

Work as worship? Ancient wisdom for modern workplaces

The employer and employee **chasm** has been growing faster than ever. Former wants latter to spend all the time possible at work and efficiently contribute to the organisation's growth. In this, some see growth and **prosperity** of the nation. In the fast-paced race to **modernisation**, we are leaving behind our rich culture of caring for life, respecting work and high spiritual values. It's time for us to **revisit** the **timeless** teachings of **saints** and the ancient Indic approach towards work. In ancient Bharat, work was never seen as a burden or **mere** duty; it was an offering – a way to **align** oneself **with** the natural order and contribute to the **well-being** of society. Since the work was **intertwined** with one's spiritual journey and aligned with one's inner nature, it was a source of joy rather than **fatigue**.

People did not **differentiate** between personal and professional duties; instead, they saw their tasks as extensions of their existence and fulfilling of purusharthas – dharm, arth, kaam, moksh. Work was worship. It was done with **devotion** and offered as a service. Today, humans have been reduced to mere resources in the name of **efficiency** and **scalability**. Strict time management, **rigid** structures, and unreasonable demands have become the norm, **often orchestrated** by human resource departments to **maximise** resource utilisation. However, such practices are **unsustainable**.

Discipline, when taken to the extreme, **becomes misgovernance**. It goes against our inner nature and disturbs basic **tenets** of 'being human'. **For instance, enforcing** strict time **constraints** or unreasonable performance **metrics** would demotivate and frustrate employees and **lead to a 'dragging'** mentality. According to the Tattvartha Sutra (7.25), "Bandha vadhachedatibhararopananna-pananirodha," **overburdening** is a form of violence.

Ancient wisdom offers solutions that are more relevant than ever. Bharat must lead by example, **embracing** and **exhibiting** the principle of 'Parasparopagrho jivanam' – all life is bound together by **mutual** support and interdependence. Employees must follow their dharm, and employers must **honour** their raj dharm. Rather than viewing employees as **cogs** in a machine, organisations should treat them as living, breathing contributors to a shared purpose. They are like the various organs in the body, each having its unique role and yet all of them working **cohesively**. For the body to be healthy, it should treat all of them with respect, love and care.

Individuals should be **nurtured** and **empowered** to connect with the larger purpose. This helps them respect their work and connect emotionally and mentally. This would promote a culture of ownership, innovation and efficiency.

Individuals should be performing duties aligned with one's swabhava, nature. Workplaces should allow individuals to engage in roles that **resonate** with their strengths and interests. This **autonomy** would **foster** creativity and **commitment**. Employees must not be seen as mere resources. Their emotions, personal time, and well-being must be respected. **Undue** pressure can harm individuals and organisations.

If we only manage time, we will not be able to manage individuals' **holistic well-being, productivity,** and efficiency. This **gradual shift** from time management to mind management **would** ensure that time is also well managed. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Wisdom** (noun) – knowledge, insight, understanding, prudence, sagacity बुद्धिमत्ता
2. **Chasm** (noun) – gap, divide, rift, abyss, separation खाई
3. **Prosperity** (noun) – wealth, success, affluence, flourishing, well-being समृद्धि
4. **Modernisation** (noun) – advancement, transformation, updating, progress, innovation आधुनिकीकरण
5. **Revisit** (verb) – review, reexamine, reconsider, reassess, reflect upon पुनः विचार करना
6. **Timeless** (adjective) – eternal, enduring, ageless, everlasting, perpetual शाश्वत
7. **Saint** (noun) – sage, ascetic, seer, holy person, spiritual guide संत
8. **Mere** (adjective) – simple, only, just, minimal, insignificant मात्र
9. **Align** (with) (verb) – coordinate, match, synchronize, harmonize, integrate समन्वय करना
10. **Well-being** (noun) – health, happiness, welfare, prosperity, comfort कल्याण
11. **Intertwine** (verb) – interweave, connect, integrate, merge, link आपस में जुड़ना
12. **Fatigue** (noun) – exhaustion, tiredness, weariness, burnout, lethargy थकान
13. **Differentiate** (verb) – distinguish, separate, set apart, discriminate, identify भेद करना
14. **Devotion** (noun) – dedication, loyalty, faithfulness, commitment, piety भक्ति
15. **Efficiency** (noun) – productivity, effectiveness, competence, proficiency, capability दक्षता
16. **Scalability** (noun) – expandability, adaptability, flexibility, growth potential, elasticity विस्तार क्षमता
17. **Rigid** (adjective) – inflexible, strict, unyielding, firm, stringent कठोर
18. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, many times अक्सर
19. **Orchestrate** (verb) – organize, arrange, coordinate, manage, plan व्यवस्थित करना
20. **Maximise** (verb) – increase, enhance, amplify, optimize, boost अधिकतम करना
21. **Unsustainable** (adjective) – unviable, impractical, indefensible, unstable, untenable अस्थिर
22. **Misgovernance** (noun) – mismanagement, inefficiency, maladministration, poor governance, incompetence कुशासन

23. **Tenet** (noun) – principle, doctrine, belief, theory, philosophy सिद्धांत
24. **For instance** (phrase) – for example, such as, to illustrate, as an example, namely उदाहरण के लिए
25. **Enforce** (verb) – implement, impose, uphold, execute, apply लागू करना
26. **Constraint** (noun) – restriction, limitation, hindrance, barrier, curb प्रतिबंध
27. **Metric** (noun) – measure, standard, benchmark, indicator, parameter मापदंड
28. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, contribute to, initiate वजह बनना
29. **Dragging** (adjective) – exhausting, tedious, burdensome, tiresome, laborious खींचने वाला
30. **Overburdening** (noun) – overloading, pressuring, straining, taxing, stressing अधिक भार डालना
31. **Embrace** (verb) – accept, adopt, welcome, espouse, incorporate अपनाना
32. **Exhibit** (verb) – display, show, demonstrate, reveal, present प्रदर्शित करना
33. **Mutual** (adjective) – reciprocal, shared, common, joint, collective आपसी
34. **Honour** (verb) – respect, admire, esteem, value, venerate सम्मान देना
35. **Cog** (noun) – gear, part, component, mechanism, element एक छोटा हिस्सा
36. **Cohesively** (adverb) – unitedly, harmoniously, collectively, together, integrally एकजुटता से
37. **Nurture** (verb) – cultivate, foster, develop, care for, support पोषण करना
38. **Empower** (verb) – enable, authorize, strengthen, equip, encourage सशक्त करना
39. **Resonate** (verb) – echo, reverberate, harmonize, strike a chord, connect गूंजना
40. **Autonomy** (noun) – independence, self-rule, freedom, self-governance, liberty स्वायत्तता
41. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, devotion, obligation, pledge, responsibility प्रतिबद्धता
42. **Undue** (adjective) – excessive, unnecessary, unwarranted, inappropriate, disproportionate अनुचित
43. **Holistic** (adjective) – comprehensive, integrated, whole, all-encompassing, inclusive समग्र
44. **Well-being** (noun) – health, welfare, happiness, prosperity, comfort कल्याण
45. **Productivity** (noun) – efficiency, output, performance, yield, effectiveness उत्पादकता
46. **Gradual** (adjective) – slow, steady, progressive, incremental, phased क्रमिक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Widening Employer-Employee Gap:** Modern workplaces emphasize efficiency and growth, often demanding employees to dedicate excessive time and energy, creating a disconnect.
2. **Loss of Cultural Values:** The race toward modernisation has distanced us from the ancient Indic values of respecting work, life, and spiritual growth.
3. **Work as Worship:** In ancient Bharat, work was viewed as an offering and an integral part of one's spiritual journey, providing joy rather than fatigue.
4. **Interconnected Duties:** Personal and professional duties were not separated; tasks were seen as part of fulfilling life's goals (purusharthas – dharm, arth, kaam, moksh).
5. **Dehumanisation at Work:** Today's workplaces treat humans as mere resources, prioritising strict time management and rigid structures at the cost of employee well-being.
6. **Unsustainability of Over-Discipline:** Excessive control and unreasonable demands demotivate employees and lead to dissatisfaction and disengagement.
7. **Violence of Overburdening:** Ancient texts like *Tattvartha Sutra* warn against overburdening, equating it to a form of violence against individuals.
8. **Principle of Mutual Support:** Ancient wisdom advocates for mutual interdependence (*Parasparopagrho jivanam*) as a guiding principle for harmonious workplaces.
9. **Employer Responsibility:** Employers should honor their *raj dharm* by treating employees with respect, care, and as contributors to a shared purpose.
10. **Workplace as an Ecosystem:** Organisations should function like a healthy body, where every organ (employee) is valued for its unique role and nurtured.
11. **Empowerment through Purpose:** Employees should connect emotionally and mentally with their work to promote ownership, innovation, and efficiency.
12. **Alignment with Nature:** Duties should align with an individual's *swabhava* (inner nature), fostering creativity, autonomy, and commitment.
13. **Respect for Individual Well-Being:** Employees' emotions, personal time, and mental health must be prioritised over excessive work demands.
14. **From Time to Mind Management:** Shifting focus from rigid time management to holistic mind management ensures both well-being and productivity.
15. **India's Leadership Role:** Bharat should lead by embracing its ancient principles, creating sustainable workplaces rooted in compassion, respect, and interdependence.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is the most likely outcome of enforcing rigid time constraints and unreasonable performance metrics in the workplace?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Employees become more innovative and creative.
 - B. Employees feel demotivated and frustrated.
 - C. Employees achieve immediate financial gains for the organization.
 - D. Employees deepen their spiritual connection with their work.
2. **Which ancient text is cited in the passage to highlight that overburdening employees is a form of violence?**
 - A. Tattvartha Sutra
 - B. Bhagavad Gita
 - C. Upanishads
 - D. Manusmriti
3. **According to the passage, "If we only manage time, we will still be able to address employees' holistic well-being and productivity." Is this statement True or False?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True only if the employees agree
 - D. Cannot be determined from the passage
4. **In the context of the passage, which of the following words is the best synonym for "cohesively":**
 - A. Chaotically
 - B. Harmoniously
 - C. Disjointedly
 - D. Independently
5. **According to the passage, what ensures creativity and commitment in the workplace?**
 - A. Managing time effectively.
 - B. Assigning duties irrespective of individual strengths.
 - C. Imposing strict deadlines on employees.
 - D. Aligning roles with individuals' nature (swabhava) and interests.
6. **Select the sentence that uses the given idiom correctly.**
Cut corners
 - A. He cut corners on his homework and got a bad grade.
 - B. The artist cut corners on the painting, and it ended up looking unfinished.
 - C. I always make sure to cut corners when I'm driving to save time.
 - D. I cut corners to finish my project on time, and my boss praised me for my hard work.
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Rover would not swallow the pill.
 - A. The pill would not be swallowing by Rover.

- B. The pill would not swallowed by Rover .
C. The pill would not be swallowed by Rover.
D. The pill would not be swallow by Rover.
8. **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'.**
The moon is Earth's only natural satellite and the nearby large celestial body.
A. the near largest
B. the nearest large
C. No substitution
D. the nearly large
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** to substitute the underlined word.
The crowd cheered the cricketer.
A. Encouraged
B. Distracted
C. Dropped
D. Attracted
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
Place where grains are stored.
A. Tannery
B. Pantry
C. Mint
D. Granary
11. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A big clumsy often slow-witted person
A. Slouch
B. Chump
C. Oaf
D. Ape
12. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
One who cannot hear
A. Illegible
B. Inaudible
C. Dumb
D. Deaf
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** to substitute the underlined word.
My mother said to me that she had gone through a very strict and traditional education.
A. analogy
B. demagogy
C. pedagogy
D. Mythology
14. **Correct the sentence with the appropriate form of the underline verb.**
Parents should tell their children to exercise great care when crossed busy roads.

- A. has crossed
B. crossing
C. cross
D. has been crossing
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**
Termagant
A. One who speaks many languages
B. Overscrupulous about minute details
C. A magnet with strong polarity
D. A violent, overbearing, turbulent, brawling, quarrelsome woman
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Hit the jackpot
A. Found a piece of gold
B. Harm the opportunity
C. Receiving a reward
D. Gaining a big success
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
This compartment is reserved for military person.
A. military personal
B. military personality
C. military members
D. military personnel
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Lament
A. Deplore
B. Decry
C. Celebrate
D. Regret
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
One should not Yell at children.
A. Notify
B. Indemnify
C. Whisper
D. Terrorise
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Misanthropic
A. Humanitarian
B. Sociable
C. Antisocial
D. Philanthropic

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.

Money does not come from trees, as my grandmother used to say; But seeing it (1) _____ from machines would shock her! Slip a card into a machine, press a couple of buttons and find new and fresh notes carrying out of a space this is a standard undertaking today.

Today, ATMs, or automated teller machines, can be found in most towns and cities. You are able to withdraw cash at any time, day or night, because they typically (2) _____ around the clock. In 1968, Don Wetzel, along with Tom Barnes and George Chastan, developed the first modern and successful ATM in the United States. Although the ATM concept was first (3) _____ in 1968, a functional prototype was constructed in 1969, and Docutel was granted a patent in 1973. A 'data terminal' is all an ATM is. A point where data can be entered or retrieved via a link to the 'Boss-in-Charge', a large computer known as a host processor, is referred to as a 'data terminal'. Many of these terminals are connected to this host processor, which is spread out (4) _____ the city or country. Usually, the host processor belongs to the bank. If it is a dial-up device, it connects to the various terminals via a modem and telephone line. Alternately, the host processor may establish a 'leased line connection' with all ATMs. This indicates that a modem is not required to dial into a single telephone line that is solely dedicated to the host processor. This line can only be used by you. It is always accessible to the boss-in-charge for his or her exclusive use. These exclusive lines are expensive, but they are useful in areas where daily transactions are extremely high. The host processor connects to the ATMs via either a dial-up or leased line connection, (5) _____ on the bank and the number of customers it serves.

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

- A. grow
- B. discover
- C. emerge
- D. Create

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

- A. conduct
- B. employ
- C. operate
- D. Control

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

- A. proposed
- B. preferred
- C. filed
- D. Ordered

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.

- A. behind

- B. for
- C. beside
- D. across

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. depending
- B. drooping
- C. turning
- D. resting

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Employees feel demotivated and frustrated.

B is correct because the passage explicitly states that strict time management and unreasonable demands lead to demotivation, frustration, and a 'dragging' mentality.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention an increase in innovation or creativity under rigid constraints. Instead, it implies negativity.

C is incorrect because the passage focuses on the detrimental effects on employees rather than any immediate financial gains.

D is incorrect because the passage suggests that spiritual connection with work is fostered by seeing work as worship, not by strict rules and unreasonable metrics.

2. A) Tattvartha Sutra

B is correct because the passage explicitly references Tattvartha Sutra (7.25) to illustrate that overloading or overburdening is considered a form of violence.

B is incorrect because although the Bhagavad Gita is a well-known ancient text, it is not the one cited here.

C is incorrect because the Upanishads are not mentioned in the passage.

D is incorrect for the same reason; the Manusmriti is not referenced in the passage.

3. C) False

A: True is incorrect because the passage clearly states that focusing only on time management is insufficient for managing overall well-being and efficiency.

C: False is correct as the passage emphasizes the shift from mere time management to "mind management," highlighting that holistic well-being and productivity cannot be ensured by time management alone.

B: True only if the employees agree is incorrect because the passage does not mention any conditional agreement by employees; it stresses an organizational and philosophical change rather than employee consent alone.

D: Cannot be determined from the passage is incorrect because the passage explicitly addresses the limitations of time management in ensuring holistic well-being.

4. B) Harmoniously

"Cohesively" means working together in unity or harmony (सामंजस्यपूर्ण).

Chaotically: Incorrect. "Chaotically" (अव्यवस्थित ढंग से) is the opposite of cohesively and suggests disorder.

Disjointedly: Incorrect. "Disjointedly" (असंबद्ध रूप से) implies a lack of connection or unity, which is contrary to "cohesively."

Independently: Incorrect. While "independently" (स्वतंत्र रूप से) refers to working alone, "cohesively" emphasizes teamwork and interdependence.

5. **D) Aligning roles with individuals' nature (swabhava) and interests.**

A (Incorrect): While time management is mentioned, the passage emphasizes that mind management, not just time, ensures holistic well-being and efficiency.

B (Incorrect): Assigning duties that do not resonate with individuals' strengths and interests is discouraged, as it can hinder creativity and commitment.

C (Incorrect): The passage warns against undue pressure, including strict deadlines, which can harm individuals and organizations.

D (Correct): The passage clearly advocates for workplaces to align roles with individuals' swabhava, nature, and strengths, fostering creativity and commitment.

6. A) He cut corners on his homework and got a bad grade.

7. C) The pill would not be swallowed by Rover.

8. B) 'the nearby large' के बदले 'the nearest large' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'nearest' सही तरीके से मून के पृथ्वी के प्रति समीपता को दर्शाता है।

- the nearest large' will be used instead of 'the nearby large' because 'nearest' correctly indicates the proximity of the moon to Earth.

9. A) **Cheered** (verb) – Shout for joy or in praise or encouragement, applaud, hail. **उत्साहित**

Synonym: **Encouraged** (verb) – Give support, confidence, or hope to; motivate, boost, uplift.

प्रोत्साहित

- **Distracted** (verb) – Prevent someone from giving full attention to something; divert, sidetrack. **विचलित**
- **Dropped** (verb) – Let or make something fall; release, let go. **गिराया**
- **Attracted** (verb) – Cause to come to a place or participate in a venture; draw, allure. **आकर्षित**

10. D) **Granary** (noun) – Place where grains are stored. **अन्नागार**

- **Tannery** (noun) – A place where animal hides are tanned to produce leather. **चमड़ा बनाने की जगह**
- **Pantry** (noun) – A small room or closet in which food, dishes, and utensils are kept. **रसोईघर का एक छोटा कमरा**
- **Mint** (noun) – A place where coins are made. **सिक्का बनाने की जगह**

11. C) **Oaf** (noun) – A big clumsy often slow-witted person **गँवार आदमी**
- **Slouch** (noun) – A person with a drooping posture, or an act of drooping or a lazy person. **ढीला आदमी**
 - **Chump** (noun) – A foolish or easily deceived person **मूर्ख**
 - **Ape** (noun) – a large primate that lacks a tail, including the gorilla, chimpanzees, orangutan, and gibbons.
12. D) **Deaf** (noun) - Lacking the power of hearing or having impaired hearing. **बहरा**
- **Illegible** (adjective) - Not clear enough to be read. **अपठनीय**
 - **Inaudible** (adjective) - Unable to be heard. **अश्रव्य**
 - **Dumb** (adjective) - Lacking the power of speech, often used to describe someone who cannot speak due to a physical or developmental condition. **मूक**
13. C) **Education** (Noun) - the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university. **शिक्षा**
- Pedagogy** (noun) – The method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept. **शिक्षाशास्त्र**
- **Analogy** (noun) – A comparison between two things for the purpose of explanation or clarification. **समानता**
 - **Demagogy** (noun) – Political activity or practices that seek support by appealing to the desires and prejudices of ordinary people rather than by using rational argument. **जनसमर्थन प्राप्ति**
 - **Mythology** (noun) – A collection of myths, especially one belonging to a particular religious or cultural tradition. **पुराण**
14. B) '**crossed**' के बदले '**crossing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ एक simultaneous action को दर्शाने के लिए present participle का उपयोग होगा।
- '**crossing**' will be used instead of '**crossed**' because a present participle is used to indicate a simultaneous action.
15. D) '**Termagant**' का सबसे appropriate अर्थ है एक हिंसक, जोरदार, उत्तेजित, बवालू, झगड़ालू महिला।
The most appropriate meaning of 'Termagant' is a violent, overbearing, turbulent, brawling, quarrelsome woman.
16. D) **Hit the jackpot** (idiom) – Gaining a big success **बड़ी सफलता पाना**

17. D) '**military person**' के बदले 'military personnel' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'personnel' सैन्य कर्मियों को संदर्भित करता है जबकि 'person' एक व्यक्ति को संदर्भित करता है। जैसे— The office has hired new personnel.

- 'military personnel' will be used instead of 'military person' because 'personnel' refers to military staff or workers, while 'person' refers to an individual. Like— The office has hired new personnel.

18. C) **Lament** (verb) – To express sorrow, mourning, or regret for, often demonstratively; to mourn. शोक

Antonym: **Celebrate** (verb) – To observe a notable occasion with festivities, to praise or to mark something with some kind of ceremony or festive event. जश्न

- **Deplore** (verb) – To feel or express strong disapproval of something; to regret deeply. निंदा करना
- **Decry** (verb) – To publicly denounce or criticize; to express strong disapproval of. आलोचना करना
- **Regret** (verb) – To feel sorry or distressed about something one has done or failed to do. पछताना

19. C) **Yell** (verb) – To shout loudly, scream, bellow. चिल्लाना

Antonym: **Whisper** (verb) – To speak very softly or quietly, murmur, mumble. कानाफूसी करना

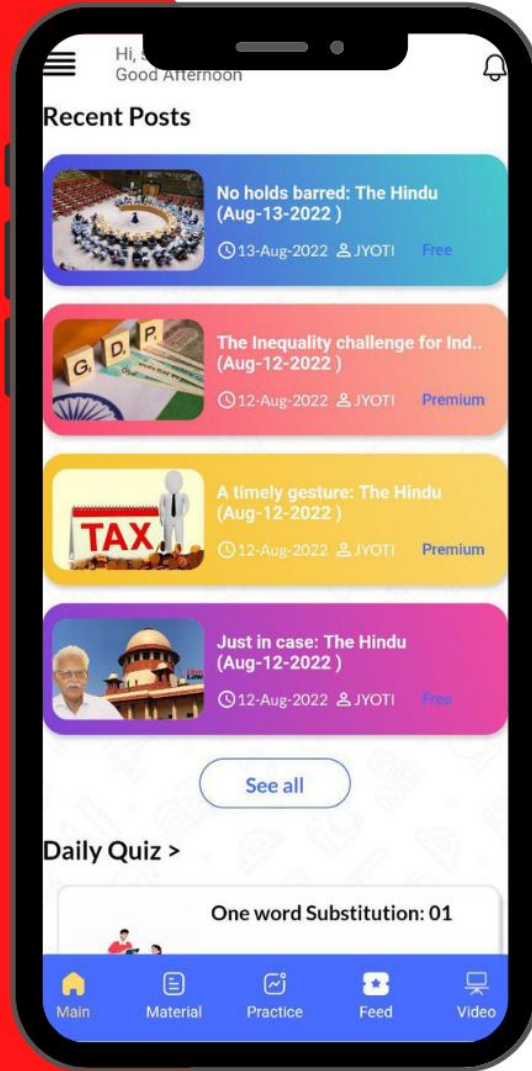
- **Notify** (verb) – To inform, tell, advise, alert. सूचित करना
- **Indemnify** (verb) – To compensate for harm or loss, reimburse, pay back. हानि भरपाई करना
- **Terrorise** (verb) – To cause extreme fear, intimidate, threaten. आतंकित करना

20. C) **Misanthropic** (adjective) – Disliking humankind and avoiding human society, cynical, distrustful of human nature. मानव द्वेषी

Synonym: **Antisocial** (adjective) – Unwilling or unable to associate in a normal or friendly way with other people, asocial, unsociable. समाज विरोधी

- **Humanitarian** (adjective/noun) – Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare, compassionate, benevolent. मानवता वादी
- **Sociable** (adjective) – Willing to talk and engage in activities with other people, friendly, outgoing. मैलजोलपसंद
- **Philanthropic** (adjective) – Seeking to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes, charitable, benevolent. परोपकारी

21. C) '**Emerge**' का use होगा क्योंकि "emerge" का अर्थ होता है प्रकट होना या दिखाई देना। जबकि 'Grow' का अर्थ है बढ़ना, 'Discover' का अर्थ है पता चलना या खोजना, और 'Create' का अर्थ है बनाना या रचना करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Emerge**' should be used because it means to come out or become visible. Whereas, 'Grow' implies increase or development, 'Discover' means to find out or unearth, and 'Create' means to produce or bring into existence, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) '**Operate**' का use होगा क्योंकि "operate" का अर्थ होता है कार्य करना या संचालित होना। जबकि 'Conduct' का अर्थ है प्रवृत्ति या व्यवहार, 'Employ' का अर्थ है रोजगार में रखना, और 'Control' का अर्थ है नियंत्रण में रखना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Operate**' should be used because it means to function or work. Whereas, 'Conduct' means behavior or action, 'Employ' means to put to use or hire, and 'Control' means to direct or regulate, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) '**Proposed**' का use होगा क्योंकि "proposed" का अर्थ होता है प्रस्तावित करना। जबकि 'Preferred' का अर्थ है पसंद करना, 'Filed' का अर्थ है फाइल में रखना या नामांकन करना, और 'Ordered' का अर्थ है आज्ञा देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Proposed**' should be used because it means to put forward for consideration or discussion. Whereas, 'Preferred' means to like better or value more highly, 'Filed' means to place on record or to submit officially, and 'Ordered' means to give an authoritative direction or instruction, which don't fit in this context.
24. D) '**Across**' का use होगा क्योंकि "across" का अर्थ होता है किसी विस्तार या क्षेत्र में फैला होना। जबकि 'Behind' का अर्थ होता है पीछे, 'For' का अर्थ होता है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, और 'Beside' का अर्थ होता है किसी के बगल में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Across**' should be used because it implies spread over an area or region. Whereas, 'Behind' means at the back of, 'For' denotes purpose, and 'Beside' means next to, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) '**Depending**' का use होगा क्योंकि "depending" का अर्थ होता है निर्भर करना। जबकि 'Drooping' का अर्थ है झुकना, 'Turning' का अर्थ है मोड़ना, और 'Resting' का अर्थ है आराम करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Depending**' should be used because it means to rely upon or be contingent on something. Whereas, 'Drooping' means to sag down, 'Turning' means to change direction, and 'Resting' implies relaxation or a halt, which don't fit in this context.



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