stand** (verb) – To be upright, to be in a specified state or condition, to take a position.  
खड़ा होना

16. B) **Costs an arm and a leg** (idiom) – Is very expensive बहुत महंगा।

17. B) '**as creative**' के बदले '**as creatively**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb '**draw**' की विशेषता बताने के लिए '**creatively**' (adverb) का प्रयोग होता है।

- '**as creatively**' will be used instead of '**just as creative**' because to modify the verb '**draw**', we use '**creatively**' as an adverb.

18. A) **Half a loaf is better than none** (idiom) – It's better to get less than what you want than get nothing. कुछ न होने से थोड़ा होना बेहतर है

- **Waste not, want not** (phrase) – If you don't waste things, you won't find yourself in need.
- **Where there is smoke, there is fire** (phrase) – If there is a sign or hint of something, then it is probably true or exists.
- **A storm in a teacup** (phrase) – A lot of unnecessary anger and worry about a matter that is not important. छोटी सी बात पर बड़ा शोर।

19. C) वाक्य को superlative degree of comparison में व्यक्त करने के लिए '**worst**' शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, जैसे कि '**bad**' की तीन स्थितियाँ होती हैं: **bad, worse, worst**। इसलिए, उपयुक्त विकल्प है: It looks like our worst fears are coming true.

- To express the sentence in the superlative degree of comparison, the word '**worst**' will be used as '**bad**' has three degrees: **bad, worse, worst**. Hence, the correct option is: It looks like our worst fears are coming true.

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

The Arthashastra is One of the world's earliest books Devoted to statecraft, Written in unadorned Sanskrit prose

21. D) '**Irremediable**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "**irremediable**" का अर्थ होता है ऐसा जो सुधारा नहीं जा सकता। sentence में बताया गया है कि वर्तमान verification प्रणाली में कोई भी बड़ी कमी या खामी नहीं है, इसलिए '**irremediable**' यहाँ सही है। जबकि '**Vulnerable**' का अर्थ होता है असुरक्षित, '**Comparable**' का अर्थ होता है तुलनीय, और '**Potable**' का अर्थ होता है पीने योग्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'**Irremediable**' will be used because it means something that cannot be corrected. The sentence indicates that there is no significant flaw in the current verification system, making

'irremediable' fitting here. Whereas, 'Vulnerable' means susceptible to harm, 'Comparable' means similar, and 'Potable' means drinkable, which don't fit in this context

22. A) 'Concurring' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "concurring" का अर्थ होता है सहमति देना या एक ही राय होना। sentence में बताया गया है कि Bench के दोनों निर्णयों ने न्यायपालिका द्वारा electoral process की integrity में विश्वास को दोहराया है, इसलिए 'concurring' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Uncovering' का अर्थ है उजागर करना, 'Dithering' का अर्थ है हिचकिचाहट, और 'Enduring' का अर्थ है सहनशीलता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Concurring' will be used because it means agreeing or having the same opinion. The sentence mentions that the two judgments of the Bench reaffirm the faith of the judiciary in the integrity of the electoral process, making 'concurring' fitting here. Whereas, 'Uncovering' means revealing, 'Dithering' means hesitating, and 'Enduring' means lasting, which don't fit in this context

23. C) 'So far' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "so far" का अर्थ होता है अब तक। sentence में mention है कि न्यायपालिका ने अब तक electoral process की integrity में जो विश्वास जताया है, वह अभी भी कायम है, इसलिए 'so far' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Almost' का अर्थ है लगभग, 'Far' का अर्थ है दूर, और 'Only just' का अर्थ है बस अभी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'So far' will be used because it means up to this point in time. The sentence mentions that the judiciary has up to this point reposed its faith in the integrity of the electoral process, making 'so far' fitting here. Whereas, 'Almost' means nearly, 'Far' means at a great distance, and 'Only just' means barely, which don't fit in this context.

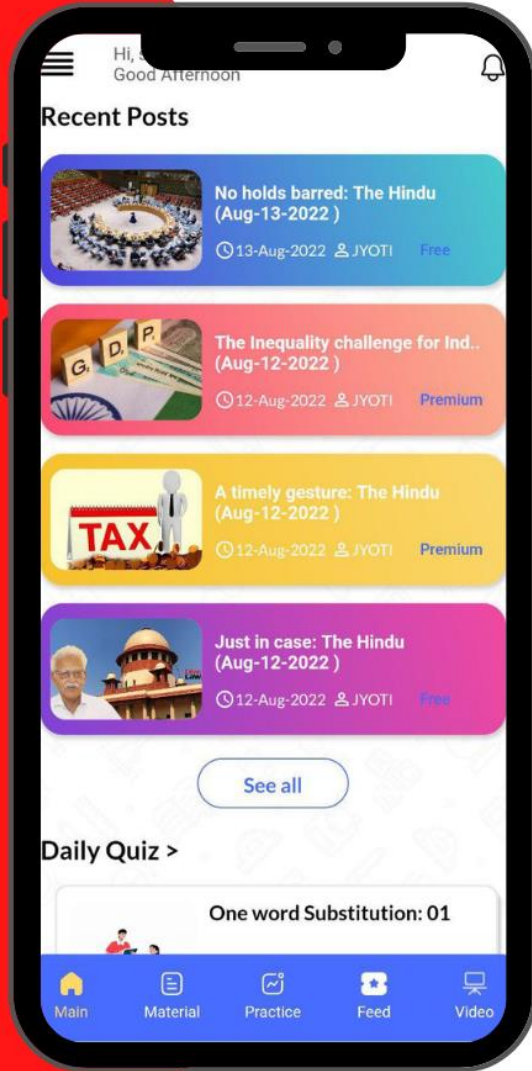
24. D) 'Negate' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "negate" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को बेकार या निष्फल करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि paper ballots में वापस जाने से उन फायदों को नुकसान पहुंचेगा जो electronic voting machines से प्राप्त हुए हैं, इसलिए 'negate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Stipulate' का अर्थ होता है शर्त लगाना, 'Separate' का अर्थ होता है अलग करना, और 'Expatriate' का अर्थ होता है देश से बाहर निकालना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Negate' will be used because it means to nullify or make ineffective. The sentence mentions that reverting to paper ballots would indeed nullify the gains from the elimination of vulnerabilities associated with paper ballots, making 'negate' fitting here. Whereas, 'Stipulate' means to specify a condition, 'Separate' means to divide, and 'Expatriate' means to deport, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Tampering' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "tampering" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के साथ छेड़छाड़ करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि micro-controllers की जाँच करने पर किसी भी छेड़छाड़ का पता चल सकता है, इसलिए 'tampering' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Occurring' का अर्थ

होता है घटित होना, 'Bordering' का अर्थ होता है सीमावर्ती, और 'Considering' का अर्थ होता है विचार करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Tampering' will be used because it means interfering with something to cause damage or unauthorized alterations. The sentence mentions that verification of the micro-controllers in the EVMs could detect any tampering, making 'tampering' fitting here. Whereas, 'Occurring' means happening, 'Bordering' means being adjacent, and 'Considering' means thinking about, which don't fit in this context



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

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