

## The male proxy problem

A **panel constituted** by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj to look into the cases of women panchayat pradhans being represented by male members **has** submitted its recommendations. Though there are 46.6 per cent women representatives across panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in the country, the committee found that in several cases, male relatives play a **dominant** role in decision-making. **Given** that reservation at the lowest **rung** was **envisioned** to **root out** male **dominance** across three tiers of administration, the panel's **intervention** is welcome, especially its **reliance on persuasion**. These include **mandating** gender-exclusive quotas in panchayat and ward-level committees, rewarding "anti-pradhan pati champions", appointing women **ombudsmen**, public **swearing-in** of women pradhans in gram sabhas, creating a **federation** of women panchayat leaders, and **setting up** leadership hubs and support networks. However, its **recommendation** of "exemplary punishment" for male proxies **is** problematic.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act **paved the way for** one-third representation of women across PRIs. By 2024, 21 states and two union territories had opted for 50 per cent women's reservation. But the presence of "pradhan-patis", **militates** against the spirit of this Act. In 2023, a parliamentary standing committee on rural development and panchayati raj recommended capacity building and training of elected women representatives (EWRs). A year later, a Centre-sponsored study conducted by Kudumbashree, the Kerala government's **poverty eradication** and women **empowerment** programme, and the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj **underlined** that the **lack** of training **deterred** the effective participation of EWRs in decision making. On July 6, 2023, while **hearing a petition** that challenged the misuse of women's reservation in panchayats, the SC **remarked**, "What can judicial intervention do... you cannot **preclude** a section of women **merely** because they are willing to **lend** their **shoulders** to this scenario." The Court left the matter to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The advisory committee was formed in response.

A top-down approach will defeat the purpose of local governance **enshrined** in the 73rd Amendment. That's why the panel's **advocacy** of awareness and training of women representatives is welcome. That's also why the government should avoid **resorting to** "exemplary punishment". **Retributive** action could push the practice **under the carpet** without **ushering in** systemic change. Women administrators are breaking **glass ceilings**, **resisting patriarchal mores** and **bringing** a different **gaze to the table**. This trend will intensify through a bottom-up approach, not **punitive** measures. Like women's reservation in Parliament and state assemblies, **the third tier** of governance **needs** much more than **symbolism**.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Proxy** (noun) – Substitute, Representative, Stand-in, Delegate, Surrogate प्रतिनिधि
2. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, Establish, Create, Organize, Compose गठित करना
3. **Dominant** (adjective) – Controlling, Authoritative, Predominant, Supreme, Influential प्रमुख
4. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, Granted, Provided, Acknowledging, Assumed देखते हुए
5. **Rung** (noun) – Level, Step, Stage, Tier, Rank स्तर
6. **Envision** (verb) – Imagine, Visualize, Foresee, Picture, Conceive कल्पना करना
7. **Root out** (phrasal verb) – Eliminate, Eradicate, Remove, Uproot, Destroy जड़ से खत्म करना
8. **Dominance** (noun) – Control, Supremacy, Authority, Power, Command प्रभुत्व
9. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, Interference, Mediation, Intrusion, Intercession हस्तक्षेप
10. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – Dependence, Trust, Confidence, Faith, Support निर्भरता
11. **Persuasion** (noun) – Convincing, Influence, Coaxing, Inducement, Argumentation प्रेरणा
12. **Mandate** (verb) – Authorize, Order, Direct, Command, Require अनिवार्य करना
13. **Ombudsmen** (noun) – Mediator, Arbitrator, Advocate, Representative, Referee लोकपाल
14. **Swearing-in** (noun) – Inauguration, Induction, Initiation, Installation, Ceremony शपथ ग्रहण
15. **Federation** (noun) – Union, Alliance, Coalition, Confederation, Association संघ
16. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, Create, Organize, Build, Arrange स्थापित करना
17. **Pave the way for** (phrase) – Facilitate, Enable, Prepare, Smooth, Initiate रास्ता बनाना
18. **Militate** (verb) – Oppose, Counter, Resist, Conflict, Contradict विरोध करना
19. **Poverty** (noun) – Destitution, Deprivation, Need, Hardship, Penury गरीबी
20. **Eradication** (noun) – Elimination, Removal, Destruction, Abolition, Extermination उन्मूलन
21. **Empowerment** (noun) – Authorization, Enablement, Liberation, Strengthening, Encouragement सशक्तिकरण
22. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, Highlight, Stress, Accentuate, Reinforce जोर देना

23. **Deter** (verb) – Discourage, Prevent, Hinder, Dissuade, Inhibit रोकना
24. **Hearing** (noun) – Trial, Session, Inquiry, Proceeding, Consultation सुनवाई
25. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, Plea, Request, Application, Suit याचिका
26. **Remark** (verb) – Comment, State, Observe, Mention, Note टिप्पणी करना
27. **Preclude** (verb) – Prevent, Prohibit, Exclude, Obstruct, Hinder रोकना
28. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, Simply, Just, Solely, Purely केवल
29. **Lend one's shoulder to something** (phrase) – Support, Assist, Help, Back, Aid सहयोग देना
30. **Enshrine** (verb) – Preserve, Protect, Sanctify, immortalize, Embed संरक्षित करना
31. **Advocacy** (noun) – Support, Promotion, Endorsement, Backing, Campaigning वकालत
32. **Resort** (to) (verb) – Turn to, Use, Employ, Utilize, Adopt सहारा लेना
33. **Retributive** (adjective) – Punitive, Revengeful, Vindictive, Corrective, Reprisal प्रतिशोधी
34. **Under the carpet** (phrase) – Conceal, Hide, Suppress, Cover up, Bury छिपाना
35. **Usher in** (phrasal verb) – Introduce, Initiate, Launch, Begin, Herald शुरुआत करना
36. **Glass ceiling** (noun) – Barrier, Limitation, Obstacle, Restriction, Blockade बाधा/ सीमा
37. **Resist** (verb) – Oppose, Defy, Withstand, Combat, Challenge विरोध करना
38. **Patriarchal** (adjective) – Male-dominated, Traditional, Authoritarian, Conservative, Hierarchical पितृसत्तात्मक
39. **Mores** (noun) – Custom, Tradition, Practice, Convention, Norm रिवाज/ संस्कृति
40. **Bring something to the table** (phrase) – Contribute, Offer, Provide, Add, Supply योगदान देना
41. **Gaze** (noun) – Perspective, Viewpoint, Outlook, Perception, Vision दृष्टिकोण
42. **Punitive** (adjective) – Penal, Disciplinary, Corrective, Retributive, Punishing दंडात्मक
43. **Symbolism** (noun) – Representation, Imagery, Metaphor, Allegory, Significance प्रतीकवाद

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Male Proxy Issue:** A Ministry of Panchayati Raj panel addressed the problem of male relatives dominating decision-making for women panchayat pradhans.
2. **Women's Representation:** Women constitute 46.6% of panchayati raj institution (PRI) representatives, but male proxies often undermine their authority.
3. **Panel Recommendations:** The panel suggested gender-exclusive quotas, rewarding anti-proxy champions, appointing women ombudsmen, public swearing-in ceremonies, and creating support networks for women leaders.
4. **Problematic Punishment:** The recommendation of “exemplary punishment” for male proxies is contentious and may not address systemic issues.
5. **73rd Amendment Act:** The Act mandated one-third reservation for women in PRIs, with 21 states and two UTs now offering 50% reservation.
6. **Pradhan-Pati Practice:** The dominance of “pradhan-patis” (male proxies) contradicts the spirit of women's reservation in PRIs.
7. **Capacity Building:** A 2023 parliamentary committee emphasized the need for training and capacity building for elected women representatives (EWRs).
8. **Kudumbashree Study:** A 2024 study highlighted that lack of training hinders EWRs' effective participation in decision-making.
9. **Judicial Intervention:** The Supreme Court, in 2023, declined to intervene in the misuse of women's reservation, leaving the issue to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
10. **Top-Down Approach:** A top-down approach risks undermining the local governance ethos of the 73rd Amendment.
11. **Awareness and Training:** The panel's focus on awareness and training for women representatives is a positive step.
12. **Avoiding Punitive Measures:** Retributive action may hide the problem without fostering systemic change.
13. **Breaking Barriers:** Women administrators are challenging patriarchal norms and bringing fresh perspectives to governance.
14. **Bottom-Up Approach:** Systemic change requires empowering women through grassroots initiatives, not punitive measures.
15. **Beyond Symbolism:** Women's reservation in PRIs, like in Parliament and state assemblies, needs substantive support to ensure meaningful participation.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**

1. **What is the primary concern addressed by the panel constituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj?** [Editorial Page]
- A. Increasing the number of male representatives in PRIs
  - B. Ensuring effective participation of women panchayat pradhans
  - C. Reducing the number of women representatives in PRIs
  - D. Promoting male dominance in decision-making
2. **Why does the panel recommend avoiding “exemplary punishment” for male proxies?**
- A. It believes punitive measures will not lead to systemic change
  - B. It wants to encourage male dominance in PRIs
  - C. It seeks to reduce the number of women representatives
  - D. It aims to eliminate training programs for women
3. **Which of the following is NOT a recommendation made by the panel to empower women panchayat leaders?**
- A. Mandating gender-exclusive quotas in panchayat committees
  - B. Appointing women ombudsmen to oversee decision-making
  - C. Increasing the number of male representatives in PRIs
  - D. Creating a federation of women panchayat leaders
4. **What can be inferred about the effectiveness of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in achieving its goals?**
- A. It has completely eradicated male dominance in PRIs.
  - B. It has been successful in ensuring women’s active participation in decision-making.
  - C. It has faced challenges due to the persistence of male proxies (pradhan-patis).
  - D. It has reduced the need for training programs for women representatives.
5. **What does the Supreme Court’s remark, “What can judicial intervention do... you cannot preclude a section of women merely because they are willing to lend their shoulders to this scenario,” imply?**
- A. The judiciary is unwilling to address the issue of male proxies in PRIs.
  - B. Judicial intervention alone cannot solve the systemic issue of male dominance in PRIs.
  - C. The Supreme Court supports the practice of male proxies representing women pradhans.
  - D. The judiciary believes that women should not be allowed to participate in PRIs.
6. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**
- A. Rahul is very naughty as he is the youngest sibling among Rama’s three brothers.
  - B. Rahul is very naughty as he is the most young sibling between Rama’s three brothers.
  - C. Rahul is very naughty as he is the most young sibling among Rama’s three brothers.
  - D. Rahul is very naughty as he is the youngest sibling between Rama’s three brothers.
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The analysis of a person's handwriting to determine his/her personality

- A. Calligraphy  
B. Numismatics  
C. Philology  
D. Graphology
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**  
A. Shadow  
B. Music  
C. Reflect  
D. Scari
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Antique  
A. Modern  
B. Young  
C. Novel  
D. Ancient
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
Losing my job turned out to be an unexpected benefit because it pushed me to start my own business, which has been more successful than I ever imagined.  
A. a golden opportunity  
B. a mixed blessing  
C. a blessing in disguise  
D. a diamond in rough
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The students were \_\_\_\_\_ for their hard work with certificates and praise  
A. penalised  
B. punished  
C. reprimanded  
D. rewarded
12. **Select the most appropriate form of comparative degree that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Rohit Sharma is better than more other batsman in the world  
A. the best batsmen  
B. as good as the most other batsmen  
C. better than most other batsmen  
D. better batsmen
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
He was very inquisitive and wanted to know each and every detail.  
A. Uncanny  
B. Intelligent  
C. Indifferent

D. Indeterminate

14. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**

- A. Rukmini put the book on the table and sat down.
- B. Rukmini put a book on an table and sat down.
- C. Rukmini put the book on an table and sat down.
- D. Rukmini put an book on the table and sat down

15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Anupama was a very industrious child and submitted all her assignments on time.

- A. industrial
- B. lazy
- C. intense
- D. laborious

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The branch of geography that studies mountains and their formation

- A. Orography
- B. Mythography
- C. Orthography
- D. Palaeography

17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Ceremony
- B. Disappointment
- C. Prescription
- D. Beginer

18. **Select the most appropriate form of comparative degree that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Maheshwari is three years junior than me.

- A. more junior than me
- B. junior than that of me
- C. junior to me
- D. junior than any other to me

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The concert was \_\_\_\_\_ due to the bad weather

- A. cancelled
- B. commenced
- C. continued
- D. celebrated

20. **Select the most appropriate idiom to replace the underlined segment.**

He thinks his new plan will undoubtedly produce the desired result

- A. sour grapes
- B. go pear-shaped
- C. go suck a lemon

D. bear fruit

**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 computer can become a threat to man. It can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ his survival and privacy. It also offers excellent encouragement for unethical or criminal activities. It can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the unemployment problem as employers prefer the computer and the 'computer- controlled robots' to humans for obvious reasons. The information storage facility the computer provides has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to collection of personal information about individuals and storage of this information in data banks by several employing agencies. If care is not exercised (4) \_\_\_\_\_ data gathering, data integrity may suffer. That is, questionable or imperfect methods may be employed; as a result, incorrect or incomplete data may be stored, and this (5) \_\_\_\_\_ become a permanent source and used for any given purpose

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

- A. protect
- B. encourage
- C. transformative
- D. endanger

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

- A. beat
- B. control
- C. worsen
- D. improve

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

- A. experienced
- B. involved
- C. stored
- D. led

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

- A. during
- B. by
- C. unless
- D. when

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

- A. may
- B. must
- C. should
- D. have to



## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

- B) The panel was formed to address the issue of male relatives (pradhan-patis) dominating decision-making roles despite the reservation of seats for women in panchayati raj institutions (PRIs). The primary concern is to ensure that women pradhans can effectively participate in governance without being overshadowed by male proxies.
- A) The panel argues that retributive action, such as exemplary punishment, could push the practice of male proxies underground without addressing the root cause. Instead, the panel advocates for awareness, training, and a bottom-up approach to empower women representatives and bring about systemic change.
- C) The panel's recommendations focus on empowering women representatives, such as gender-exclusive quotas, appointing women ombudsmen, and creating a federation of women leaders. Increasing the number of male representatives is not mentioned and contradicts the panel's goal of reducing male dominance in decision-making.
- C) The passage highlights that despite the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandating one-third representation for women in PRIs, the presence of male proxies (pradhan-patis) undermines its effectiveness. This suggests that the Act has not fully achieved its goal of empowering women in decision-making roles, as male relatives continue to dominate.
- B) The Supreme Court's remark suggests that while judicial intervention can address specific cases, it cannot alone resolve the deeper systemic issue of male dominance in PRIs. The Court implies that broader measures, such as awareness, training, and policy changes, are needed to empower women representatives effectively.
- A) 'Among' का use सही है क्योंकि 'Rama's three brothers' एक समूह (group) का संकेत करता है। इसके साथ, 'youngest' का use सही है क्योंकि यह superlative degree में है और समूह के बीच में तुलना को दर्शाता है। अन्य options B और C में: 'most young' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'young' का superlative रूप 'youngest' होता है। D में: 'between' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'between' का use केवल दो लोगों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जबकि यहां तीन भाइयों की बात हो रही है।

'Among' is correct because 'Rama's three brothers' refers to a group. Additionally, 'youngest' is appropriate as it is the superlative degree used to indicate comparison within a group. In B and C: The use of 'most young' is incorrect because the superlative form of 'young' is 'youngest'. In D: The use of 'between' is incorrect because 'between' is used only for two entities, whereas here it refers to three brothers.

7. D) **Graphology** (noun) – The analysis of a person's handwriting to determine his/her personality. हस्तलेख विज्ञान
- **Calligraphy** (noun) – The art of beautiful handwriting. सुंदर लिखावट की कला
  - **Numismatics** (noun) – The study or collection of coins, banknotes, and medals. सिक्के, नोट, और पदकों का अध्ययन या संग्रह
  - **Philology** (noun) – The study of language in written historical sources; linguistics. भाषा और उसके साहित्य का अध्ययन
8. D) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Scari', which should be correctly spelled as 'Scary'. डरावना, भयावह।"
9. D) **Antique** (adjective) – Belonging to the past, especially something of high value due to its age, ancient, old-fashioned. पुराना
- Synonym: Ancient** (adjective) – Very old, of or relating to the distant past. प्राचीन
- **Modern** (adjective) – Relating to the present or recent times, new, contemporary. आधुनिक
  - **Young** (adjective) – Having lived or existed for only a short time, not old. युवा
  - **Novel** (adjective) – New and different in an interesting or unusual way. नवीन
10. C) **a blessing in disguise**(idiom)- an unexpected benefit छुपा हुआ वरदान
- A) A golden opportunity** – A highly favorable chance सुनहरा अवसर
- B) A mixed blessing** – Something that has both advantages and disadvantages मिला-जुला अनुभव
- D) A diamond in the rough** – Someone or something with potential but in need of improvement कच्चा हीरा (जिसमें निखार की जरूरत हो)
11. D) **Rewarded'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी के प्रयासों या उपलब्धियों के लिए पुरस्कार देना।" sentence में mention है कि छात्रों को उनकी मेहनत के लिए प्रमाणपत्र और प्रशंसा दी गई, जो उनके पुरस्कार का संकेत है। 'Penalised' का अर्थ है दंडित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य छात्रों के प्रयासों को सराहने की बात कर रहा है। 'Punished' का अर्थ है सजा देना, जो मेहनत और प्रशंसा से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Reprimanded' का अर्थ है फटकार लगाना, जो वाक्य के भाव और प्रशंसा के साथ मेल नहीं खाता
- '**Rewarded'** will be used because it means "to give a prize or recognition for someone's efforts or achievements." The sentence indicates that students were given certificates and praise for

their hard work, which implies they were rewarded. 'Penalised' means to impose a penalty, which doesn't fit as the sentence talks about appreciation. 'Punished' means to inflict punishment, which is irrelevant here as the focus is on recognizing hard work. 'Reprimanded' means to scold, which is contrary to the context of praise and recognition.

12. C) 'better than most other batsmen' का use होगा क्योंकि जब किसी खिलाड़ी की तुलना दुनिया के 'अधिकांश अन्य खिलाड़ियों' से की जाती है, तब 'most other' का use करते हैं, न कि 'more other'; जैसे—  
Rohit Sharma is better than most other batsmen in the world.

'better than most other batsmen' will be used because when we compare a player with the 'majority of other players' in the world, we use 'most other', not 'more other'; for example—  
Rohit Sharma is better than most other batsmen in the world.

13. C) **Inquisitive** (adjective) – Curious, eager to learn, interested in knowing about things. जिज्ञासु  
**Antonym: Indifferent** (adjective) – Having no interest or concern, unconcerned, apathetic.  
उदासीन

- **Uncanny** (adjective) – Strange, mysterious, weird, beyond normal. अजीब
- **Intelligent** (adjective) – Smart, clever, having the ability to learn and understand.  
बुद्धिमान
- **Indeterminate** (adjective) – Not precisely fixed, indefinite, vague. अनिश्चित

14. A) **Rukmini put the book on the table and sat down.**

"the book" और "the table" दोनों का जिक्र संदर्भित वस्तुओं के लिए किया जा रहा है। "the book" का use यह दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है कि किताब पहले से ज्ञात है। "the table" का use इस बात का संकेत देता है कि तालिका पहले से जानी हुई वस्तु है।

The sentence is correct when "the book" and "the table" are used because they refer to specific, known objects: "the book" is used to indicate a book that is already known. "the table" signifies a specific, known table.

15. B) **Industrious** (adjective) – Hardworking, diligent, committed, dedicated. परिश्रमी

**Antonym: Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle, sluggish, lethargic. आलसी

- **Industrial** (adjective) – Related to industry, manufacturing, or production. औद्योगिक
- **Intense** (adjective) – Having strong or extreme force, feeling, or degree. तीव्र
- **Laborious** (adjective) – Requiring considerable effort and time, arduous, painstaking.  
श्रमसाध्य

16. A) **Orography** (noun) – The branch of geography that studies mountains and their formation.  
पर्वतों और उनके निर्माण का अध्ययन करने वाली भूगोल की शाखा।

- **Mythography** (noun) – The representation or interpretation of myths, especially in art or literature. मिथकों का अध्ययन या वर्णन।
- **Orthography** (noun) – The conventional spelling system of a language. वर्तनी या किसी भाषा की पारंपरिक वर्तनी प्रणाली।
- **Palaeography** (noun) – The study of ancient writing and inscriptions. प्राचीन लिपियों और लेखन का अध्ययन।

17. D) The correct spelling of "**Beginer**" is "**Beginner**," which means "a person who is starting to learn something or doing something for the first time" (शुरुआत करने वाला)

18. C) 'junior than me' के बदले '**junior to me**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'junior' के साथ हमेशा 'to' का use होता है। 'Than' का use Comparative Degree में केवल 'more' या 'less' के साथ किया जाता है, जबकि 'junior', 'senior', 'inferior', 'superior', आदि के साथ 'to' का use किया जाता है। जैसे— Maheshwari is three years **junior to me**.

'**junior to me**' will be used instead of 'junior than me' because 'junior' always takes 'to' and not 'than.' The word 'than' is used with comparative forms like 'more' or 'less,' whereas adjectives like 'junior,' 'senior,' 'inferior,' 'superior,' etc., take 'to.' For example— Maheshwari is three years junior to me.

19. A) '**Cancelled**' का use सही है क्योंकि "cancelled" का अर्थ है किसी घटना या योजना को समाप्त करना। sentence में mention है कि खराब मौसम के कारण कार्यक्रम को रद्द कर दिया गया, इसलिए 'cancelled' सही answer है। 'Commenced' का अर्थ है शुरू करना, लेकिन यहां कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया गया बल्कि रद्द किया गया। 'Continued' का अर्थ है जारी रखना, लेकिन खराब मौसम के कारण कार्यक्रम जारी रखना संभव नहीं था। 'Celebrated' का अर्थ है उत्सव मनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

'**Cancelled**' is correct because it means to call off or terminate an event or plan. The sentence indicates that the concert was called off due to bad weather, making 'cancelled' the correct choice. 'Commenced' means to begin, but the concert was not started; it was cancelled. 'Continued' means to keep going, but it was not feasible due to bad weather. 'Celebrated' means to rejoice or honor, which is irrelevant in this context.

20. D) **Bear fruit** (idiom) – Produce the desired result फल देना

21. D) '**Endanger**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'endanger' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को खतरे में डालना। इस sentence में यह mention है कि कंप्यूटर मनुष्य के अस्तित्व और गोपनीयता के लिए खतरा बन सकता है। इसलिए, 'endanger' का use सही है। 'Protect' (सुरक्षित करना) का अर्थ विपरीत है

क्योंकि यह खतरों की बजाय सुरक्षा की बात करता है। 'Encourage' (प्रोत्साहित करना) का अर्थ संदर्भ के अनुकूल नहीं है क्योंकि यह खतरे के बजाय किसी सकारात्मक पहलू को दिखाता है। 'Transformative' (परिवर्तनकारी) भी फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह खतरा व्यक्त नहीं करता।

'Endanger' will be used because it means to put something at risk or in danger. The sentence discusses the computer being a potential threat to man's survival and privacy, making 'endanger' the most appropriate. Whereas, 'Protect' means to safeguard, which is opposite to the sentence's meaning. 'Encourage' implies promoting something positive, which does not align with the context. 'Transformative' means causing change, but it does not convey a threat or danger, making it unsuitable here.

22. 'C) **Worsen**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थिति को और खराब करना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि कंप्यूटर बेरोजगारी की समस्या को और बढ़ा सकता है क्योंकि नियोक्ता इंसानों के बजाय कंप्यूटर और 'computer-controlled robots' को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। इसलिए 'worsen' सही विकल्प है। 'Beat' का अर्थ है हराना या मात देना, जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या के बढ़ने के संदर्भ में व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Control' का अर्थ है नियंत्रण करना, लेकिन यहाँ वाक्य में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ने की बात की जा रही है, न कि नियंत्रित करने की। 'Improve' का अर्थ है सुधारना, जो बिल्कुल उलट है क्योंकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को सुधारने के बजाय, वाक्य नकारात्मक प्रभाव की बात कर रहा है।

'Worsen' will be used because it means to make a situation worse. The sentence highlights that computers may exacerbate the unemployment problem as employers prefer computers and robots over humans. Therefore, 'worsen' is appropriate. 'Beat' means to defeat, which does not convey the worsening of unemployment. 'Control' means to manage or regulate, which is contextually incorrect here. 'Improve' means to make better, which is opposite to the sentence's meaning.\*\*

23. D) **Led**' का use होगा क्योंकि "led" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का कारण बनना या किसी परिणाम की ओर ले जाना। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि कंप्यूटर की जानकारी संग्रहण सुविधा ने व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के संग्रहण और डेटा बैंकों में स्टोरेज की ओर प्रेरित किया है। इसलिए 'led' सही option है। 'Experienced' का अर्थ है "अनुभव किया", लेकिन यह context में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Involved' का अर्थ है "शामिल करना", लेकिन "has involved to" का use गलत है। 'Stored' का अर्थ है "संग्रह करना", लेकिन "has stored to" वाक्य में गलत grammatical structure बनाता है।

'Led' will be used because it means to result in or cause something. The sentence states that the information storage facility has led to the collection of personal information, which makes 'led' the correct choice. 'Experienced' means "to have undergone" but does not fit contextually. 'Involved' is incorrect because "has involved to" is not a valid grammatical structure.

'Stored' is incorrect as "has stored to" makes no sense grammatically.

24. A) **During**' का use होगा क्योंकि "during" का अर्थ है किसी समय अवधि या प्रक्रिया के दौरान। Sentence में बताया गया है कि अगर डेटा इकट्ठा करने की प्रक्रिया के समय सावधानी नहीं बरती जाती है, तो डेटा की सटीकता प्रभावित हो सकती है। इसलिए 'during' यहाँ सही है। 'By' का अर्थ है कार्य करने वाला माध्यम या एजेंट, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Unless' का अर्थ है "यदि नहीं," लेकिन यहाँ यह अर्थ सही नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह समय अवधि की बात कर रहा है। 'When' किसी विशेष समय या क्षण को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ पूरे डेटा इकट्ठा करने की प्रक्रिया की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी विशेष समय की।

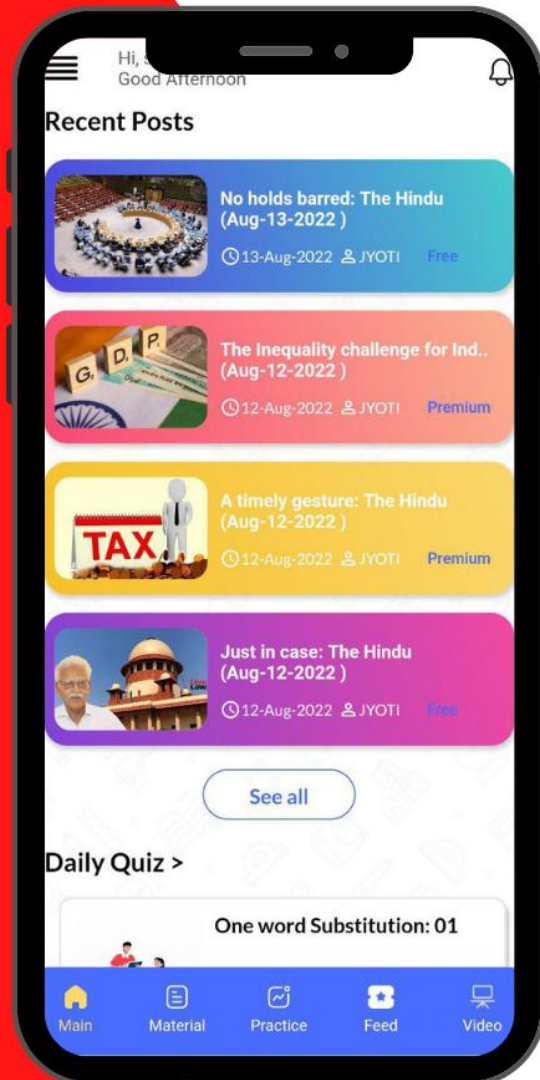
'During' will be used because it means "throughout a particular period or process." The sentence mentions that if care is not exercised during data gathering, data integrity may suffer, making 'during' correct here. 'By' refers to an agent or means, which is not relevant here. 'Unless' introduces a condition ("if not"), but this sentence talks about a process, not a condition.

'When' indicates a specific moment, but here it refers to the entire process, making 'when' incorrect.

25. A) **may**' का use यहाँ सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "संभावना" या "हो सकता है"। sentence में mention है कि गलत या अधूरे डेटा को संग्रहीत किया जा सकता है और यह किसी उद्देश्य के लिए स्थायी स्रोत बन सकता है। यह केवल एक संभावना व्यक्त कर रहा है, न कि कोई निश्चितता। इसलिए 'may' सही विकल्प है। 'Must' का अर्थ है "अनिवार्यता" या "जरूरी होना," लेकिन यहाँ यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि डेटा हमेशा गलत ही हो। 'Should' का अर्थ है "उचित" या "सुझाव," लेकिन वाक्य का अर्थ सुझाव देने का नहीं है, बल्कि एक संभावना व्यक्त करने का है। 'Have to' का अर्थ है "किसी कार्य को करने की बाध्यता," लेकिन यहाँ बाध्यता की बात नहीं की जा रही।

The word '**may**' is correct here because it indicates possibility or something that "could happen." The sentence states that incorrect or incomplete data may become a permanent source and be used for any given purpose. It is expressing possibility, not certainty. 'Must' implies necessity or certainty, which is not appropriate because the data's usage is not guaranteed. 'Should' suggests

advisability or a recommendation, which does not fit as the sentence is not giving advice. 'Have to' indicates obligation, which is unrelated here since there is no compulsion involved.



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