

## Questionable intent: On the Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024

Maharashtra Bill to tackle **extremism** liable to **widespread** misuse

The **Bill** tabled by the Maharashtra government to tackle unlawful activities by organisations linked to **left-wing** extremism **is** unnecessary, and **perhaps** even **unconstitutional**. When **existing** laws seem adequate to tackle extremism, and **the area** affected by left-wing extremism **is** limited in the State, the only **reason** such a proposal has been made **could** be an **oblique** intent to **crack down on** lawyers, **dissenters** and human rights **activists** involved in taking up the **cause** of the **marginalised**. The Bill may **fall foul of** constitutional **provisions**, as it contains overbroad terms that may cover individuals and organisations that may **pose** no threat to **public order**. The **core** of the **proposed** law **appears** to be the questionable term 'urban Naxal', even though the phrase itself does not find a place in the Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024. The Statement of Objects and Reasons talks about 'safe-houses' and 'urban dens' of the Maoist network in cities. It claims that existing laws are inadequate and that Naxal frontal organisations are active in the absence of a special law. **Given** that several **provisions** in the State's Bill **are** already found in the central law, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, it is **indeed** a **strange** claim.

The most serious **provisions** that allow for declaring organisations unlawful and make it an offence to be a member of or in any manner **assisting** or participating in meetings of such organisations **are** too widely **worded**. An organisation, **for instance**, can be any group or body of persons whether or not known by any name or registration. 'Unlawful activity' includes not only words or actions that threaten public order but also anything that **interferes** with the administration of law or with its institutions and personnel. **In effect**, this may cover any organised protest. It not only includes promoting violence and the use of **firearms** or explosives but also "encouraging or **preaching disobedience** to established law and its institutions". This may be **interpreted** to include protests against or even **condemnation** of police **excess**, **custodial** violence or any **miscarriage** of justice. While **committing** an unlawful activity **may entail** a jail term of up to seven years, even one who is not a member of an unlawful organisation can be jailed for two years on the charge of **soliciting aid** for it or three years for promoting a meeting of the organisation. The most **draconian** provisions are the ones **empowering** the government to **seize** any house or building where unlawful activities **take place**, **evict** its **occupants** and take over its money and assets. The Bill is expected to **lapse** as the current Assembly may have already held its last session before elections later this year, but the questionable intent may survive into future **regimes** too. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Questionable** (adjective) – Doubtful, suspect, dubious, uncertain, debatable  
संदेहास्पद
2. **Intent** (noun) – Purpose, aim, objective, goal, plan इरादा
3. **Extremism** (noun) – Radicalism, fanaticism, zealotry, fundamentalism, militancy उग्रवाद
4. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, prevalent, pervasive, broad, ubiquitous  
व्यापक
5. **Table** (verb) – Present, submit, propose, bring forward, introduce पेश करना
6. **Left-wing** (adjective) – Progressive, liberal, radical, socialist, reformist वामपंथी
7. **Perhaps** (adverb) – Maybe, possibly, conceivably, potentially, perchance शायद
8. **Unconstitutional** (adjective) – Illegal, unlawful, illegitimate, contrary to the constitution, forbidden असंवैधानिक
9. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, prevailing, operative, in place मौजूदा
10. **Oblique** (adjective) – Indirect, subtle, implicit, evasive, not straightforward  
अप्रत्यक्ष
11. **Crack down on** (phrase) – Clamp down on, suppress, curb, put a stop to, repress पर नकेल कसना
12. **Dissenter** (noun) – Opponent, protester, nonconformist, rebel, critic असंतुष्ट
13. **Activist** (noun) – Campaigner, advocate, reformer, protester, crusader कार्यकर्ता
14. **Cause** (noun) – Movement, campaign, mission, objective, purpose उद्देश्य
15. **The marginalized** (noun) – The disadvantaged, the oppressed, the excluded, the underprivileged, the minority वंचित लोग
16. **Fall foul of** (phrase) – Violate, breach, transgress, break, disobey उल्लंघन करना
17. **Provision** (noun) – Clause, stipulation, requirement, term, condition प्रावधान
18. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, constitute, cause, bring about पैदा करना
19. **Public order** (noun) – Social stability, law and order, public safety, civil peace, communal harmony कानून व्यवस्था
20. **Core** (noun) – Center, essence, nucleus, heart, foundation केंद्र
21. **Proposed** (adjective) – Suggested, planned, recommended, put forward, intended  
प्रस्तावित
22. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, bearing in mind, in light of देखते हुए

23. **Indeed** (adverb) – Truly, certainly, really, in fact, definitely वास्तव में
24. **Strange** (adjective) – Unusual, odd, peculiar, bizarre, unexpected अजीब
25. **Assist** (verb) – Help, aid, support, facilitate, lend a hand सहायता करना
26. **Word** (verb) – Phrase, express, articulate, state, formulate शब्दों में कहना
27. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, such as, to illustrate, like उदाहरण के लिए
28. **Interfere** (verb) – Meddle, intrude, intervene, obstruct, hinder हस्तक्षेप करना
29. **In effect** (phrase) – Essentially, practically, in reality, in practice, effectively वस्तुतः
30. **Firearm** (noun) – Gun, weapon, rifle, pistol, revolver बन्दूक
31. **Preach** (verb) – Advocate, promote, endorse, proclaim, teach उपदेश देना
32. **Disobedience** (noun) – Defiance, insubordination, rebellion, noncompliance, resistance अवज्ञा
33. **Interpret** (verb) – Explain, understand, construe, clarify, make sense of व्याख्या करना
34. **Condemnation** (noun) – Criticism, censure, denunciation, disapproval, reproach निंदा
35. **Excess** (noun) – Extremes, immoderation, overindulgence, intemperance ज्यादातियों
36. **Custodial** (adjective) – Detention-related, imprisonment-related, confinement-related, incarceration-related, custody-related हिरासत संबंधी
37. **Miscarriage** (noun) – Misjudgment, failure, error, injustice, mistake असफलता
38. **Commit** (verb) – Perpetrate, perform, carry out, execute, engage in करना
39. **Entail** (verb) – Involve, require, necessitate, bring about, include शामिल करना
40. **Solicit** (verb) – Request, seek, ask for, appeal for, beg मांगना
41. **Aid** (noun) – Assistance, help, support, relief, benefit सहायता
42. **Draconian** (adjective) – Severe, harsh, stringent, oppressive, strict कठोर
43. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, permit, entitle, give power to सशक्त बनाना
44. **Seize** (verb) – Confiscate, take, grab, capture, appropriate जब्त करना
45. **Take place** (phrase) – Occur, happen, transpire, come about, be held होना
46. **Evict** (verb) – Expel, remove, eject, oust, displace बेदखल करना

47. **Occupant** (noun) – Resident, tenant, dweller, inhabitant, lodger निवासी

48. **Lapse** (verb) – Expire, terminate, end, cease, come to an end समाप्त होना

49. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authorities, ruling party, leadership शासन

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Unnecessary Legislation:** The Bill, aimed at tackling unlawful activities linked to left-wing extremism, is deemed unnecessary and possibly unconstitutional.
2. **Existing Laws Adequate:** Current laws are sufficient to address extremism, making the new proposal redundant.
3. **Limited Impact Area:** The area in Maharashtra affected by left-wing extremism is limited.
4. **Potential Misuse:** The Bill may be intended to target lawyers, dissenters, and human rights activists who support marginalized communities.
5. **Overbroad Terms:** The Bill's vague terms could encompass individuals and organizations posing no real threat to public order.
6. **'Urban Naxal' Concept:** The term 'urban Naxal' is central to the Bill, although not explicitly mentioned, referring to Maoist networks in urban areas.
7. **Existing Provisions:** Many provisions in the Bill are already covered under the central Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.
8. **Wide-Ranging Definitions:** Definitions of unlawful organizations and activities are too broad, potentially including any protest or dissent.
9. **Severe Penalties:** Penalties include up to seven years in jail for unlawful activities and lesser terms for aiding or promoting such organizations.
10. **Draconian Measures:** The Bill allows the government to seize properties where unlawful activities occur and take over associated assets.
11. **Protest Suppression:** The broad definition of unlawful activities could criminalize protests and criticism of law enforcement.
12. **Political Motivations:** The Bill's true intent may be political, aimed at silencing opposition and dissent.
13. **Constitutional Concerns:** The Bill may violate constitutional rights due to its overreaching provisions.
14. **Expected to Lapse:** The Bill is likely to lapse as the current Assembly session may be the last before upcoming elections.
15. **Future Implications:** The questionable intent behind the Bill may persist in future regimes, raising concerns about ongoing misuse.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. What is the tone of the line "The Bill is expected to lapse as the current Assembly may have already held its last session before elections later this year, but the questionable intent may survive into future regimes too."? [Editorial page]
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Cynical
  - D. Supportive
2. **What is the main theme of the passage about the Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024?**
  - A. The ineffectiveness of the state government
  - B. Constitutional challenges and potential misuse of the Bill
  - C. The need for stricter laws against extremism
  - D. The success of existing laws in combating extremism
3. **Which of the following best reflects the primary concern expressed in the passage regarding the Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024?**
  - A. It is likely to suppress legitimate dissent.
  - B. It effectively addresses urban extremism.
  - C. It enhances the powers of law enforcement.
  - D. It focuses exclusively on rural areas.
4. **What does the passage imply about the Bill's overlap with existing laws?**
  - A. It replaces all other existing laws on extremism.
  - B. It contains unique provisions not present in any other laws.
  - C. It is less comprehensive than other existing laws.
  - D. It duplicates provisions found in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.
5. **What can be inferred from the concerns raised about the Maharashtra Special Public Security Bill, 2024?**
  - A. It exclusively targets unlawful organisations linked to violence.
  - B. It may be misused to suppress legitimate dissent and activism.
  - C. It significantly differs from existing central laws.
  - D. It will effectively eliminate extremism in urban areas.
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

She is given proper guidance by her boss.

  - A. Her boss will give her proper guidance.
  - B. Her boss has given her proper guidance.
  - C. Her boss gave her proper guidance.
  - D. Her boss gives her proper guidance.
7. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Witty

  - A. Serious
  - B. Cynical

- C. Callous  
D. Giddy
8. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
The children did not like the abominable table manners of old aunt.  
A. delectable  
B. stringent  
C. obnoxious  
D. Inflexible
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A person who believes that all events are predetermined or subject to fate  
A. Fatalist  
B. Credulous  
C. Egotist  
D. Aristocrat
10. **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.**  
The investigation conducting by the research team / yielded statistically significant results / providing substantial evidence / to support the hypothesis.  
A. to support the hypothesis.  
B. yielded statistically significant results  
C. providing substantial evidence  
D. The investigation conducting by the research team
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
A hard nut to crack  
A. Any subject which several folks are talking about  
B. Something that people believe or accept as true without questioning it  
C. An excessive enthusiasm or rage about a minor matter  
D. A problem that is difficult to solve
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM to replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
Darwin drew our attention to the gradual accumulation of unfavourable traits and its direct relationship with the survival of those presumed lucky species, which then serve as breeding grounds for more desirable traits.  
A. advantageous  
B. fulfilling  
C. steady  
D. Negative
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
P. Crane was the fourteenth child of a methodist minister  
Q. born in Newark, New Jersey  
R. who had signed the declaration of independence

- S. who named him after an ancestor
- PQSR
  - PQRS
  - QPSR
  - QPRS
14. **Select the appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word to fill in the blank.**  
Our administration uses \_\_\_\_\_ techniques to get their work done. They do not rely on overt tactics.
- covert
  - apparent
  - clear
  - Patent
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**  
If I was you, I would not have appeared for the entrance exam.
- would
  - would have been
  - No substitution required
  - Were
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
Conducting in-depth research and analysis of a startup as part of creating an investment memo is an important step for potential investors to evaluate the viability and potential of the startup.
- Liability
  - Incredibility
  - Feasibility
  - Extempore
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
Mr. Hamel teaches the boys.
- The boy's are taught by Mr. Hamel.
  - The boys are being taught by Mr. Hamel.
  - The boys are taught by Mr. Hamel.
  - The boys were taught by Mr. Hamel.
18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the following sentence.**  
Her visits to her family are very rare because she lives out of the country.
- Few and far between
  - Egg on
  - Beck and call
  - All in all
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**  
My friend believes in supernatural elements in the universe.
- Magical



- B. Usual
- C. Unkind
- D. Unnatural

20. **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. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

It was Ravi, not his friends, / who were shouting / at late hours last night.

- A. It was Ravi, not his friends,
- B. No error
- C. who were shouting
- D. at late hours last night

**Comprehension:**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Unemployment is a major issue in India that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of people across the country. Despite being one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, India has struggled to create (2) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs to keep up with its rapidly expanding population. The unemployment rate in India varies widely (3) \_\_\_\_\_ different states and regions. Young people, in particular, face significant challenges in finding employment. Many are highly educated but lack the skills and experience needed to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in a highly competitive job market. There are many factors contributing to the high levels of unemployment in India. of these include a lack of investment in infrastructure, a mismatch between the skills of workers and the needs of employers, and a lack of access to finance for small and mediumsized businesses. The Indian government has launched several initiatives to address the issue of unemployment in the country. These include programs to support small businesses, increase investment in infrastructure and provide vocational training to young people. However, much more needs to be done to create sustainable, long-term employment opportunities for all Indians. Unemployment can have serious social and economic consequences, including poverty, crime and social (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. compromises
- B. effects
- C. controls
- D. Affects

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. enough
- B. few
- C. many
- D. Little

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. from
- B. between

- C. across
  - D. Amongst
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
- A. expel
  - B. exaggerate
  - C. expand
  - D. Compete
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
- A. cohesion
  - B. stigma
  - C. unrest
  - D. solidarity

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. C) Cynical

A: Incorrect because the line does not express hope or positivity; it implies a negative continuation of questionable intent.

B: Incorrect because the line clearly conveys a negative stance towards the enduring nature of the questionable intent, which goes beyond mere neutrality.

C: Correct as it reflects a distrustful view of the situation, suggesting that despite the Bill likely lapsing, its underlying questionable intent might persist.

D: Incorrect because the line criticizes the continuing questionable intent, rather than supporting it.

### 2. B) Constitutional challenges and potential misuse of the Bill

A. Incorrect because the passage focuses specifically on the Bill rather than a broad criticism of the state government's overall effectiveness.

B. Correct as the passage highlights concerns about the Bill being unconstitutional and potentially being misused against lawyers, dissenters, and human rights activists.

C. Incorrect because the passage argues that existing laws are adequate and the new Bill is unnecessary.

D. Incorrect because, while it mentions the adequacy of existing laws, the main focus is on the issues with the new Bill, not the success of existing laws.

### 3. A) It is likely to suppress legitimate dissent.

The passage suggests that the Bill could be used to unjustly target lawyers, dissenters, and human rights activists, indicating a potential suppression of legitimate dissent.

B) Incorrect because the passage criticizes the Bill, implying it could be misused, rather than effectively addressing urban extremism.

C) Incorrect as there is no emphasis in the passage on enhancing law enforcement powers; the focus is on potential misuse.

D) Incorrect because the Bill is concerned with 'urban dens' and 'safe-houses', not exclusively rural areas.

### 4. D) It duplicates provisions found in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

The passage points out that several provisions of the Maharashtra Bill are already present in the central Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, indicating redundancy.

A) Incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the Bill replaces all other laws, but rather overlaps with existing ones.

B) Incorrect as the passage specifically states that the Bill duplicates existing provisions, not that it introduces entirely new ones.

C) Incorrect because the passage does not evaluate the comprehensiveness relative to other laws; it criticizes the overlap and potential for misuse.

### 5. B) The passage indicates that the Bill could be used to suppress lawyers, dissenters, and human rights activists, suggesting a potential misuse against legitimate dissent rather than solely targeting

**extremism. This interpretation aligns with concerns about the overbroad terms that could implicate those involved in lawful protests or criticism of government actions.**

A: Incorrect because the Bill is criticized not just for targeting organisations linked to violence but for potentially covering a broader range of activities, including non-violent dissent.

C: Incorrect as the passage states that several provisions of the Bill are already found in existing central laws, indicating a significant overlap rather than a difference.

D: Incorrect because there is skepticism within the passage about the effectiveness of the Bill in tackling extremism, especially given the claim of existing laws being adequate

6. D) Her boss gives her proper guidance.

7. A) **Witty** (adjective) – Amusing, humorous, droll, funny, entertaining, खुश करने वाला; विनोदपूर्ण

**Antonym: Serious** (adjective) – Grave, somber, earnest, stern. गंभीर

- **Cynical** (adjective) – Distrusting or disparaging the motives of others; skeptical, pessimistic. निंदक
- **Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally hardened; insensitive, unfeeling. संवेदनशीलता हीन
- **Giddy** (adjective) – Light-headed, dizzy, frivolous, flighty. चक्कर आना

8. C) **Abominable** (adjective) – Causing moral revulsion, very bad or unpleasant, detestable, loathsome. घिनौना

**Synonym: Obnoxious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant, repulsive, objectionable. अप्रिय

- **Delectable** (adjective) – Delicious, tasty, mouth-watering, appetizing. स्वादिष्ट
- **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, precise, and exacting. सख्त
- **Inflexible** (adjective) – Unwilling to change or compromise, rigid, steadfast. अटल

9. A) **Fatalist** (noun) – A person who believes that all events are predetermined or subject to fate नियतिवादी

- **Credulous** (noun) – Having or showing too great a readiness to believe things. विश्वासप्रवृत्ति
- **Egotist** (noun) – A person who is excessively conceited or self-centered; self-seeker. अहंकारी
- **Aristocrat** (noun) – A person who belongs to the aristocracy, a class in some countries that is above the common people and that consists of people who have special social status because of their birth, rank, or achievements. समाज का उच्च वर्ग

10. D) The investigation conducting by the research team' में error है। सही वाक्यांश 'The investigation conducted by the research team' होना चाहिए। 'conducting' के स्थान पर 'conducted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अनुसंधान पूरा हो चुका है।

- The error is in 'The investigation conducting by the research team'. The correct phrase should be 'The investigation conducted by the research team'. 'conducted' should be used instead of 'conducting' as the investigation is already completed.

11. D) **A hard nut to crack** (idiom) – A problem that is difficult to solve मुश्किल समस्या

12. A) **Unfavourable** (adjective) – Not advantageous, detrimental, harmful, adverse. नकारात्मक

**Antonym: Advantageous** (adjective) – Beneficial, helpful, favourable, useful. लाभदायक

- **Fulfilling** (adjective) – Satisfying, rewarding, worthwhile. पूरा करनेवाला
- **Steady** (adjective) – Stable, unchanging, constant, unwavering. स्थिर
- **Negative** (adjective) – Unfavourable, adverse, bad, harmful. नकारात्मक

13. C) **QPSR**

Born in Newark, New Jersey, Crane was the fourteenth child of a methodist minister who named him after an ancestor who had signed the declaration of independence

14. A) **Overt** (adjective) – Open to view or knowledge; not concealed or secret. प्रत्यक्ष

**Antonym: Covert** (adjective) – Not openly acknowledged or displayed; concealed, hidden, undercover. गुप्त

- **Apparent** (adjective) – Clearly visible or understood; obvious. स्पष्ट
- **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret. स्पष्ट
- **Patent** (adjective) – Easily recognizable; obvious, apparent. प्रत्यक्ष

15. D) Replace 'was' with 'were' because in second conditional sentence, we use 'were' irrespective of the subject; Like— If I were you, I would not have appeared for the entrance exam.

16. B) **Viability** (noun) – Capability of working successfully, feasibility, workability, practicality. व्यावहारिकता

**Antonym: Incredibility** (noun) – Impossibility, unlikelihood, implausibility. अविश्वसनीयता

- **Liability** (noun) – A state of being responsible, obligation, accountability, responsibility. जिम्मेदारी
- **Feasibility** (noun) – Practicality, possibility, viability, workability. संभाव्यता
- **Extempore** (adjective) – Spoken or done without preparation, impromptu, spontaneous. तत्पर

17. C) The boys are taught by Mr. Hamel.

18. A) **Few and far between** (idiom) - Very rare बहुत दुर्लभ

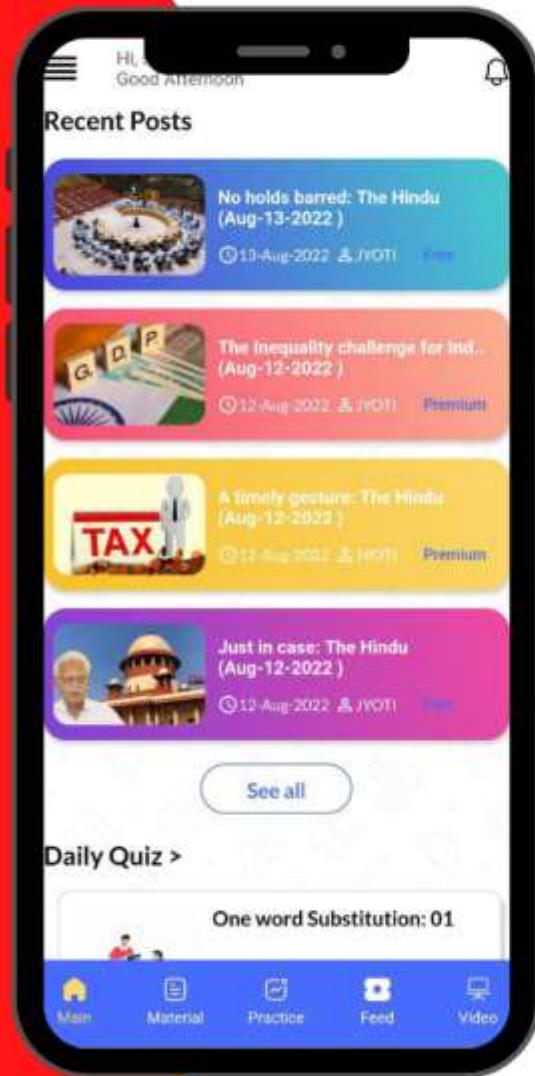
19. B) **Supernatural** (adjective) – Relating to things that cannot be explained by natural laws, often linked with gods, spirits, or magic. अलौकिक

**Antonym: Usual** (adjective) – Normal, standard, regular, common. सामान्य

- **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to magic; enchanted or supernatural. जादुई
- **Unkind** (adjective) – Not kind, harsh, cruel, or not considerate. निर्दयी
- **Unnatural** (adjective) – Not existing in nature or not produced by natural forces; artificial. अस्वाभाविक

20. C) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर subject 'Ravi' है जो Singular है, इसलिए Singular Verb 'was' का इस्तेमाल होगा।

- 'who was shouting' will be used instead of 'who were shouting' because the main subject here is 'Ravi' which is Singular, so Singular Verb 'was' will be used.  
Like— It was Ravi, not his friends, who was shouting at late hours last night.
21. D) 'Affects' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "affects" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर प्रभाव डालना। जबकि 'Compromises' का अर्थ है समझौता करना, 'Controls' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, और 'Effects' का अर्थ है प्रभाव, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- Affects' should be used because it means to have an impact on something or someone. Whereas, 'Compromises' implies making a concession, 'Controls' means to regulate, and 'Effects' refers to a result or consequence, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) 'Enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enough" का अर्थ होता है पर्याप्त रूप से। जबकि 'Few' का अर्थ है कुछ थोड़े, 'Many' का अर्थ है कई, और 'Little' का अर्थ है थोड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enough" का अर्थ होता है पर्याप्त रूप से। जबकि 'Few' का अर्थ है कुछ थोड़े, 'Many' का अर्थ है कई, और 'Little' का अर्थ है थोड़ा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
23. C) 'Across' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "across" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या इलाके के व्यापक रूप से। जबकि 'From' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान से, 'Between' का अर्थ है दो विषयों या स्थलों के मध्य, और 'Amongst' का अर्थ है एक समूह में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Across' should be used because it signifies extensively over a particular area or region. Whereas, 'From' indicates starting from a place, 'Between' suggests in the middle of two subjects or places, and 'Amongst' means within a group, which don't fit in this context.
24. D) 'Compete' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "compete" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिस्पर्धा में हिस्सा लेना। जबकि 'Expel' का अर्थ है निकाल देना, 'Exaggerate' का अर्थ है अधिक महत्व देना या बड़ा चढ़ाकर बताना, और 'Expand' का अर्थ है विस्तारित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- Compete' should be used because it means to take part in a contest or rivalry. Whereas, 'Expel' means to drive out, 'Exaggerate' means to overstress or amplify, and 'Expand' means to grow or stretch out, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) Unrest' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "unrest" का अर्थ होता है असंतोष या अशांति, जो बेरोजगारी के बढ़ते हुए मुद्दों का परिणाम हो सकता है। जबकि 'Cohesion' का अर्थ है एकता या मिलान, 'Stigma' का अर्थ है कलंक या धब्बा, और 'Solidarity' का अर्थ है सहयोग या समर्थन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Unrest' should be used because it refers to dissatisfaction or turmoil, which can be a result of escalating unemployment issues. Whereas, 'Cohesion' implies unity or bonding, 'Stigma' means a mark of disgrace, and 'Solidarity' implies support or cooperation, which don't fit in this context.



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