

## Weakest first: On judiciary and sub-categorisation within a class

Allowing sub-quotas to least advanced among SCs **deepens** social justice

The **jurisprudence** of **affirmative action** **has** been **evolving** constantly. From a **notion** of formal equality **rooted in** a general principle of non-discrimination, it has reached a point where the aim is **substantive** equality. Reservation is no more seen as an exception to the equality norm, but as a deepening of the idea of equality by **embracing diversity** and **accommodation** of those suffering from historical and social disabilities. The latest Supreme Court **judgment** allowing States to classify Scheduled Castes (SC) into groups and give **preferential** treatment to the weaker and more backward among them **is in line with** this **progression**. By a majority of 6:1, the Court has rejected the idea that the SCs **constitute** a single **homogenous** class and that sub-classification will **violate** the equality rule. The **verdict dislodges** a 2005 Constitution Bench judgment (E.V. Chinnaiyah vs A.P.) that had **struck down** an Andhra Pradesh law classifying SC communities into groups as **unconstitutional**. The Court had then **ruled** that once the President notifies the list of SCs under Article 341, Parliament alone could modify it by law, and that States were **barred** from “**tinkering**” with the list. This judgment was **cited** by the Punjab and Haryana High Court while **quashing** a preferential sub-quota for Balmikis and Mazhabi Sikhs within the SC quota. When the matter came to **the apex court**, a **Bench** doubted the correctness of E.V. Chinnaiyah and referred the question to a larger Bench.

The majority verdict is based on a clear **recognition** that SCs do not constitute a homogeneous class. Under the Presidential List, they have a common constitutional status, but it does not mean that there are no differences in the **extent** of **backwardness** among them. A **history** of **untouchability is indeed** a common feature among them, but there is historical and **empirical** evidence that the level of advancement is not uniform. States are **empowered** to further identify the weaker sections among SCs and extend beneficial treatment. Four judges have taken the view that **excluding** the “creamy layer” among the SCs from reservation benefits **is** necessary to **give full effect to** the principle that the weakest should get the benefits of affirmative action and not be **elbowed out** by those more advanced than them. **Applying** the ‘creamy layer’ concept, **hitherto confined** to OBCs **may** not be easy. **Justice B.R. Gavai**, who writes in support of the exclusion of the **better-off** among the SCs, also **notes** that the creamy layer norms cannot be the same as those prescribed for the OBCs. The **exclusion** of the more advanced sections among Dalits **was** not an issue before the Bench, and the opinions may be **non-binding** as of now. While excluding the creamy layer may happen some day, the focus should be on **the marginalised** among Dalits getting adequate representation. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Sub-categorisation** (noun) – the act of categorizing something or the state of being categorized at a lower or secondary level उप-वर्गीकरण
2. **Deepen** (verb) – Intensify, strengthen, enhance, escalate, augment गहरा करना, बढ़ना
3. **Jurisprudence** (noun) – Legal theory, philosophy of law, legal system, body of law, legal science न्यायशास्त्र
4. **Affirmative action** (noun) – it means positive steps taken to increase the representation of (women and) minorities in areas of employment, education, and culture from which they have been historically excluded. नीति सकारात्मक कार्रवाई
5. **Evolve** (verb) – Develop, progress, transform, change, advance विकसित करना
6. **Notion** (noun) – Concept, idea, belief, perception, understanding धारणा
7. **Root** (in) (verb) – Base, establish, anchor, embed, ground आधारित होना
8. **Substantive** (adjective) – Essential, significant, meaningful, fundamental, important सार्थक
9. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, adopt, welcome, include, integrate अपनाना
10. **Diversity** (noun) – Variety, difference, heterogeneity, range, multiplicity विविधता
11. **Accommodation** (noun) – Adaptation, adjustment, modification, arrangement, compromise समायोजन
12. **Preferential** (adjective) – Favorable, advantageous, privileged, selective, special प्राथमिकता देने वाला
13. **In line with** (phrase) – Consistent with, in accordance with, in agreement with, aligned with, conforming to के अनुरूप
14. **Progression** (noun) – Advancement, development, evolution, growth, improvement प्रगति
15. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, compose, make up, establish, create बनाना
16. **Homogeneous** (adjective) – Uniform, consistent, similar, alike, unvarying समरूप
17. **Violate** (verb) – Breach, infringe, contravene, break, disobey उल्लंघन करना
18. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, decree, conclusion निर्णय
19. **Dislodge** (verb) – Remove, oust, eject, displace, extricate हटाना
20. **Strike down** (phrasal verb) – Nullify, invalidate, abolish, annul, void रद्द करना

21. **Unconstitutional** (adjective) – Illegal, unlawful, invalid, illegitimate, unauthorized असंवैधानिक
22. **Rule** (verb) – Decide, adjudicate, decree, pronounce, determine फैसला करना
23. **Bar (from)** (verb) – Prohibit, ban, forbid, exclude, prevent रोकना
24. **Tinkering** (noun) – Meddling, interfering, adjusting, modifying, altering छेड़छाड़
25. **Cite** (verb) – Refer to, mention, quote, allude to, invoke हवाला देना
26. **Quash** (verb) – Overturn, annul, nullify, invalidate, rescind रद्द करना
27. **Apex court** (noun) – Supreme Court, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
28. **Bench** (noun) – Judiciary, panel, tribunal, court, judges न्यायपीठ
29. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, identification, realization, appreciation, acceptance पहचान
30. **Extent** (noun) – Degree, level, scope, range, magnitude सीमा
31. **Backwardness** (noun) – Underdevelopment, regression, delay, lag, primitiveness पिछड़ापन
32. **Untouchability** (noun) – Social exclusion, caste discrimination, ostracism, social marginalization, casteism अस्पृश्यता
33. **Indeed** (adverb) – Truly, certainly, actually, really, undoubtedly वास्तव में
34. **Empirical** (adjective) – based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic. प्रयोगसिद्ध
35. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, permit, allow, equip सशक्त बनाना
36. **Give effect to** (phrase) – Implement, enforce, apply, carry out, execute लागू करना
37. **Elbow out** (phrasal verb) – Oust, displace, push aside, supplant, remove बाहर निकालना
38. **Hitherto** (adverb) – Until now, previously, formerly, so far, up to this point अब तक
39. **Confine** (to) (verb) – Restrict, limit, restrain, enclose, contain सीमित करना
40. **Better-off** (noun) – Wealthier, more prosperous, richer, more affluent, well-to-do समृद्ध
41. **Non-binding** (adjective) – Non-mandatory, optional, voluntary, not obligatory, unenforceable गैर-बाध्यकारी
42. **The marginalised** (noun) – The disadvantaged, oppressed, excluded, neglected, underprivileged वंचित लोग

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Evolving Affirmative Action:** The concept of affirmative action has evolved from formal equality, focused on non-discrimination, to substantive equality, emphasizing diversity and accommodation for historically disadvantaged groups.
2. **Reservations and Equality:** Reservation is no longer viewed as an exception to equality but as a means to deepen equality by addressing social and historical disabilities.
3. **Supreme Court Judgment:** The Supreme Court's recent decision allows states to classify Scheduled Castes (SC) into sub-groups, granting preferential treatment to the weaker and more backward among them.
4. **Rejection of Homogeneity:** The Court ruled, with a 6:1 majority, that SCs do not constitute a single homogeneous class, allowing for sub-classification to better address disparities.
5. **Overturing Previous Verdict:** This decision overturns the 2005 Constitution Bench judgment (E.V. Chinnaiiah vs. A.P.) that deemed sub-classification of SCs unconstitutional.
6. **Presidential List Clarification:** The previous judgment stated that the SC list, once notified by the President under Article 341, could only be modified by Parliament, not states.
7. **Punjab and Haryana Case:** The Punjab and Haryana High Court quashed a preferential sub-quota for Balmikis and Mazhabi Sikhs, citing the E.V. Chinnaiiah judgment.
8. **Referral to Larger Bench:** The Supreme Court referred the issue to a larger bench after questioning the correctness of the E.V. Chinnaiiah decision.
9. **Non-Uniform Backwardness:** The majority verdict acknowledges that SCs have differing levels of backwardness, despite sharing a history of untouchability.
10. **State Empowerment:** States are authorized to identify weaker sections within SCs and provide targeted support to ensure equitable distribution of benefits.
11. **Creamy Layer Exclusion:** Four judges supported excluding the "creamy layer" among SCs from reservation benefits to prioritize the most marginalized.
12. **Creamy Layer Concept Challenges:** Applying the creamy layer concept to SCs, similar to OBCs, presents challenges due to differences in advancement levels.
13. **Justice Gavai's Observations:** Justice B.R. Gavai noted that creamy layer norms for SCs cannot mirror those for OBCs, highlighting the need for tailored criteria.
14. **Focus on Marginalized Representation:** While excluding the creamy layer may be considered, the primary focus should remain on ensuring adequate representation for marginalized Dalits.
15. **Empirical Evidence:** Historical and empirical evidence supports the notion that SCs have varying levels of advancement, justifying the need for targeted affirmative action policies.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
  - Analytical and Supportive
  - Critical and Negative
  - Optimistic and Uplifting
  - Sarcastic and Dismissive
- What can be inferred from the passage regarding the Supreme Court's evolving approach to affirmative action?**
  - The Supreme Court believes that affirmative action is no longer necessary for Scheduled Castes.
  - The Supreme Court supports a dynamic interpretation of equality that allows for sub-classification within Scheduled Castes.
  - The Supreme Court has consistently opposed any form of classification within Scheduled Castes.
  - The Supreme Court has ruled that only Parliament can make changes to the list of Scheduled Castes.
- The Supreme Court's recent decision to allow States to sub-classify Scheduled Castes is primarily aimed at achieving \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - Formal equality by treating all Scheduled Castes as a single class.
  - Procedural fairness in the notification process of Scheduled Castes.
  - Substantive equality by addressing the specific needs of the least advanced groups within Scheduled Castes.
  - A complete overhaul of the constitutional provisions regarding Scheduled Castes.
- What is the main reason given in the passage for excluding the "creamy layer" among Scheduled Castes (SCs) from reservation benefits?**
  - To treat all SCs as a homogeneous class.
  - To ensure that the benefits reach the most marginalized and weakest sections within SCs.
  - To simplify the process of identifying eligible SCs for reservations.
  - To provide uniform benefits to all SCs, regardless of their socio-economic status.
- In the context of the passage, what is the antonym of "**marginalised**"?
  - Excluded
  - Centralized
  - Empowered
  - Neglected
- Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the given situation.  
Geetika spoke a lot about her new movie. However, it came to nothing in the theatres.
  - To give the devil his dues
  - To get into hot water
  - To dig the grave
  - To end in smoke
- Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined segment in the following sentence.

- Raima takes her classes very attentively.
- A. In accordance with  
B. By blazing a trail  
C. By losing in a cloud  
D. Be all ears
8. **Select the sentence that has the correct use of spellings from the given options.**
- A. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.  
B. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.  
C. Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.  
D. Although the book was difficult to read, I peressted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.  
The (friendly) dog wagged its tail, while the \_\_\_\_\_ cat hissed.
- A. loving  
B. welcoming  
C. affectionate  
D. Hostile
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**  
His brother needed some urgent help at that moment.
- A. Some urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.  
B. Urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.  
C. Some urgent help is needed by his brother at that moment.  
D. Some urgent help was needed by his brother at this moment.
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
Could you please tell me which languages you are fluent in?
- A. you may be fluent in speaking  
B. you speak fluently  
C. you fluently speaking  
D. you have been fluent in speaking
12. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.  
A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons
- A. Extrovert  
B. Chauvinist  
C. Monk  
D. Hypochondriac
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Acclimatise

- A. Disarrange  
B. Prioritise  
C. Placate  
D. Decriminalise
14. **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) have to deal with  
B) about the terrible traffic  
C) on his way to work  
D) Nishit begins thinking  
E) he will surely
- A. A, D, B, C, E  
B. C, D, B, A, E  
C. D, B, E, A, C  
D. E, B, A, D, C
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
When I reached the market place, the coconuts was already sold.  
A. are already sold  
B. have already sell  
C. is already sold  
D. were already sold
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.  
Gandhi's approach, while effective in mobilising large segments of Indian society, was criticised by some for being passive and overly accommodating.  
A. Reconciling  
B. Strenuous  
C. Disobliging  
D. Gratifying
17. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Tranquil  
A. Anxious  
B. Dilemma  
C. Fierce  
D. Peaceful
18. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**  
The young pirate is more cleverer than the captain of the ship.  
A. The young pirate is cleverer to the captain of the ship.  
B. The young pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.  
C. The young pirate is most clever than the captain of the ship.  
D. The younger pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

19. 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.

In course by time, / he was wise enough to realise / the mistakes of his past life.

- A. In course by time,
  - B. he was wise enough to realise
  - C. the mistakes of his past life.
  - D. No error
20. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.

The study of coins

- A. Currency
- B. Minting
- C. Numismatics
- D. Barter

**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.**

Daniel talks to people about the right to life. He says, "We have the right to live in freedom and in safety!" but the people do not (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and they say that the War is a big deal and it is not up to us nor up to the government. The government knows what to do and only the government can decide (2)\_\_\_\_\_ is best. And if the government says that there must be war, then it must be so. Daniel does not accept this and asks if there is a better solution. As all wars end with agreements, can't we do the agreements without the fighting? Can't the government solve this (3)\_\_\_\_\_? Isn't that the reason we have a government in the first place? He decides to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to people in his government. He decides to write them and let them know what he thinks. He knows one opinion does not matter much, but he also knows that if everyone in his own country and on the other side would do this, there will (5)\_\_\_\_\_ be no more wars.

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

- A. grant
- B. agree
- C. consent
- D. Announce

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

- A. what
- B. when
- C. where
- D. How

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

- A. peacefully



- B. disruptively
- C. compulsorily
- D. excitingly

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

- A. speak
- B. chat
- C. declare
- D. Blabber

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

- A. doubtlessly
- B. wobbly
- C. absurdly
- D. probably

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. A) Analytical and Supportive

A. The tone of the passage is analytical, as it examines the legal and social implications of the Supreme Court's decision. It is also supportive because it endorses the idea that sub-categorization within Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a positive step towards achieving substantive equality and deepening social justice.

B. This option is incorrect because the passage does not criticize or express negativity towards the Supreme Court's decision. Instead, it presents a supportive stance towards the progression of affirmative action policies.

C. This is incorrect as the passage does not express optimism or an uplifting sentiment. It focuses on the analysis of judicial decisions rather than inspiring hope or future possibilities.

D. This is incorrect because the passage maintains a respectful and objective tone. There is no use of sarcasm or dismissal of the subject matter; instead, it provides a serious examination of the topic.

### 2. B) The Supreme Court supports a dynamic interpretation of equality that allows for sub-classification within Scheduled Castes.

A. The passage does not suggest that the Supreme Court believes affirmative action is unnecessary; rather, it supports a more nuanced approach.

B. The passage highlights the Supreme Court's evolving stance towards a dynamic interpretation of equality, which includes sub-classification within Scheduled Castes to address historical and social disabilities.

C. The passage notes the recent judgment supports classification, indicating the Court is not consistently opposed to it.

D. While the passage mentions that Parliament can modify the SC list, it emphasizes the Court's allowance for States to make sub-classifications, showing a shift from earlier rulings.

### 3. C) Substantive equality by addressing the specific needs of the least advanced groups within Scheduled Castes.

A. The passage indicates that the goal is not formal equality, which treats all SCs the same, but substantive equality that accounts for different needs.

B. The passage focuses on equality and social justice, not procedural aspects of the notification process.

C. The passage describes the decision as a move towards substantive equality, emphasizing assistance to the weaker and more backward among Scheduled Castes.

D. There is no mention in the passage of a complete overhaul of constitutional provisions, only a reinterpretation to allow sub-classifications.

### 4. B) To ensure that the benefits reach the most marginalized and weakest sections within SCs.

- A) The passage argues against treating SCs as a homogeneous group, emphasizing the need to recognize differences in socio-economic advancement among them.
- B) This option reflects the passage's key argument that excluding the "creamy layer" is necessary to ensure that affirmative action benefits the most disadvantaged individuals within the SC community.
- C) The passage suggests that applying the "creamy layer" concept adds complexity, not simplicity, to the reservation process.
- D) The passage advocates for differentiating benefits based on socio-economic status to ensure that the weakest sections receive adequate representation and support.
5. C) **Empowered**  
 C. "Marginalised" refers to being pushed to the edge or made insignificant. "Empowered" means being given power or importance, which is the opposite.  
 A: This is incorrect because "excluded" means left out, similar to "marginalised."  
 B: This is incorrect because "centralized" means concentrated in one place, which doesn't directly oppose "marginalised."  
 D: This is incorrect because "neglected" means ignored or not given attention, aligning with "marginalised."
6. D) **To end in smoke** (idiom) – To come to no practical result or effect, to fail. **असफल होना**
- **To give the devil his dues** (idiom) – To acknowledge the good qualities of someone, even if they have many bad qualities. **बुरे में भी अच्छाई देखना**
  - **To get into hot water** (idiom) – To get into trouble or a difficult situation. **मुश्किल में पड़ना**
  - **To dig the grave** (idiom) – To create serious trouble for oneself in the future. **अपनी ही कब्र खोदना**
7. D) **Be all ears** (phrase) – to listen very carefully and attentively **बहुत ध्यान से सुनना**
- **In accordance with** – in agreement or harmony with something **के अनुसार**
  - **By blazing a trail** – to pioneer or lead the way in something new
8. B) 'Although' को 'Although' में और 'eventually' को 'eventually' में बदला जाएगा, जिससे वाक्य सही होगा। इसलिए, सही वाक्य है: B) Although the book was difficult to read, I persisted and eventually understood the complex ideas.
9. D) **Friendly** (adjective) – Having a kind and pleasant manner, amicable, amiable, congenial. **मित्रपूर्ण**
- Antonym: Hostile** (adjective) – Showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive. **शत्रुता**
- **Loving** (adjective) – Showing love or affection; tender, caring, affectionate. **प्रेमपूर्ण**

- **Welcoming** (adjective) – Greeting someone in a warm and friendly manner, hospitable, receptive. स्वागतपूर्ण
  - **Affectionate** (adjective) – Showing fondness or tenderness, loving, caring. स्नेहपूर्ण
10. A) Some urgent help was needed by his brother at that moment.
11. B) 'you are fluent in' के बदले 'you speak fluently' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह option सही ढंग से संरचित है और वाक्य का अर्थ भी स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है; जैसे— Could you please tell me which languages you speak fluently?
- 'you speak fluently' will be used instead of 'you are fluent in' because this option is correctly structured and clearly conveys the meaning of the sentence; Like— Could you please tell me which languages you speak fluently?
12. C) **Monk** (noun) – A person who lives a secluded or solitary life, often for religious reasons. संन्यासी
- **Extrovert** (noun) – An outgoing and socially confident person. बहिर्मुखी
  - **Chauvinist** (noun) – A person displaying aggressive or exaggerated patriotism or prejudiced loyalty to their own cause, group, or gender. अंधराष्ट्रीवादी
  - **Hypochondriac** (noun) – A person who is excessively anxious about their health and believes they are suffering from illnesses that they do not actually have. किसी व्यक्ति को भ्रम कि वह सदा रोगी रहता है
13. A) **Acclimatise** (verb) – To become accustomed to a new climate or environment; to adapt. अभ्यस्त होना
- Antonym: Disarrange** (verb) – To disturb the arrangement or order of. अव्यवस्था
- **Prioritise** (verb) – To designate or treat something as more important than other things. प्राथमिकता देना
  - **Placate** (verb) – To make someone less angry or hostile. शांत करना
  - **Decriminalise** (verb) – To remove or reduce the criminal status of. अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना
14. C) **D, B, E, A, C**  
Nishit begins thinking about the terrible traffic he will surely have to deal with on his way to work
15. D) '**coconuts was**' के बदले '**coconuts were**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**coconuts**' plural है और plural के लिए '**were**' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The fruits were fresh.
- '**were**' will be used instead of '**was**' because '**coconuts**' is plural and for plurals, '**were**' is used; Like— The fruits were fresh.

16. C) **accommodating** (used about a person) agreeing to do or provide what somebody wants  
 किसी की इच्छा पूरी करने को तैयार

**Antonym: Disobliging** (adjective) – Not willing to do a service or do a favor; unhelpful.

अनुग्रहित न करने वाला

- **Reconciling** (adjective) – Restoring friendly relations, harmonizing, making compatible. मेल-मिलाप
- **Strenuous** (adjective) – Requiring or using great exertion, vigorous, energetic. सक्रिय, जोरदार
- **Gratifying** (adjective) – Pleasing, satisfying, rewarding, fulfilling. खुशी

17. D) **Tranquil** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, still, serene. शांत

**Synonym: Peaceful** (adjective) – Free from disturbance; tranquil, calm, placid. शांतिपूर्ण

- **Anxious** (adjective) – Worried, concerned, uneasy, nervous. चिंतित
- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives. असमंजस
- **Fierce** (adjective) – Intense, strong, aggressive, ferocious. उग्र

18. B) The young pirate is cleverer than the captain of the ship.

'more cleverer' में 'more' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'cleverer' खुद में एक comparative degree है। इसलिए, सही वाक्यांश 'cleverer than' होगा। जैसे— He is cleverer than his brother.

The use of 'more' in 'more cleverer' is incorrect as 'cleverer' is already a comparative degree. Hence, the correct phrase will be 'cleverer than'. Like— He is cleverer than his brother.

19. A) In course by time' में Error है। सही phrase 'In the course of time' होगा। 'In the course of time' phrase का अर्थ होता है 'समय के साथ' जिसका प्रयोग समय के बदलाव या विकास के संकेत के रूप में होता है।

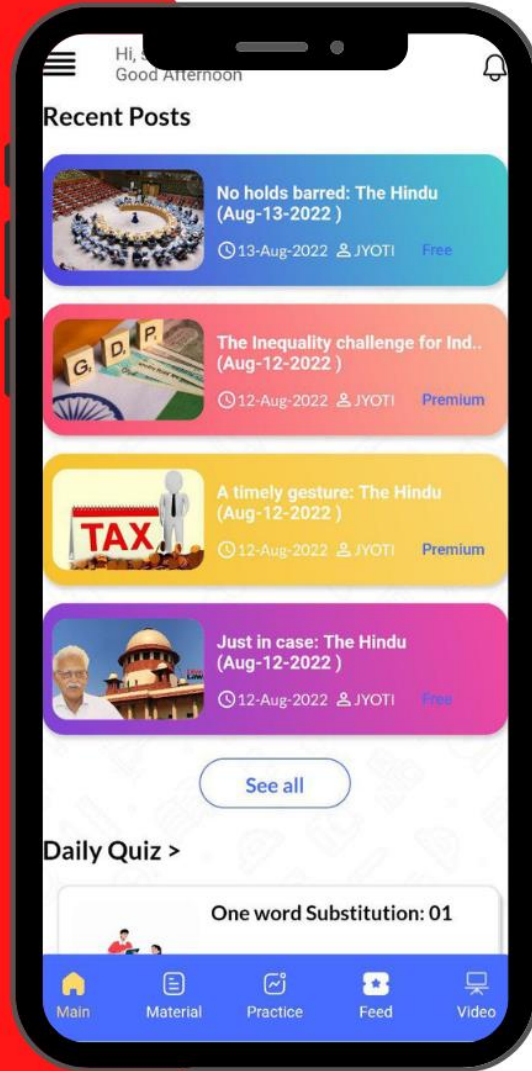
- There is an error in 'In course by time'. The correct phrase is 'In the course of time', which means 'as time goes by'.

20. C) **Numismatics** (noun) – The study of coins. सिक्का अध्ययन

- **Currency** (noun) – a system of money in general use in a particular country. मुद्रा
- **Minting** (noun) – the process of making coins using a stamping process. सिक्का बनाने की प्रक्रिया
- **Barter** (noun) – a system of exchange in which goods or services are traded directly for other goods or services without the use of money. अदला-बदली

21. B) 'Agree' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में Daniel के विचारों से लोग सहमत नहीं होते। 'Agree' का अर्थ होता है सहमत होना। जबकि 'Grant' का अर्थ होता है प्रदान करना, 'Consent' का अर्थ होता है सहमति देना, और 'Announce' का अर्थ होता है घोषित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Agree' should be used because in this context, people do not concur with Daniel's views. 'Agree' means to concur. Whereas, 'Grant' means to provide, 'Consent' means to give permission, and 'Announce' means to declare, which don't fit in this context.
22. A) 'What' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह तय करने की चर्चा हो रही है कि सरकार को क्या सही लगता है। 'When' का अर्थ है कब, 'Where' का अर्थ है कहाँ, और 'How' का अर्थ है कैसे, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'What' should be used because the sentence is discussing what the government believes is right. Whereas, 'When' means at which time, 'Where' means at which place, and 'How' means in what way, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) 'Peacefully' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'peacefully' का अर्थ होता है शांति से या बिना हिंसा के किसी समस्या का समाधान करना। जबकि 'disruptively' का अर्थ है अव्यवस्था या अराजकता पैदा करना, 'compulsorily' का अर्थ है अनिवार्यता से या जबरदस्ती, और 'excitingly' का अर्थ है उत्साह के साथ कुछ करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Peacefully' should be used because it means to resolve issues calmly and without violence. Whereas, 'disruptively' means causing disorder, 'compulsorily' means mandatorily or by force, and 'excitingly' implies doing something with excitement, which don't fit in this context.
24. A) 'Speak' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "speak" का अर्थ होता है किसी से बातचीत करना या अपने विचार प्रकट करना। जबकि 'Chat' का अर्थ है आराम से बातचीत करना, 'Declare' का अर्थ है घोषणा करना, और 'Blabber' का अर्थ है बिना सोचे-समझे बोलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Speak' should be used because it means to converse or express one's opinions. Whereas, 'Chat' implies a casual conversation, 'Declare' means to proclaim or announce, and 'Blabber' means to talk thoughtlessly or without consideration, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) 'Probably' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "probably" का अर्थ होता है शायद या संभावना से। जबकि 'Doubtlessly' का अर्थ है निश्चित रूप से, 'Wobbly' का अर्थ है अस्थिरता से, और 'Absurdly' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक अतर्कित रूप में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Probably' should be used because it indicates a likelihood or possibility. Whereas, 'Doubtlessly' means with certainty, 'Wobbly' implies instability, and 'Absurdly' means in an extremely unreasonable manner, which don't fit in this context.





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