

No more delays: On holding the Census

Caste **enumeration** should not hold the Census from being **undertaken** quickly

In what can only be a case of **muddying the waters**, the Union government is **reportedly mulling** the expansion of data collection in the long-delayed Census to include caste enumeration. **That** caste may be one of the **variables** in the Census **could** be an **outcome** of the **strident** demand for a caste census by several political parties. But **considering** the incomplete and poorly constructed nature of the Socio-Economic and Caste Census of 2011, which **resulted in** data that were **unwieldy**, inaccurate, and hence unusable, the government must not hurry into utilising the office of the Registrar General and other agencies to **tabulate** caste. There must first be a **definite** time frame to conduct the Census **on a war footing**. If the delay is **deliberate**, **in order to** allow for **delimitation** to be conducted first in 2026, this will be harmful not just to public policy but also to relations with States. As of June 2024, out of 233 countries, India was one of 44 not to have conducted the Census this **decade**. The **ostensible reason** provided by the Union Home Ministry **was** delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but 143 other countries conducted the Census after March 2020, which **marked** the **onset** of the pandemic. India shares this **dubious distinction** of not having a Census with countries affected by conflict, economic crises or **turmoil** such as Yemen, Syria, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Ukraine, Sri Lanka and in sub-Saharan Africa.

There remains little excuse to continually delay the **decennial** Census, an exercise that has been conducted without fail from 1881 to 2011. Yet, the **deadline** to **freeze** administrative boundaries of districts, tehsils, towns and municipal bodies — a **prerequisite** before the conduct of the Census — **lapsed** on June 30 this year. This deadline has been extended 10 times since 2019. Several public **schemes** such as the National Food Security Act, the National Social Assistance Programme and the delimitation of constituencies **are** dependent upon the Census being conducted. Besides, statistical surveys that go into setting policy such as those related to household and social consumption, the National Family Health Survey, the Periodic Labour Force Survey, and the Sample Registration System, among others, use the Census to set their **sampling** frames. With the 2011 Census data getting increasingly **out-dated** and **phenomena** such as **migration** across and within States, the **urbanisation** of Indian societies, and the **suburbanisation** of cities becoming increasingly **prominent** in recent years, the lack of a Census is **telling**. The **reliance** on a **bevy** of sample surveys to fill in the gap **is** only resulting in debates over methodology and conclusions based on **cherry-picking** according to one's political choice. Clearly, the Union government must stop being **derelict** in its duties and should **proceed** with the Census quickly. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Enumeration** (noun) – Counting, tally, listing, calculation, reckoning गणना
2. **Undertake** (verb) – Begin, start, embark on, take on, assume आरंभ करना
3. **Muddy the waters** (phrase) – make an issue or situation more confused or complicated. किसी मुद्दे या स्थिति को अधिक भ्रमित करना
4. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, apparently, purportedly, said to be कथित रूप से
5. **Mull** (verb) – Consider, ponder, contemplate, think over, deliberate विचार करना
6. **Variable** (noun) – Factor, element, aspect, component, condition घटक
7. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, product, aftermath परिणाम
8. **Strident** (adjective) – Forceful, aggressive, vociferous, harsh, insistent तेज़
9. **Considering** (preposition) – Taking into account, in view of, given, bearing in mind ध्यान में रखते हुए
10. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce, effectuate परिणामस्वरूप होना
11. **Unwieldy** (adjective) – Cumbersome, awkward, clumsy, difficult to manage, bulky बोझिल
12. **Tabulate** (verb) – Arrange, organize, chart, record, list सारणीबद्ध करना
13. **Definite** (adjective) – Certain, fixed, clear, specific, established निश्चित
14. **On a war footing** (phrase) – Urgently, with utmost speed, in full readiness, quickly युद्धस्तर पर
15. **Deliberate** (adjective) – Intentional, purposeful, calculated, planned, premeditated जानबूझकर
16. **In order to** (phrase) – So as to, with the aim of, to achieve, for the purpose of के लिए
17. **Delimitation** (noun) – Definition: The act of setting or marking boundaries सीमांकन
18. **Decade** (noun) – period of ten years दशक
19. **Ostensible** (adjective) – Apparent, seeming, supposed, superficial, outward प्रकट
20. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, represent, denote, identify चिन्हित करना
21. **Onset** (noun) – Beginning, start, commencement, initiation, inception शुरुआत

22. **Dubious** (adjective) – Doubtful, uncertain, questionable, suspect, unreliable संदिग्ध
23. **Distinction** (noun) – Difference, separation, differentiation, uniqueness, characteristic भिन्नता
24. **Turmoil** (noun) – Chaos, disorder, confusion, upheaval, turbulence अशांति
25. **Decennial** (adjective) – Occurring every ten years दस-वर्षीय
26. **Freeze** (verb) – hold (something) at a fixed level or in a fixed state for a period of time. स्थिर करना
27. **Prerequisite** (noun) – Requirement, condition, necessity, precondition, essential जरूरी, पहले से आवश्यक
28. **Lapse** (verb) – Expire, end, terminate, fail, cease समाप्त होना
29. **Sampling** (noun) – Selection, survey, testing, measurement, example नमूना
30. **Out-dated** (adjective) – Obsolete, old-fashioned, antiquated, no longer current, out of date पुराना
31. **Phenomenon** (noun) – Event, occurrence, happening, development, experience घटना
32. **Migration** (noun) – Movement, relocation, displacement, shifting, emigration प्रवास
33. **Urbanisation** (noun) – Definition: The process of making an area more urban or city-like शहरीकरण
34. **Suburbanisation** (noun) – Definition: The growth or expansion of suburban areas उपनगरों का विकास
35. **Prominent** (adjective) – Noticeable, important, significant, leading, conspicuous प्रमुख
36. **Telling** (adjective) – Revealing, significant, striking, meaningful, noticeable कारगर
37. **Reliance** (noun) – Dependence, trust, confidence, reliance upon, reliance on निर्भरता
38. **Bevy** (noun) – Group, collection, bunch, flock, assembly समूह
39. **Cherry-picking** (noun) – Selective choosing, selective preference, handpicking, biased selection चयन में पक्षपात
40. **Derelict** (adjective) – Neglectful, careless, irresponsible, negligent, abandoned लापरवाह
41. **Proceed** (verb) – Continue, go ahead, advance, carry on, move forward आगे बढ़ना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Union government is reportedly considering expanding data collection in the delayed Census to include caste enumeration, which raises concerns.
2. The push for caste enumeration stems from political parties' demands, but the government should be cautious due to the flaws in the 2011 Socio-Economic and Caste Census.
3. The data from the 2011 caste census was unwieldy, inaccurate, and unusable, which suggests that the government should not rush into collecting caste data without proper planning.
4. The Census must be conducted with a clear timeline and on a war footing to avoid further delays.
5. If the delay in conducting the Census is intentional to prioritize delimitation in 2026, it could harm public policy and relations with States.
6. As of June 2024, India is one of only 44 countries worldwide that has not conducted its Census in the current decade.
7. The official reason for the delay is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, but many other countries, including 143, conducted their Census after March 2020.
8. India now shares the lack of Census with countries experiencing conflict, economic crises, or turmoil, such as Yemen, Syria, and Afghanistan.
9. The decennial Census, conducted regularly since 1881, has now been delayed, with the deadline for freezing administrative boundaries lapsing on June 30, 2024.
10. This deadline for freezing boundaries has been extended 10 times since 2019, further delaying the Census.
11. Public schemes, including the National Food Security Act and National Social Assistance Programme, rely on Census data for effective implementation.
12. Important statistical surveys, such as the National Family Health Survey and the Periodic Labour Force Survey, depend on the Census to establish their sampling frames.
13. The 2011 Census data is becoming outdated, especially given the significant migration, urbanization, and suburbanization in India in recent years.
14. The reliance on sample surveys to compensate for the lack of Census data is leading to debates over methodology and politically motivated conclusions.
15. The Union government must fulfill its responsibility and proceed with conducting the Census without further delay to ensure effective public policy and governance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT based on the passage? [Editorial Page]
- A. India is one of the countries that have not conducted a Census this decade.
 - B. The Union government is considering including caste enumeration in the Census.
 - C. The Socio-Economic and Caste Census of 2011 was successful in collecting accurate data.
 - D. The delay in conducting the Census has been attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. What can be inferred about the government's decision to delay the Census in relation to delimitation?
- A. The delay may be intentional to prioritize delimitation in 2026.
 - B. The government wants to avoid caste enumeration altogether.
 - C. The delay in Census is solely due to the pandemic.
 - D. Delimitation and Census have no connection in the government's plan.
3. Complete the following sentence based on the passage:
The Union government must first establish _____ before considering caste enumeration in the Census.
- A. a detailed strategy to address conflicts with States
 - B. a clear and definite time frame to conduct the Census
 - C. a new plan to deal with economic crises and turmoil
 - D. a comprehensive review of the previous Census data
4. According to the passage, why is the decennial Census significant for public schemes?
- A. It serves as a method to review the performance of all government schemes.
 - B. It provides essential data for public schemes and statistical surveys.
 - C. It ensures that the government fulfills its duties towards the public.
 - D. It helps in the financial allocation for every public project.
5. What is the synonym of the word "derelict" as used in the passage?
- A. Responsible
 - B. Vigilant
 - C. Negligent
 - D. Supportive

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 Justice K. Hema Committee report, _____ 1 _____ was released by the Kerala government on August 19, 2024, has _____ 2 _____ a debate on the issues faced by women in Malayalam film industry. The committee, which was formed in 2017, had submitted its report to the government in 2019. A _____ 3 _____ version of the report has now been put up in the public domain. Though it _____ 4 _____ the issues faced by women in the vernacular films, the issues _____ 5 _____ these boundaries.

6. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
- A. Which
 - B. That

- C. Who
D. It
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. Pursued
B. Isolated
C. Ignited
D. Performed
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. Reasserted
B. Reaffirmed
C. Reinforced
D. Redacted
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
A. Addressing
B. Addressed
C. Address
D. Addresses
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
A. Imbalance
B. Transmit
C. Transcend
D. Commence
11. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
Ritika closed the box quickly
A. The box is quickly closed by Ritika.
B. The box has been closed by Ritika quickly.
C. The box had closed quickly by Ritika.
D. The box was closed by Ritika quickly
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Retreat
A. Withdraw
B. Advance
C. Destruct
D. Dishonour
13. **Choose the sentence that contains correct spellings.**
A. Geeta is unable to recall the events of five years ago in comparison to her brother, Mohit who can recollect the memories of his childhood.
B. Geeta is unable to ricall the events of five years ago in comparison to her brother, Mohit who can recollect the memories of his childhood.
C. Geeta is unable to recall the events of five years ago in comparison to her brother, Mohit who can recollect the memories of his childhood.

- D. Geeta is unable to recal the events of five years ago in comparison to her brother, Mohit who can recollect the memories of his childhood
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The furniture displayed a wonderful combination of elegance and practicality
- A. Gracelessness
 - B. Magnificence
 - C. Simplicity
 - D. Glory
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**
Dinisha visits her mother once in a blue moon
- A. Every month
 - B. Very frequently
 - C. Every week
 - D. Very rarely
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**
Philosophers dating all the way back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks _____ placed significant emphasis on education.
- A. have been
 - B. have
 - C. has
 - D. Was
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The Russia-Ukraine war has caused chaos
- A. Pitilessness
 - B. Havoc
 - C. Orderliness
 - D. Modesty
18. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
Within the walled palace, rows of attractive food stalls, souvenir boueteques andentertainment platforms have been erected by the prominent delegations
- A. erected
 - B. prominent
 - C. souvenir
 - D. Boueteques
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Dependent
 - B. Extravagant
 - C. Extingish
 - D. Announcement
20. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**
Taking the summer job proved to be _____ for Anand's visa applications.
- A. a blessing in disguise

- B. come up
C. come in high
D. on the contrary
21. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
They were sure of their victory
A. Confident
B. Vengeful
C. Doubtful
D. Imprudent
22. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
Last month tomatoes were quite cheap.
A. Inexpensive
B. Less
C. Insufficient
D. Costly
23. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
That which cannot be satisfied
A. Drastic
B. Prickly
C. Stubborn
D. Insatiable
24. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
Bhavin said, 'I will take you now'
A. Bhavin said that he will take you then.
B. Bhavin said that he would take me then.
C. Bhavin said that he has to take me now.
D. Bhavin said that he will be taking me then.
25. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Hard but liable to be easily broken
A. Fragmentary
B. Brittle
C. Stagnant
D. Rudiment

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) The Socio-Economic and Caste Census of 2011 was successful in collecting accurate data.

C is incorrect because the passage mentions that the Socio-Economic and Caste Census of 2011 resulted in unwieldy, inaccurate, and hence unusable data.

A is correct because the passage states that India is one of 44 countries that have not conducted the Census this decade.

B is correct because the passage mentions that the Union government is mulling over including caste enumeration in the Census.

D is correct because the passage refers to the delay in conducting the Census being attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic by the Union Home Ministry.

2. A) The delay may be intentional to prioritize delimitation in 2026.

A is correct because the passage suggests that if the delay is deliberate, it could be to allow delimitation to be conducted first in 2026.

B is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that the government wants to avoid caste enumeration entirely; rather, it is considering including it.

C is incorrect because while the pandemic is mentioned as a reason, the passage hints at other possible factors, such as the intention to prioritize delimitation.

D is incorrect because the passage directly connects the delay in Census with delimitation plans.

3. B) a clear and definite time frame to conduct the Census

B is correct because the passage emphasizes that the government must first establish a definite time frame to conduct the Census on a war footing.

A is incorrect because the passage does not prioritize addressing conflicts with States before the Census.

C is incorrect because economic crises and turmoil are mentioned in relation to other countries, not as a prerequisite for the Census in India.

D is incorrect because while the previous Census is discussed, the passage focuses on the need for a time frame, not a review.

4. B) It provides essential data for public schemes and statistical surveys.

B is correct because the passage mentions that several public schemes and statistical surveys depend on the Census data for their functioning and policy setting.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention that the Census is specifically used to review the performance of government schemes.

C is incorrect because while the Census helps the government fulfill its duties, the passage focuses on its role in providing data rather than directly ensuring duty fulfillment.

D is incorrect because the passage does not specifically state that the Census helps in financial allocation for every public project, but rather in broader statistical and policy-related aspects.

5. C) **Negligent**

C is correct because "derelict- लापरवाह" means failing to fulfill one's duties, which is synonymous with "negligent."

A is incorrect because "responsible" is the opposite of "derelict."

B is incorrect because "vigilant" means being watchful or attentive, which does not align with the meaning of "derelict."

D is incorrect because "supportive" refers to providing assistance or backing, which is unrelated to the idea of neglect.

6. A) 'Which' का use होगा क्योंकि "which" एक relative pronoun है जो report को refer कर रहा है, और यह एक non-defining clause में use किया गया है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Justice K. Hema Committee report की बात हो रही है जो release की गई है, इसलिए 'which' यहां सही है। जबकि 'That' का प्रयोग defining clauses में किया जाता है, 'Who' लोगों को refer करने के लिए होता है, और 'It' एक personal pronoun है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Which' will be used because it is a relative pronoun referring to the report, and it's used in a non-defining clause. The passage talks about the Justice K. Hema Committee report that was released, making 'which' correct here. Whereas, 'That' is used in defining clauses, 'Who' refers to people, and 'It' is a personal pronoun, which don't fit in this context.

7. C) 'Ignited' का use होगा क्योंकि "ignited" का अर्थ होता है किसी बहस, मुद्दे या विचार को प्रारंभ करना या भड़काना। Passage में बताया गया है कि Justice K. Hema Committee की रिपोर्ट ने एक बहस छेड़ दी है, इसलिए 'ignited' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Pursued' का अर्थ होता है पीछा करना, 'Isolated' का अर्थ है अलग करना, और 'Performed' का अर्थ होता है प्रदर्शन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Ignited' will be used because it means to start or spark a debate, issue, or idea. The passage mentions that the Justice K. Hema Committee report has sparked a debate, making 'ignited' fitting here. Whereas, 'Pursued' means to follow, 'Isolated' means to separate, and 'Performed' means to carry out an action, which don't fit in this context.

8. D) 'Redacted' का use होगा क्योंकि "redacted" का अर्थ होता है किसी दस्तावेज़ के कुछ हिस्सों को संपादित या हटाना। sentence में mention है कि रिपोर्ट का एक संस्करण सार्वजनिक किया गया है, इसलिए "redacted" यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Reasserted' का अर्थ है फिर से पुष्टि करना, 'Reaffirmed' का अर्थ है पुनः आश्वासन देना, और 'Reinforced' का अर्थ है मजबूत करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'Redacted' will be used because it means to edit or remove certain parts of a document. The sentence mentions that a version of the report has been put into the public domain, so "redacted" is fitting here. Whereas, 'Reasserted' means to confirm again, 'Reaffirmed' means to give assurance again, and 'Reinforced' means to strengthen, which don't fit in this context.

9. D) 'Addresses' का use होगा क्योंकि "addresses" present tense में है और यह बताता है कि रिपोर्ट वर्तमान में उन मुद्दों को संबोधित कर रही है जिन्हें समिति ने उठाया है। Passage में बताया गया है कि रिपोर्ट अभी भी उन मुद्दों से संबंधित है, इसलिए 'addresses' सही है। जबकि 'Addressed' past tense में है, जो पहले की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाता है; 'Addressing' present participle है, और 'Address' infinitive है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Addresses' will be used because it is in the present tense and indicates that the report is currently dealing with the issues raised by the committee. The passage suggests that the report is still relevant to those issues, making 'addresses' correct here. Whereas, 'Addressed' is in the past tense, implying an action that has already been completed; 'Addressing' is a present participle, and 'Address' is an infinitive, which don't fit in this context.

10. C) 'Transcend' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "transcend" का अर्थ होता है किसी सीमा या सीमा से परे जाना। Passage में कहा गया है कि जिन मुद्दों का उल्लेख रिपोर्ट में किया गया है, वे केवल स्थानीय नहीं हैं बल्कि उन सीमाओं से भी आगे जाते हैं। इसलिए 'transcend' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Imbalance' का अर्थ होता है असंतुलन, 'Transmit' का अर्थ होता है स्थानांतरित करना, और 'Commence' का अर्थ होता है आरंभ करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Transcend' will be used because it means to go beyond limits or boundaries. The passage suggests that the issues mentioned in the report are not just local but extend beyond those boundaries, making 'transcend' correct here. Whereas, 'Imbalance' means a lack of balance, 'Transmit' means to transfer, and 'Commence' means to begin, which don't fit in this context.

11. D) The box was closed by Ritika quickly

12. B) **Retreat** (verb) – to move back or withdraw, especially to a place of safety or privacy. पीछे हटना

Antonym: **Advance** (verb) – to move forward, make progress, or develop. आगे बढ़ना

- **Withdraw** (verb) – to take back or away, remove, or retreat. वापस लेना
- **Destruct** (verb) – to destroy or demolish. नष्ट करना
- **Dishonour** (noun) – a state of shame or disgrace. अपमान

13. C) Geeta is unable to recall the events of five years ago in comparison to her brother, Mohit who can recollect the memories of his childhood.

Correct spelling:- Recall.

14. A) **Elegance** (noun) – The quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner. सुसज्जनता

Antonym: **Gracelessness** (noun) – The lack of elegance or grace; awkwardness. बेढबता

- **Magnificence** (noun) – The quality of being magnificent or splendid. भव्यता
- **Simplicity** (noun) – The quality or condition of being plain or uncomplicated. सादगी

- **Glory** (noun) – High renown or honor won by notable achievements; grandeur. महिमा
15. D) **Once in a blue moon** (idiom) – Very rarely कभी कभार
16. B) 'Have' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ हम एक सामान्य सत्य या लंबे समय से चली आ रही प्रक्रिया के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। Sentence में कहा गया है कि दार्शनिकों ने प्लेटो और प्राचीन यूनानियों के समय से ही शिक्षा पर महत्वपूर्ण जोर दिया है, इसलिए 'have' यहां सही है क्योंकि यह सामान्य वर्तमान काल को दर्शाता है। 'Have been' का उपयोग निरंतरता के लिए होता है जो यहाँ जरूरी नहीं, 'Has' singular के लिए प्रयोग होता है जबकि यहाँ plural 'philosophers' है, और 'Was' past के लिए प्रयोग होता है जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- 'Have' will be used because it expresses a general truth or a longstanding practice. The sentence discusses philosophers dating back to the time of Plato and the Ancient Greeks placing emphasis on education, thus 'have' is appropriate here as it indicates general present tense. 'Have been' would imply ongoing continuity which isn't necessary here, 'Has' is used for singular subjects whereas here it's plural 'philosophers', and 'Was' is past tense, not suitable for this context.
17. C) **Chaos** (noun) – Complete disorder and confusion. अराजकता
- Antonym: **Orderliness** (noun) – The quality of being neat and organized, systematic. सुव्यवस्था
- **Pitilessness** (noun) – Lack of compassion or mercy, cruelty. निर्दयता
 - **Havoc** (noun) – Widespread destruction or disorder. विनाश
 - **Modesty** (noun) – The quality of being humble and moderate, humility. विनम्रता
18. D) The correct spelling of '**Bouteques**' is 'Boutiques' which means "a small shop selling fashionable clothes or accessories" बुटीक, फैशनेबल कपड़े या सहायक उपकरण बेचने वाली छोटी दुकान.
19. C) The correct spelling of '**Extingish**' is 'Extinguish' which means "to put out a fire or a light" आग या रोशनी बुझाना.
20. A) **a blessing in disguise** – a good thing that seemed bad at first छुपा हुआ वरदान
21. C) **Sure** (adjective) – Certain, confident, convinced, assured. निश्चित
- Antonym: **Doubtful** (adjective) – Feeling uncertain, unsure, hesitant. संदेहपूर्ण
- **Confident** (adjective) – Self-assured, bold, certain, sure. आत्मविश्वासी
 - **Vengeful** (adjective) – Seeking revenge, spiteful, vindictive. प्रतिशोधी
 - **Imprudent** (adjective) – Not showing care for the consequences, unwise, rash. अविवेकी
22. D) **Cheap** (adjective) – Low in price, inexpensive, economical. सस्ता
- Antonym: **Costly** (adjective) – Expensive, high-priced, dear. महंगा

- **Inexpensive** (adjective) – Not costing a great deal, cheap. सस्ता
- **Less** (adjective) – A smaller amount of, fewer. कम
- **Insufficient** (adjective) – Not enough, inadequate, lacking. अपर्याप्त

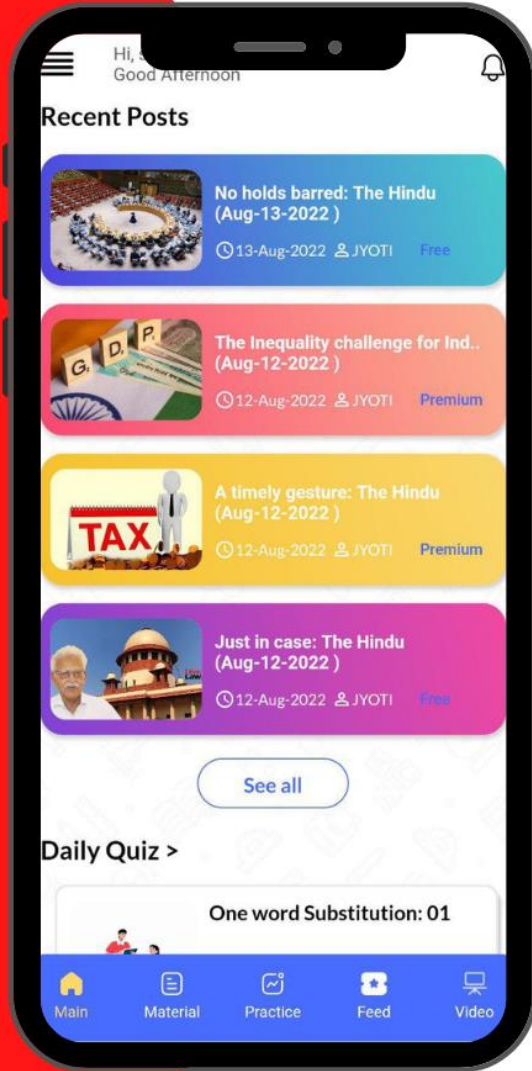
23. D) **Insatiable** (adjective) – That which cannot be satisfied असंतोषजनक; लालची

- **Drastic** (adjective) – Likely to have a strong or far-reaching effect; radical and extreme कठोर
- **Prickly** (adjective) – Ready to take offense; easily irritated या कांटेदार
- **Stubborn** (adjective) – Having or showing dogged determination not to change one's attitude or position on something, especially in spite of good arguments or reasons to do so हठी

24. B) Bhavin said that he would take me then.

25. B) **Brittle** (adjective) – Hard but liable to be easily broken भंगुर

- **Fragmentary** (adjective) – consisting of small parts that are disconnected or incomplete. खंडित
- **Stagnant** (adjective) – having no current or flow and often having an unpleasant smell as a consequence. स्थिर
- **Rudiment** (noun) – the first principles of a subject. प्रारंभिक तत्व



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