

## Even the odd jobs: On the Karnataka gig workers bill

Gig workers need a **comprehensive** national law **recognising** their employee status

For India's gig workers, who are increasing in numbers but are **perched precariously on the edge of the unregulated labour pool**, the Karnataka Platform-based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Bill, 2024, **offers** a welcome **reprieve**, but still **stops short of** providing them with the security of being employees. When app-based gig work was introduced a **decade** ago, **courtesy** ride-sharing and food delivery apps, the **absence** of the word 'employee' **was** actually seen as a positive; it **supposedly** offered a chance for 'partners' to retain their **autonomy** and earn good money without being locked into a contract with **rigid** timings. That **illusion** soon **dissolved** as incomes **crashed** and working hours **lengthened**, and the lack of a formal 'employee' status left workers **at the mercy of the aggregator** and all-powerful **algorithms**, in the absence of **safety nets** or governmental regulation. Despite this, the gig economy is growing. According to a NITI Aayog report, India had 77 lakh gig workers at the beginning of the **decade**, and by 2029-30, they are **projected to account for** 4.1% of income, and 6.7% of the non-agricultural workforce.

A rights-based **legislation**, the draft Bill aims to prevent **arbitrary dismissals**, provide human **grievance redress mechanisms**, and to bring more **transparency** into the **opaque tangle** of automated monitoring and algorithm-based payments. It is a step up from the Union government's Code on Social Security, 2020. Karnataka's law also offers social security through a welfare board and fund, with contributions from the government and the aggregator, either through a cut from every transaction on the app, or as a percentage of the platform's **turnover** in the State. **Noting** that many of the firms that own these platforms report **minimal** profits, workers' unions have rightly demanded that the welfare fee is charged as a **cess** on each transaction. **Sceptics** note the **moribund** nature of other **unorganised sector** welfare boards, but one advantage of mandatory registration with such a board is that it will make gig workers visible in the eyes of the law. Karnataka's Congress government aims to **enact** the Bill in the monsoon session of the Assembly, and it must quickly **formulate** rules and **establish** the welfare board to ensure that the law is **in force** before the end of the year. A similar **legislation** in Rajasthan, enacted by the **predecessor** Congress government, **has** been effectively **put into cold storage** by the BJP government. At the national level, comprehensive legislation is needed not just to set minimum wages, **reasonable** working hours and conditions and **robust** social security but also to provide gig workers with the **coveted** status of 'employees'. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Odd job** (noun) – Small, various, and often manual tasks or chores. छोटे-मोटे काम
2. **Gig worker** (noun) – A person who works temporary jobs, typically in the service sector, often through an online platform. गिग वर्कर
3. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Thorough, all-inclusive, complete, extensive, broad. व्यापक
4. **Recognise** (verb) – Acknowledge, accept, identify, realize, admit. पहचानना
5. **Perch** (verb) – Sit, rest, position, settle, place. बैठना
6. **Precariously** (adverb) – Unsafely, dangerously, insecurely, hazardously, unstably. अनिश्चित रूप से
7. **On the edge of** (phrase) – Close to, near, on the verge of, approaching, bordering. के कगार पर
8. **Unregulated** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, unmanaged, unmonitored, unrestricted, unchecked. अनियमित
9. **Labour pool** (noun) – a network of independent workers familiar with your operation that can work on an as-needed basis
10. **Reprieve** (noun) – Relief, respite, break, postponement, deferment. राहत
11. **Stop short of** (phrase) – Almost do something but not quite, refrain from, nearly achieve, just miss, avoid. के कगार पर रुक जाना
12. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years. दशक
13. **Courtesy** (noun) – Due to, thanks to, because of, as a result of, by virtue of. के कारण से
14. **Supposedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, apparently, purportedly, seemingly, ostensibly. कथित रूप से
15. **Autonomy** (noun) – Independence, self-governance, self-rule, freedom, self-determination. स्वायत्तता
16. **Rigid** (adjective) – Strict, inflexible, firm, unyielding, stiff. कड़ा
17. **Illusion** (noun) – Delusion, misconception, false impression, fantasy, mirage. भ्रम
18. **Dissolve** (verb) – Disappear, disintegrate, vanish, fade away, melt. समाप्त होना
19. **Crash** (verb) – Plummet, drop, fall, collapse, decline. गिरना
20. **Lengthen** (verb) – Extend, increase, prolong, stretch, elongate. लंबा करना
21. **At the mercy of** (phrase) – completely in the power of. की दया पर निर्भर होना

22. **Aggregator** (noun) – aggregator refers to a service or platform that brings together multiple taxi services or drivers under one system.
23. **Algorithm** (noun) – Process, procedure, formula, method, calculation. एल्गोरिथम
24. **Safety net** (noun) – Social safety net programs protect families from the impact of economic shocks, natural disasters, and other crises सुरक्षा जाल
25. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, predict, estimate, envisage, anticipate. अनुमान लगाना
26. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Represent, constitute, make up, comprise. बनाना
27. **Legislation** (noun) – Law, regulation, statute, act, bill. विधान
28. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – Random, capricious, unreasonable, unjust, without reason. मनमाना
29. **Dismissal** (noun) – Termination, firing, discharge, removal, release. बर्खास्तगी
30. **Grievance** (noun) – Complaint, issue, problem, objection, dissatisfaction. शिकायत
31. **Redress** (noun) – Remedy, reparation, compensation, correction, rectification. निवारण
32. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, process, method, procedure, apparatus. तंत्र
33. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, clarity, accountability, candor, clearness. पारदर्शिता
34. **Opaque** (adjective) – Unclear, obscure, nontransparent, hidden, ambiguous. अपारदर्शी
35. **Tangle** (noun) – Mess, complication, muddle, confusion, snarl. उलझन
36. **Turnover** (noun) – Total sale during a particular period of time.
37. **Note** (verb) – Observe, remark, mention, state, highlight. ध्यान देना
38. **Minimal** (adjective) – Least, smallest, slightest, negligible, very little. न्यूनतम
39. **Cess** (noun) – Tax, levy, duty, charge, tariff. उपकर
40. **Sceptic** (noun) – Doubter, cynic, unbeliever, questioner, critic. संदेहवादी
41. **Moribund** (adjective) – Declining, stagnant, dying, near death, inactive. मरणासन्न
42. **Unorganised sector** (noun) – The sector which is not registered with the government and whose terms of employment are not fixed and regular असंगठित क्षेत्र

43. **Enact** (verb) – Implement, pass, legislate, decree, establish. लागू करना
44. **Formulate** (verb) – Develop, create, devise, draft, design. तैयार करना
45. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, create, institute, build, found. स्थापित करना
46. **In force** (phrase) – In effect, active, operational, valid, applicable. प्रभावी
47. **Predecessor** (adjective) – Former, previous, antecedent, prior, earlier. पूर्ववर्ती
48. **Put into cold storage** (phrase) – Delay, postpone, suspend, shelve, hold back. ठंडे बस्ते में डालना
49. **Reasonable** (adjective) – Fair, sensible, moderate, rational, just. उचित
50. **Robust** (adjective) – Strong, sturdy, resilient, solid, vigorous. मजबूत
51. **Coveted** (adjective) – Desired, sought after, prized, longed for, envied. प्रतिष्ठित

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Need for Comprehensive Law:** India's gig workers require a national law that recognizes their employee status for better security and rights.
2. **Karnataka Gig Workers Bill:** The Karnataka Platform-based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Bill, 2024, offers some relief but stops short of granting full employee status.
3. **Introduction of Gig Work:** Gig work, introduced a decade ago via ride-sharing and food delivery apps, initially seemed beneficial due to the perceived autonomy and earning potential for workers.
4. **Reality of Gig Work:** Over time, the illusion of autonomy faded as incomes decreased and working hours increased, with gig workers lacking formal employee status and related protections.
5. **Growth of Gig Economy:** The gig economy is expanding, with a NITI Aayog report projecting gig workers to constitute 4.1% of income and 6.7% of the non-agricultural workforce by 2029-30.
6. **Rights-based Legislation:** The draft Bill aims to prevent arbitrary dismissals, provide grievance redress mechanisms, and increase transparency in automated monitoring and algorithm-based payments.
7. **Social Security Provisions:** Karnataka's law includes social security measures through a welfare board and fund, with contributions from the government and aggregators.
8. **Welfare Fee Demands:** Workers' unions demand that the welfare fee be charged as a cess on each transaction, given that many platform-owning firms report minimal profits.
9. **Visibility of Gig Workers:** Mandatory registration with the welfare board will make gig workers visible in the eyes of the law, a significant advantage.
10. **Enactment Timeline:** Karnataka's government aims to enact the Bill during the monsoon session of the Assembly and must establish the welfare board to enforce the law by year-end.
11. **Comparison with Rajasthan:** A similar legislation in Rajasthan has been neglected by the current government, highlighting the need for consistent enforcement.
12. **National Legislation Requirements:** Comprehensive national legislation should set minimum wages, reasonable working hours and conditions, robust social security, and grant gig workers employee status.
13. **Code on Social Security, 2020:** The draft Bill is a step up from the Union government's Code on Social Security, 2020, providing better protections and rights.
14. **Scepticism and Challenges:** There are concerns about the effectiveness of unorganised sector welfare boards, emphasizing the need for proper implementation.
15. **Future of Gig Work:** The growing number of gig workers and their crucial role in the economy necessitate urgent and comprehensive legal recognition and protection.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The Karnataka Platform-based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Bill, 2024, completely resolves the employment security issues for gig workers in Karnataka.** [Editorial]
  - A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Can't Say
  - D. None of the Above
2. **According to the passage, the gig economy in India is expected to decline by the year 2029-30.**
  - A. False
  - B. True
  - C. Can't Say
  - D. None of the Above
3. **What is the primary purpose of the draft Bill discussed in the passage regarding gig workers in Karnataka?**
  - A. To increase the profits of gig platforms
  - B. To enforce mandatory registration of gig workers
  - C. To provide gig workers with enhanced rights and transparency in their employment conditions
  - D. To change the status of gig workers to full-time employees
4. **What concern do workers' unions have regarding the gig workers' welfare fee, as discussed in the passage?**
  - A. It should be reduced to increase worker profits
  - B. It should be charged as a cess on each transaction to ensure fairness
  - C. It should be charged based on the profits reported by the firms
  - D. It should be eliminated to encourage more gig platforms
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Analytical
  - B. Optimistic
  - C. Neutral
  - D. Pessimistic
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

By whom were these letters written?

  - A. Who have written these letters?
  - B. Who writes these letters?
  - C. Who has written this letters?
  - D. Who wrote these letters?
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The mice were chased by the cat.

  - A. The cat chased the mice.
  - B. The cat is chasing the mice.

- C. The cat are chased the mice.  
D. The cat chases the mice
8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.**  
Select the part that contains the error from the given options.  
It is imperative in understanding / the rising importance of artificial intelligence / in the public sector to increase the efficacy / and impact of the work done for public welfare.
- A. the rising importance of artificial intelligence  
B. It is imperative in understanding  
C. And impact of the work done for public welfare.  
D. in the public sector to increase the efficacy
9. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**  
I will \_\_\_\_\_ any job offer \_\_\_\_\_ for the one that requires me to work on weekends.
- A. except; accept  
B. expect; except  
C. expect; accept  
D. accept; except
10. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. These changes were sure to happen as technological intervention cannot be arrested anywhere.  
B. Recent times have marked a major change in the teaching-learning process in the educational sector.  
C. A willing acceptance and practicing it to achieve excellence into it is the single option to all educators.  
D. Beyond this, the constant flux in the diversified areas of academics has forced this change.
- A. A, B, C, D  
B. B, A, C, D  
C. B, A, D, C  
D. A, D, B, C
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
She will accept his love proposal if he will express impressively
- A. if he has been pressed  
B. if he had express  
C. if he expresses  
D. if he expressed
12. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.  
Everyone should be aware of the possibly greater potential for natural disasters where they live and what resources they have in case these happen.
- A. Maze  
B. Certainty  
C. Knot

- D. Neuter
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Queer pitch
- A. Make a weird request
  - B. Make a lot of progress
  - C. Act out of normal
  - D. Spoil somebody's chance of doing something
14. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Ravindra has left the friends' meeting saying that he has bigger fish to catch to cook.
- A. he has mutton to cook
  - B. he has bigger fish to fry
  - C. he has bigger beef to eat
  - D. he has big chicken to fry
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Due to the weather forecast that it is going to rain heavily here, all the arrangements are in turmoil.
- A. Peace
  - B. Commotion
  - C. Fuss
  - D. Uproar
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**  
Could you please tell me which movie you would like to watch tonight?
- A. you may wish to scroll
  - B. you have desire to see
  - C. you are wishing to watch
  - D. are you interested in watching
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'Facilitated' from the given sentence.**  
The author's recent bout of writer's block had hindered her typically prolific output of novels.
- A. Bout
  - B. Prolific
  - C. Hindered
  - D. Output
18. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
The soldier met a fearless death fighting on behalf at his country.
- A. The soldier met
  - B. a fearless death
  - C. No error
  - D. fighting on behalf at his country



**19. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

He became a teetotaler after witnessing the negative effects of alcohol on his friends.

- A. Someone who does not consume any alcoholic drink
- B. A person who likes to eat and drink
- C. A person who is very conscious of his health
- D. Someone who does not make friends

**20. Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Concurently
- B. Strateigy
- C. Efficient
- D. Prodactivity

**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.

Clean India Mission is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_(1) and popular missions to have taken place in India. This mission includes a reward to a state and a city. This encourages every citizen to keep the surroundings clean. This cleanliness campaign was \_\_\_\_\_(2) by the Indian government at the national level, \_\_\_\_\_(3) all the rural towns and urban cities. Its primary objective is to spread awareness and importance of cleanliness. Slogans are written on the banners and pictures are painted in a very attractive manner to evoke the feeling of cleanliness. After that, a major objective was to teach citizens to \_\_\_\_\_(4) of waste mindfully and to provide basic \_\_\_\_\_(5) facilities. For this, wet and dry dustbins are kept by every citizen whether it is home or office.

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

- A. insignificant
- B. meaningless
- C. significant
- D. Demonstrative

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

- A. governed
- B. rehearsed
- C. dominated
- D. Unorganized

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

- A. encompassing
- B. preventing
- C. excluding
- D. Restraining

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

- A. show
- B. disturb
- C. dispose

D. Finish

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

A. sanitation

B. refinement

C. purification

D. contamination

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) False

The passage states that the Karnataka bill offers a "welcome reprieve" but "stops short of providing them with the security of being employees." This indicates that while the bill does provide some benefits, it does not completely resolve employment security issues, as it does not grant gig workers formal employee status.

A. True: Incorrect because the bill does not fully secure employee status for gig workers.

C. Incorrect because the passage clearly mentions that the bill does not fully resolve the employment security issues.

### 2. A) False

The passage highlights that the number of gig workers in India is growing and even projects an increase in their contribution to income and the non-agricultural workforce by 2029-30. Thus, the statement that the gig economy is expected to decline is false.

B. True: Incorrect because the passage indicates growth in the gig economy.

C: Incorrect as the passage clearly mentions specific projections about the growth of the gig economy.

### 3. C) To provide gig workers with enhanced rights and transparency in their employment conditions

The passage states that the draft Bill aims to prevent arbitrary dismissals, provide human grievance redress mechanisms, and bring more transparency into the monitoring and payment systems. These initiatives are geared towards enhancing rights and improving transparency, making option C correct.

A is incorrect because the Bill aims at regulating, not increasing, the profits of gig platforms.

B is incorrect because mandatory registration is a feature of the Bill but not its primary purpose.

D is incorrect because the Bill does not aim to change gig workers to full-time employees, but rather to provide them with more secure employment conditions.

### 4. B) It should be charged as a cess on each transaction to ensure fairness

The passage mentions that workers' unions have demanded that the welfare fee be charged as a cess on each transaction, highlighting concerns about the minimal profits reported by platform-owning firms. This supports the idea that charging per transaction ensures a fairer and more consistent method of funding welfare, making option B correct.

A is incorrect as there is no indication that unions want to reduce the fee to increase profits directly; rather, they focus on how the fee is charged.

C is incorrect because the unions have specifically argued against relying on profit reports, which they view as minimal and unreliable.

D is incorrect because there is no suggestion that eliminating the fee would encourage more gig platforms; the focus is on securing funds for worker welfare.

5. A) **Analytical**

A: Correct because the passage meticulously examines the current state of gig worker legislation, discussing both its positive steps and significant shortcomings, which shows a deep analysis of the subject.

B: Incorrect because, although there are positive mentions of progress, the overall tone does not convey a general optimism about the current state or effectiveness of the legislation.

C: Incorrect because the tone carries a clear viewpoint that critiques and analyzes the current legislation, rather than remaining unbiased or indifferent.

D: Incorrect because the tone, while critical, does not convey hopelessness or despair but rather points towards necessary actions and improvements.

6. D) Who wrote these letters?

7. A) The cat chased the mice

8. B) **'It is imperative in understanding'** के बजाय **'It is imperative to understand'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि **'imperative'** के बाद **'to' + verb (infinitive form)** का प्रयोग होता है।

- **'It is imperative to understand'** will be used instead of **'It is imperative in understanding'** because after **'imperative'**, we use **'to'** followed by verb in its infinitive form.

9. D) **accept; except'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले खाली स्थान में **'स्वीकार करना'** का अर्थ होना चाहिए और दूसरे खाली स्थान में **'छोड़ कर'** का अर्थ होना चाहिए। इसलिए, **"accept; except"** सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'accept; except'** should be used because in the entire context, the first blank should mean **'to receive or agree to'** and the second blank should mean **'excluding'**. Thus, **"accept; except"** would be the most appropriate choice.

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

Recent times have marked a major change in the teaching-learning process in the educational sector. These changes were sure to happen as technological intervention cannot be arrested anywhere. Beyond this, the constant flux in the diversified areas of academics has forced this change. A willing acceptance and practicing it to achieve excellence into it is the single option to all educators.

11. C) **will express'** के बदले **'expresses'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Conditional Sentences के दूसरे प्रकार (Type II) में, यदि Main Clause में Future Tense (will + Verb) होता है तो Conditional Clause में Present Simple Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— If it rains, I will stay at home.

- expresses' will be used instead of 'will express' because in Type II Conditional Sentences, if the Main Clause is in Future Tense (will + Verb), then the Conditional Clause uses Present Simple Tense; Like— If it rains, I will stay at home.

12. B) **Potential** (noun) – possibility, capability, likelihood, संभावना

Antonym: **Certainty** (noun) – Sureness, assurance, definiteness, conviction. निश्चितता

- **Maze** (noun) – A network of paths and hedges designed as a puzzle through which one has to find a way. भूलभुलैया
- **Knot** (noun) – A fastening made by tying a piece of string, rope, or something similar. गाँठ
- **Neuter** (adjective) – Relating to or denoting a gender that is not female or male; typically used with reference to animals. उबाय

13. D) **Queer pitch** (idiom) – Spoil somebody's chance of doing something. किसी के कुछ करने का मौका खराब करना।

14. B) 'has bigger fish to catch to cook' के बदले 'has bigger fish to fry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है जिसका मतलब है किसी और महत्वपूर्ण या बड़े कार्य को करना।

- 'has bigger fish to fry' will be used instead of 'has bigger fish to catch to cook' because it is a common idiom meaning to have something more important or significant to deal with.

15. A) Antonym: **Peace** (noun) – Freedom from disturbance; tranquility, calmness, quietness. शांति

- **Commotion** (noun) – A state of confused and noisy disturbance, upheaval, uproar. हलचल
- **Fuss** (noun) – An excessive display of attention or activity, commotion, uproar. हंगामा
- **Uproar** (noun) – A loud and impassioned noise or disturbance, tumult, commotion. कोलाहल

16. C) **you would like to watch tonight** के बदले 'you are wishing to watch' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह विकल्प वाक्य के अर्थ को सही तरीके से प्रकट करता है और संरचना को भी प्रासंगिक बनाता है।

- 'you are wishing to watch' will be used instead of 'you would like to watch tonight' because this option conveys the meaning of the sentence appropriately and keeps the structure relevant.

17. C) **Facilitated** (verb) – Made easy or easier, helped, aided, assisted. सुगम

Antonym: **Hindered** (verb) – Obstructed, impeded, hampered, restrained. बाधित

- **Bout** (noun) – A short period of intense activity or an instance of a particular activity; an attack or fit. परिस्थिति
  - **Prolific** (adjective) – Producing many works, results, or achievements; fruitful, productive. उपजाऊ
  - **Output** (noun) – The amount of something produced; production, yield. उत्पादन
18. D) 'on behalf at' के बदले 'on behalf of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही prepositional phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है "की तरफ से"।
- 'on behalf of' will be used instead of 'on behalf at' because it is the correct prepositional phrase meaning "in the interest of" or "as a representative of".
19. A) 'teetotaler' का अर्थ है 'वह व्यक्ति जो किसी प्रकार की मदिरा नहीं पीता'. **Someone who does not consume any alcoholic drink**
20. C) The correct spelling among the given options is '**Efficient**'. कुशल'
21. C) '**Significant**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "significant" का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण या प्रमुख। जबकि 'Insignificant' का अर्थ है अमहत्वपूर्ण, 'Meaningless' का अर्थ है बिना किसी अर्थ का, और 'Demonstrative' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शनीय या संवेदनशील, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Significant**' should be used because it means important or notable. Whereas, 'Insignificant' means unimportant, 'Meaningless' implies having no meaning or significance, and 'Demonstrative' implies showing feelings openly or being indicative, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) '**Governed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "governed" का अर्थ होता है प्रशासित करना या नियंत्रित करना। जबकि 'Rehearsed' का अर्थ है अभ्यास करना, 'Dominated' का अर्थ है प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना, और 'Unorganized' का अर्थ है असंगठित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **Governed** should be used because it means to administer or control. Whereas, 'Rehearsed' means to practice, 'Dominated' means to have a commanding influence, and 'Unorganized' means not structured or arranged in a coherent order, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) '**Encompassing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encompassing" का अर्थ होता है समाहित करना या समेटना। जबकि 'Preventing' का अर्थ है रोकना, 'Excluding' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, और 'Restraining' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Encompassing**' should be used because it means to include or contain something. Whereas, 'Preventing' means to stop or hinder, 'Excluding' means to leave out or not include, and 'Restraining' implies controlling or holding back, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Dispose**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dispose" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को सही तरीके से निष्कासित करना। जबकि 'Show' का अर्थ है दिखाना, 'Disturb' का अर्थ है परेशान करना, और 'Finish' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Dispose**' should be used because it means to get rid of something in a correct manner. Whereas, 'Show' means to display, 'Disturb' means to bother, and 'Finish' implies completion, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Sanitation**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sanitation" का अर्थ होता है स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य संबंधित सुविधाएं प्रदान करना। जबकि 'Refinement' का अर्थ है सुधारना, 'Purification' का अर्थ है शुद्ध करना, और 'Contamination' का अर्थ है प्रदूषण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Sanitation**' should be used because it refers to providing cleanliness and health-related facilities. Whereas, 'Refinement' implies improvement, 'Purification' means making something pure, and 'Contamination' means to pollute or contaminate, which don't fit in this context.



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