

## The missing middle: on Budget session of Parliament, debate

No **legislation** finds **bipartisan** support in Parliament

The Budget session of Parliament was **notable** for reasons both good and bad. The **sittings** of the two Houses **stretched** beyond midnight to clear the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2025. The debates **reflected** the significant **divergence** of opinion on the management of Waqf properties, but were held in a **convivial** atmosphere. The **Chairs** of both Houses **were** **elated** to **preside over** a **productive** session and the **ruling** BJP was **content** to find **allies** strongly on its side, particularly on the Waqf law amendment. Parliament also approved President's Rule in Manipur, **following** debates held past midnight. The Opposition was **buoyant** that it got to **have its say**. It had its **constituents** holding together, and it even attracted some **fence-sitters** on select issues during the session. The BJP not only **managed to steer** the legislative **agenda** but also **played to the gallery** to **please** its political constituency. It was, however, not all good news. **Off the floor** of Parliament, business advisory committee meetings of the two Houses saw **sharp** exchanges, in one **instance** prompting Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar to **walk out**. The **stand-off** between the Congress and Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, on the Lok Sabha Leader of the Opposition, Rahul Gandhi, not being given adequate opportunities to speak, **remained unresolved**.

The vote on the Waqf Bill exposed the **differences** within the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) as well as the divergence between **prospective** allies, the BJP and the AIADMK. The BJD's **decision** not to issue a **whip** **riled** many within the party, more so **considering** BJD **patriarch** Naveen Patnaik's clear **stance** against the Waqf Bill. **One** of the reasons for the AIADMK-BJP split in 2023, **was** the regional party's fear of losing its minority voter base. The AIADMK voted against the Waqf Bill, **underscoring** its **reservations** about the BJP's agenda. While the YSRCP, the AIADMK and the BJD showed an **eagerness** to **keep a distance from** the BJP, the JD(U) and the TDP **ended up** in an **embrace** of their dominant ally. The **merits** of the Waqf amendments may be **debatable** but the government's **refusal** to take the Muslim community into confidence on an important piece of legislation **is** a classic sign of **majoritarianism**. **Barring** a nominated member in the upper House, no Muslim MP supported the amendments. The Waqf debate also **highlighted** the fact that the ruling **alliance** does not have a single elected member from the community in Parliament. Beyond the **veneer** of efficient outcomes, the session sharpened political and communal **polarisation**. Discussions should ideally **expand** the common ground, but this session failed **on that count**. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Legislation** (noun) – law, statute, act, bill, regulation कानून / विधेयक
2. **Bipartisan** (adjective) – supported by or involving two political parties द्विदलीय
3. **Notable** (adjective) – significant, remarkable, important, noteworthy, outstanding उल्लेखनीय
4. **Stretch** (verb) – extend, prolong, lengthen, continue, expand बढ़ना / लंबा होना
5. **Reflect** (verb) – show, reveal, indicate, demonstrate, display दर्शाना
6. **Divergence** (noun) – difference, variation, disagreement, deviation, contrast भिन्नता
7. **Convivial** (adjective) – friendly, cheerful, pleasant, sociable, warm मिलनसार
8. **Chair** (noun) – presiding officer, moderator, head, speaker, leader सभापति / अध्यक्ष
9. **Elated** (adjective) – overjoyed, thrilled, delighted, ecstatic, joyful प्रसन्न / बहुत खुश
10. **Preside** (over) (verb) – oversee, manage, conduct, supervise, govern अध्यक्षता करना
11. **Productive** (adjective) – efficient, fruitful, effective, constructive, result-oriented उपयोगी
12. **Ruling** (adjective) – governing, in power, controlling, dominant, incumbent सत्तारूढ़
13. **Content** (adjective) – satisfied, pleased, happy, fulfilled, at ease संतुष्ट
14. **Ally** (noun) – supporter, partner, associate, collaborator, confederate सहयोगी
15. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, in the wake of, ensuing, in the aftermath of के बाद
16. **Buoyant** (adjective) – upbeat, positive, optimistic, cheerful, confident उत्साही / आत्मविश्वासी
17. **Have one's say** (phrase) – express oneself, voice opinion, speak up, share thoughts, be heard अपनी बात रखना
18. **Constituent** (noun) – member, component, part, voter, element घटक / सदस्य
19. **Fence-sitter** (noun) – someone who supports both sides in a disagreement because they cannot make a decision or do not want to annoy or offend either side अनिर्णीत व्यक्ति
20. **Manage** (to) (verb) – succeed in, accomplish, carry out, pull off, be able to सफल होना
21. **Steer** (verb) – guide, direct, control, navigate, lead संचालन करना

22. **Agenda** (noun) – plan, schedule, program, list of items, outline कार्यसूची
23. **Play to the gallery** (phrase) – to behave in a way intended to make people admire or support you लोक-प्रभाव के लिए प्रदर्शन करना
24. **Please** (verb) – satisfy, delight, gratify, appease, make happy प्रसन्न करना
25. **Off the floor** (phrase) – outside formal proceedings, behind the scenes, in informal settings, away from the main stage
26. **Sharp** (adjective) – intense, severe, harsh, heated, strong तीव्र / तेज
27. **Instance** (noun) – example, case, occurrence, illustration, occasion उदाहरण / घटना
28. **Walk out** (phrasal verb) – leave, exit, withdraw, protest, abandon बाहर निकलना
29. **Stand-off** (noun) – deadlock, impasse, conflict, standoff, disagreement गतिरोध
30. **Unresolved** (adjective) – unsettled, pending, undecided, open, ongoing अनसुलझा
31. **Difference** (noun) – disagreement, divergence, variation, contrast, conflict मतभेद
32. **Prospective** (noun) – potential, likely, expected, possible, probable संभावित
33. **Whip** (noun) – party directive, voting instruction, command, order, mandate पार्टी आदेश
34. **Rile** (verb) – irritate, anger, annoy, provoke, upset नाराज़ करना
35. **Considering** (preposition) – given, in view of, taking into account, in light of, due to ध्यान में रखते हुए
36. **Patriarch** (noun) – elder, founder, senior leader, father figure, head पुरुष प्रमुख / कुलपति
37. **Stance** (noun) – position, viewpoint, opinion, approach, attitude रुख
38. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, point out, reinforce ज़ोर देना
39. **Reservation** (noun) – doubt, hesitation, objection, concern, misgiving आपत्ति / संकोच
40. **Eagerness** (noun) – enthusiasm, willingness, readiness, zeal, excitement उत्सुकता
41. **Keep a distance from** (phrase) – avoid, stay away, steer clear, detach, disassociate दूरी बनाए रखना
42. **End up** (phrasal verb) – result in, conclude, wind up, land in, reach अंततः होना
43. **Embrace** (noun) – acceptance, adoption, support, approval, inclusion अपनाना

44. **Merit** (noun) – value, worth, quality, strength, advantage योग्यता
45. **Debatable** (adjective) – arguable, questionable, disputable, controversial, uncertain विवादास्पद
46. **Refusal** (noun) – denial, rejection, non-acceptance, turndown, dismissal अस्वीकार
47. **Majoritarianism** (noun) – majority rule, dominance of majority, majority control, populism, tyranny of the majority बहुसंख्यकवाद
48. **Barring** (preposition) – except, excluding, apart from, save for, other than को छोड़कर
49. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, spotlight, bring attention to जोर देना
50. **Alliance** (noun) – coalition, partnership, union, bloc, affiliation गठबंधन
51. **Veneer** (noun) – facade, appearance, superficial layer, disguise, outer cover ऊपर की चमक / बाहरी दिखावा
52. **Polarisation** (noun) – division, separation, splitting, partisanship, divergence ध्रुवीकरण
53. **Expand** (verb) – increase, broaden, extend, grow, enlarge विस्तृत करना
54. **On that count** (phrase) – in that regard, in that aspect, for that reason, considering that, in that respect उस दृष्टिकोण से / उस मामले में

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Mixed Outcome** – The Budget session had both positive and negative aspects in terms of parliamentary proceedings.
2. **Late-night Debates** – Sessions extended past midnight to pass the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2025 and approve President's Rule in Manipur.
3. **Productivity Praised** – House Chairs praised the session's productivity, and the ruling BJP felt politically satisfied.
4. **Opposition Engagement** – The Opposition was active and cohesive, drawing support from neutral members on select issues.
5. **Bipartisanship Missing** – Despite participation, no legislation received broad bipartisan support.
6. **Parliamentary Tensions** – Committee meetings were tense, with heated exchanges; at one point, the Rajya Sabha Chairman walked out.
7. **Speaker-Opposition Clash** – A dispute between Congress and Lok Sabha Speaker over Rahul Gandhi's speaking time remained unresolved.
8. **Waqf Bill Divisions** – The vote on the Waqf Bill revealed internal dissent within the BJD and exposed rifts between the BJP and AIADMK.
9. **BJD's Inaction Questioned** – BJD's decision not to issue a whip contradicted its leader's clear opposition to the bill, causing friction.
10. **AIADMK Pushback** – The AIADMK opposed the bill, wary of alienating its minority vote base and distancing itself from the BJP.
11. **Shifting Alliances** – While some parties moved away from the BJP (YSRCP, AIADMK, BJD), others (JD(U), TDP) aligned closer.
12. **Lack of Consultation** – The government failed to engage the Muslim community before pushing through the Waqf Bill.
13. **Zero Elected Muslim Support** – No elected Muslim MP supported the bill; only a nominated member backed it in the Upper House.
14. **Majoritarian Concerns** – The process highlighted a majoritarian approach, ignoring minority voices and representation.
15. **Polarisation Deepened** – Despite procedural efficiency, the session exacerbated political and communal divides rather than fostering common ground.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based****[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Analytical and critical
  - B. Sarcastic and mocking
  - C. Celebratory and euphoric
  - D. Neutral and indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The efficiency of the Budget session in passing key bills
  - B. The growing political and communal polarization in Parliament
  - C. The dominance of the BJP in legislative decisions
  - D. The role of the Opposition in shaping debates
3. **The passage states that “Beyond the veneer of efficient outcomes, the session sharpened political and \_\_\_\_\_ polarisation.”**
  - A. ideological
  - B. communal
  - C. economic
  - D. social
4. **Why does the passage characterize the government’s refusal to consult the Muslim community on the Waqf Bill as “a classic sign of majoritarianism”?**
  - A. Because the Bill was widely supported by minority communities
  - B. Because no major party had any reservations about the Bill
  - C. Because it bypassed the concerns of a significant minority population
  - D. Because the Bill was introduced without a formal voting procedure
5. **Read the following statements and choose the most accurate option:**

**Statement I:** The BJD’s decision not to issue a whip on the Waqf Bill was in perfect alignment with party leader Naveen Patnaik’s personal stance.

**Statement II:** The AIADMK’s stance on the Waqf Bill reflected its concern about alienating minority voters.

Which of the following is correct?

  - A. Only Statement I is true
  - B. Only Statement II is true
  - C. Both I and II are true
  - D. Neither I nor II is true
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Clear the decks

  - A. Prepare for an event or course of action by dealing with anything that might hinder progress
  - B. To take something away
  - C. To draw something down

- D. To remove unnecessary things for further work
7. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The doctor made a tentative diagnosis as he did not have the reports of her blood tests.  
A. provisional  
B. tedious  
C. hazardous  
D. obsolete
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 required'.**  
Her team played exceptionally more well in the competition.  
A. No substitution required  
B. most well  
C. more well  
D. well
9. **Select the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error.**  
The panel submitted the findings to the ministry.  
A. submittad  
B. submittd  
C. submitted  
D. sumitted
10. **Identify the error in the following sentence.**  
The zoo is under the street from the temple  
A. from  
B. zoo  
C. temple  
D. under
11. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**  
Enthusiasm is one of those vital elements that transforms an individual and his failures into victories and success.  
A. Victories  
B. Individual  
C. Failures  
D. Success
12. **The following sentence has been split into four parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.**  
A student becomes / dearer to the teachers / via participating and actively working / towards the glory of the school.  
A. dearer to the teachers  
B. A student becomes  
C. via participating and actively working

- D. towards the glory of the school
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
I have never \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of pain before surgery
- A. practised
  - B. trained
  - C. dedicated
  - D. experienced
14. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment.**  
Despite the difficulties, Sarah started her business with great energy and hard work, and performed remarkably well in the industry
- A. hit the ground running
  - B. let sleeping dogs lie
  - C. hit the hay
  - D. spilled the beans
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**  
No sooner had she enter her apartment than she found a bouquet of flowers on her table.
- A. No substitution
  - B. No sooner did she entered her apartment than
  - C. No sooner did she enter her apartment than
  - D. No sooner has she enter her apartment than
16. **Select the most appropriate degree to fill in the blank.**  
Doctors should never be \_\_\_\_\_ than others when patients come for their treatment.
- A. less caring
  - B. most caring
  - C. more caring
  - D. least caring
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The mother told the child to erase the extra dots from the given graph
- A. Create
  - B. Shatter
  - C. Delete
  - D. Efface
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The rules of behaviour which guide one in a formal situation
- A. Impropriety
  - B. Bargain
  - C. Protocol
  - D. Affidavit
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**



- A. Curious
- B. Bashful
- C. Anxious
- D. Cautious

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The order will be operational from 1st of November.

- A. effective
- B. provoked
- C. considered
- D. scrapped

**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.**

Indian villages showcase the country's rich culture and customs. Most Indians live in villages, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture, modest living and close-knit communities are the norms. Villagers wake up to roosters crowing and farm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ day. Farming is the main employment, and generations labour (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the same land. Traditions, communal events and a slower pace (4) \_\_\_\_\_ village life from metropolitan life. Villagers' togetherness and shared duty make it part of India's identity, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of contemporary conveniences.

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

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

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

- A. towards
- B. after
- C. all
- D. before

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

- A. in
- B. with
- C. on
- D. at

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

- A. distinguish
- B. compare
- C. equate
- D. balance

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

- A. instead of
- B. in spite
- C. beside
- D. despite

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. A) Analytical and critical

The passage objectively analyzes the Budget session, discussing both productive debates and underlying conflicts.

It critiques the government's approach (e.g., "classic sign of majoritarianism") and highlights political polarization.

B) Incorrect because there is no sarcasm or mockery.

C) Incorrect because while some positive aspects are noted, the tone is not celebratory.

D) Incorrect because the passage is not indifferent; it critically engages with the issues.

### 2. B) The growing political and communal polarization in Parliament

The passage emphasizes divisions (e.g., AIADMK-BJP split, BJD's internal conflict, Muslim MPs' absence of support).

It critiques majoritarianism and highlights how the session deepened polarization rather than fostering consensus.

A) Incorrect because efficiency is only one aspect, not the main theme.

C) Incorrect because BJP's dominance is mentioned but not the core focus.

D) Incorrect because while the Opposition's role is noted, the passage is more about broader polarization.

### 3. B) communal

The passage explicitly says that the Parliamentary session sharpened "political and communal polarisation."

A: The passage does not mention "ideological polarisation" directly; it focuses on communal lines.

C: There is no mention of economic polarisation being exacerbated in the session.

D: While social issues could be implicated, the passage specifically highlights communal polarisation.

### 4. C) Because it bypassed the concerns of a significant minority population

The passage directly criticizes the government's refusal to include or consult the Muslim community on an important piece of legislation. This disregard for minority concerns is labeled "a classic sign of majoritarianism."

A. Incorrect because the passage notes the Muslim community (a key minority) did not support the Bill.

B. Several parties did have reservations — AIADMK, for instance, voted against it.

D. The Bill was formally voted upon; the passage explicitly mentions the vote on the Waqf Bill.

### 5. B) Only Statement II is true

**Statement I** is false because the passage notes that Naveen Patnaik was clearly against the Waqf Bill, yet the BJD did not issue a whip, causing internal discontent. This indicates a mismatch, not alignment, with Patnaik's stance.

**Statement II** is true because the AIADMK voted against the Bill, which underscores its reservations about losing its minority voter base (one of the reasons for its earlier split from the BJP).

6. A) **Clear the decks** (idiom) – Prepare for an event or course of action by dealing with anything that might hinder progress किसी घटना या कार्रवाई के लिए तैयारी करना, जिसमें बाधा डालने वाली किसी भी चीज़ को हटाना।

7. A) **Tentative** (adjective) – Uncertain, provisional, not fixed, hesitant. अनिश्चित

**Synonym: Provisional** (adjective) – Temporary, interim, not permanent, tentative. अस्थायी

- **Obsolete** (adjective) – No longer in use, outdated, outmoded, old-fashioned. अप्रचलित
- **Tedious** (adjective) – Boring, monotonous, tiresome, repetitive. उबाऊ
- **Hazardous** (adjective) – Dangerous, risky, perilous, unsafe. खतरनाक

8. D) 'more well' के बदले 'well' का use होगा क्योंकि 'well' एक Adverb है जो 'exceptionally' (Adverb of Degree) से पहले ही अपनी Comparative Degree ('better') में बदल चुका है, इसलिए 'more' का use अनावश्यक है।

'well' will be used instead of 'more well' because 'well' is an Adverb that has already changed into its Comparative Degree ('better') after 'exceptionally' (Adverb of Degree), so the use of 'more' is redundant.

Incorrect: She sings more well than her sister.

Correct: She sings better than her sister. (or simply well if not comparing)

9. C) The correct spelling of the underlined word is '**submitted**', which means "to present or propose something formally for consideration or judgment" (प्रस्तुत करना, सौंपना).

10. D) **Under**

सही preposition "near" (पास) या "beside" (बगल में) होना चाहिए, क्योंकि "under" का अर्थ नीचे होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

The correct preposition should be "near" or "beside" instead of "under", as "under" implies something below, which doesn't make sense in this context.

"The zoo is near the street from the temple."

11. B) The correct spelling of '**Indvial**' is '**Individual**', which means "a single human being distinct from a group, class, or family." 'Individual' का अर्थ है "एकल व्यक्ति, जो समूह, वर्ग या परिवार से भिन्न हो।"

12. A) 'dearer to the teachers' के बदले 'dear to the teachers' का use होगा क्योंकि 'dearer' (comparative degree) का use तभी सही है जब दो entities के बीच तुलना की जा रही हो। यहाँ कोई स्पष्ट तुलना (comparison) नहीं दी गई है, इसलिए positive degree ('dear') सही होगा।

'dear to the teachers' will be used instead of 'dearer to the teachers' because 'dearer' (comparative degree) is used only when a comparison is made between two entities. Here, no explicit comparison is mentioned, so the positive degree ('dear') is correct.

Example of correct usage:

**Incorrect:** She becomes dearer to her mentors. (No comparison)

**Correct:** She becomes dear to her mentors.

**Correct (with comparison):** She becomes dearer to her mentors than her peers.

13. 'D) **Experienced**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'experienced' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को महसूस करना या अनुभव करना। sentence में mention है कि "मैंने इस प्रकार का दर्द पहले कभी महसूस नहीं किया", इसलिए 'experienced' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'practised' का अर्थ है अभ्यास करना, 'trained' का अर्थ है प्रशिक्षित होना या करना, और 'dedicated' का अर्थ है समर्पित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

'Experienced' will be used because it means to feel or undergo something. The sentence states, "I have never felt this kind of pain before surgery," making 'experienced' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'practised' means to rehearse, 'trained' implies being taught or instructed, and 'dedicated' means to commit or devote, which do not fit the context.

14. A) **hit the ground running (idiom)** – Starting with great energy and hard work पूरी ऊर्जा और मेहनत से शुरुआत करना

**Let sleeping dogs lie (idiom)** – Avoiding unnecessary trouble by not interfering in a situation बिना वजह मुसीबत मोल न लेना

**Hit the hay (idiom)** – Going to bed सोने जाना

**Spilled the beans (idiom)** – Revealing a secret unintentionally गुप्त बात अनजाने में उजागर कर देना

15. C) 'No sooner had she enter her apartment than' के बदले 'No sooner did she enter her apartment than' का use होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के साथ Past Indefinite Tense (did + V1) का use होता है, न कि Past Perfect (had + V3) का।

'No sooner did she enter her apartment than' will be used instead of 'No sooner had she enter her apartment than' because 'No sooner' is followed by Past Indefinite Tense (did + V1), not Past Perfect (had + V3).

16. A) '**Less caring**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ है कि डॉक्टरों को कभी भी दूसरों की तुलना में कम सहानुभूतिपूर्ण नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सुझाव देता है कि उनकी सहानुभूति हमेशा उच्च स्तर पर होनी

चाहिए। 'Most caring' का अर्थ है सबसे अधिक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण होना, लेकिन वाक्य में "never" का use हो रहा है, जो नकारात्मक संदर्भ देता है, इसलिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'More caring' का अर्थ है अधिक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, जो संदर्भ के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य तुलना में कमी को व्यक्त कर रहा है। 'Least caring' का अर्थ है सबसे कम सहानुभूतिपूर्ण होना, जो वाक्य में वांछित भाव के विपरीत है।

**Less caring** will be used because the sentence implies that doctors should never be less empathetic than others, suggesting their empathy should always be at a high level. 'Most caring' means being the most empathetic, but the sentence uses "never," which introduces a negative context, making it inappropriate. 'More caring' means being more empathetic, which does not align with the sentence's comparative and restrictive nature. 'Least caring' implies the least amount of empathy, which contradicts the intended meaning of the sentence.

17. A) **Erase** (verb) – To remove, delete, wipe out, or obliterate something. मिटाना

**Antonym: Create** (verb) – To bring something into existence, to produce or construct. सृजित करना

- **Shatter** (verb) – To break or cause to break into pieces, smash, destroy. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना
- **Delete** (verb) – To remove or erase text, data, or information. हटाना
- **Efface** (verb) – To erase or remove something completely. मिटाना

18. C) **Protocol** (noun) – A set of rules or guidelines that are followed in formal situations. प्रोटोकॉल – औपचारिक परिस्थितियों में पालन किए जाने वाले नियम या दिशानिर्देश।

- **Impropriety** (noun) – Improper conduct or behavior; failure to observe standards. अनुचित आचरण
- **Bargain** (noun) – An agreement between two parties about what each will do for the other; a good deal. सौदा
- **Affidavit** (noun) – A written statement confirmed by oath, used as evidence in court. शपथ पत्र

19. D) The correct spelling of 'Cautios' is 'Cautious', which means "careful to avoid potential problems or dangers." सावधान, सतर्क.

20. A) **Operational** (adjective) – Functional, working, in use, active. क्रियाशील

**Synonym: Effective** (adjective) – Successful in producing a desired result, functional, operative. प्रभावी

- **Provoked** (verb) – Stimulated or incited to act, especially anger or irritation. भड़काना
- **Considered** (adjective/verb) – Thought about or decided upon with careful thought. विचार किया गया
- **Scrapped** (verb/adjective) – Abandoned or discarded as no longer useful or needed. फेंक दिया

21. C) 'Where' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "जहाँ", और यह sentence में villages को एक ऐसी जगह के रूप में दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त है जहाँ कृषि, साधारण जीवन और घनिष्ठ समुदाय सामान्य होते हैं।

'Which' गलत है क्योंकि यह किसी विषय की अतिरिक्त जानकारी देने के लिए use किया जाता है, लेकिन यह स्थान या स्थिति को नहीं दर्शाता। 'What' गलत है क्योंकि इसका use सवाल पूछने या किसी विशेष चीज़ की ओर इशारा करने के लिए किया जाता है। 'When' गलत है क्योंकि यह समय को दर्शाने के लिए use किया जाता है, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होता।

**Where** will be used because it denotes a place or condition, fitting the context of the sentence describing the norms of villages. The sentence is talking about Indian villages as places where agriculture, modest living, and close-knit communities are the norms. 'Which' is incorrect because it is used to provide additional information about a subject but does not denote a place or condition. 'What' is incorrect because it is used to ask questions or refer to specific things, which does not fit here. 'When' is incorrect because it is used to denote time, which is not the context here.

22. C) **'All'** का use होगा क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि ग्रामीण सुबह जागते हैं और दिन भर खेती में लगे रहते हैं। 'All day' का अर्थ होता है पूरे दिन, जो यहाँ context के अनुसार सही बैठता है। 'Towards' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'After' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के बाद, जो यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि farming के समय की बात हो रही है। 'Before' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से पहले, जो passage के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

**'All day'** is a correct phrase used to indicate the entire duration of the day, which aligns with the context of villagers working continuously on farms. 'Towards' implies a direction or orientation, which does not fit logically here. 'After' indicates a sequence or time following an event, which contradicts the context of continuous farm work. 'Before' denotes an earlier point in time, which is not suitable here as the passage describes an ongoing activity.

23. C) **'On'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह preposition भूमि, सतह या एक निश्चित क्षेत्र पर कार्य करने या उसे इस्तेमाल करने के लिए इंगित करता है। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि पीढ़ियाँ एक ही भूमि पर खेती करती हैं, इसलिए 'on' यहाँ सही है। 'In' का अर्थ है अंदर या किसी सीमा के भीतर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'With' का अर्थ है साथ या किसी चीज़ के सहयोग से, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'At' का use किसी विशिष्ट स्थान या बिंदु के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

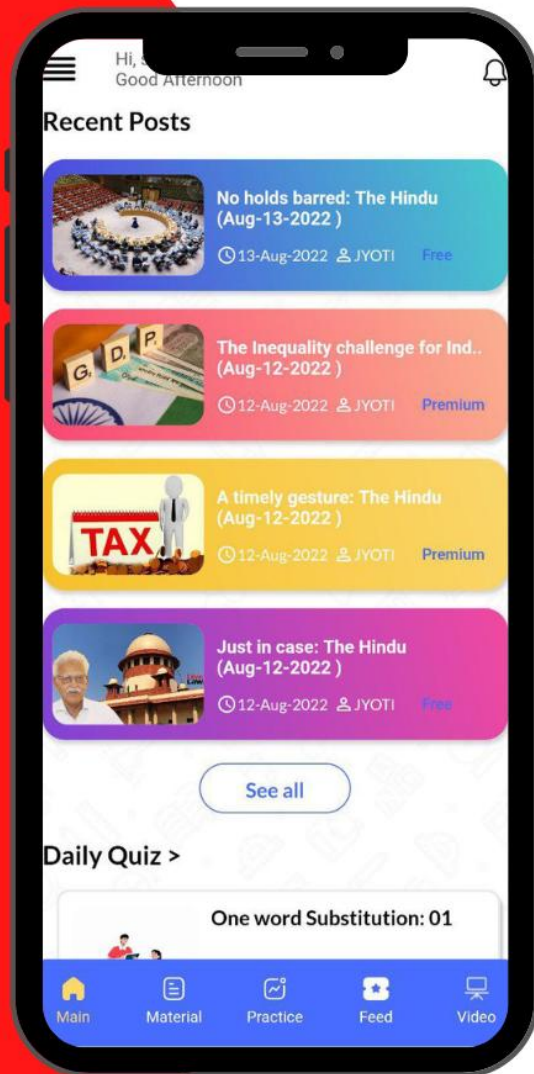
**'On'** will be used because it is a preposition indicating action or use of a surface, land, or a particular area. The sentence states that generations labour "on" the same land, making 'on' the correct choice. 'In' implies being inside or within boundaries, which doesn't fit the context. 'With' means accompanied by or using something, which is irrelevant here. 'At' is used for specific locations or points, but it doesn't align with the sentence's meaning.

24. A) **'Distinguish'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अलग करना या पहचान करना।" यहाँ sentence में ग्रामीण जीवन को महानगरीय जीवन से अलग करने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'distinguish' सही शब्द है। 'Compare' का अर्थ है "तुलना करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ समानता की तुलना नहीं हो रही है। 'Equate' का अर्थ है "बराबर करना," जो यहाँ अनुचित है क्योंकि ग्रामीण और महानगरीय जीवन को बराबर करने की बात नहीं हो रही। 'Balance' का अर्थ है "संतुलन करना," लेकिन यहाँ संतुलन की चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि अंतर को उजागर करने की बात हो रही है।

'Distinguish' will be used because it means "to recognize or show the difference." The sentence highlights how village life is differentiated from metropolitan life, making 'distinguish' appropriate here. 'Compare' means "to examine similarities and differences," which is not suitable in this context as it's not about comparing but differentiating. 'Equate' means "to make equal," which is incorrect as the passage does not equate village life with metropolitan life. 'Balance' means "to maintain equilibrium," but the sentence does not mention balancing; it talks about highlighting the difference.

25. D) '**Despite**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "के बावजूद।" Sentence में यह दिखाया गया है कि भारत के गाँव, आधुनिक सुविधाओं की कमी के बावजूद, एक पहचान का हिस्सा हैं। इसलिए, 'despite' इस context में सही है। 'Instead of' का अर्थ है "के स्थान पर," जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह विपरीत विकल्प को दर्शाता है। 'In spite' का अर्थ भी "के बावजूद" है, लेकिन इसे सही तरीके से use के लिए 'of' के साथ आना चाहिए, जो यहां नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है "के बगल में" या "समीप," जो इस context में पूरी तरह अनुचित है। '**Despite**' will be used because it means "in spite of" or "even though." The sentence indicates that Indian villages are part of the country's identity despite the lack of modern conveniences, making 'despite' the correct choice here. 'Instead of' means "in place of," which is incorrect here as it implies an alternative rather than a contrast. 'In spite' also means "despite," but it must be followed by 'of' for correct usage, which is not the case here. 'Beside' means "next to" or "close to," which is contextually irrelevant





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