

## Justice Gavai, witness to fixing inclusivity

When Droupadi Murmu walked into the Durbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan for the **swearing-in** of B R Gavai as India's 52nd chief justice on Wednesday, the moment was quietly **monumental**. In that single frame, **decades** of India's democratic journey, **social churn** and constitutional promise came into sharp focus - the country's first tribal and second female president **administering** the **oath** to India's second dalit and first-ever Buddhist top judge.

While there is, **indeed**, much to celebrate in Gavai's appointment, this may be the right occasion to recognise that the judiciary still **falls short of** true inclusivity, particularly in caste and gender representation. Former CJI D Y Chandrachud **underlined** this challenge when he said that 'structure of the legal profession, which is **patriarchal** and sometimes caste-based... it has to change'. In 2023, Govt told Parliament that of 575 HC judges appointed between 2018 and March 20, 2023, only 1 in 6 belonged to SC (17), ST (9), or OBC (67) categories, and 18 came from minority communities. Gender gaps are just as **stark**. All 52 CJIs have been men, and only 11 women have ever served as SC judges. This is not surprising **considering** the **baseline** is low. India Justice Report (IJR) 2025 notes that women **make up** only 38% of district judiciary, and 14% of HC judges.



IJR 2022 found that no state **met** all caste-based quota in lower courts. Yet, **reservations** alone **cannot** ensure **diversity** in any institution. In fact, **Articles 124 and 217** of the Constitution, which **govern** appointments of SC and HC judges, respectively, **don't mandate** caste-based quotas. To **move the needle**, **any institution**, judiciary included, **must** recognise its own **biases**, take corrective action, and build systems that reward inclusion. India is no Trump-ruled US. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Witness** (verb) – observe, see, experience, record, attest देखना
2. **Inclusivity** (noun) – integration, openness, diversity, acceptance, equal opportunity समावेशिता
3. **Swearing-in** (noun) – inauguration, induction, oath-taking, appointment, investiture शपथ ग्रहण समारोह
4. **Monumental** (adjective) – historic, significant, momentous, notable, remarkable ऐतिहासिक / महत्वपूर्ण
5. **Decade** (noun) – period of ten year दशक
6. **Social churn** (noun) – transformation, upheaval, shift, realignment, reformation सामाजिक उथल-पुथल
7. **Administer** (verb) – conduct, oversee, manage, execute, carry out (शपथ) दिलाना
8. **Oath** (noun) – pledge, vow, promise, declaration, affirmation शपथ
9. **Indeed** (adverb) – certainly, truly, definitely, in fact, surely वास्तव में
10. **Fall short of** (phrase) – fail to meet, lack, be insufficient, miss the mark, underperform पूरा न कर पाना
11. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, point out, draw attention to जोर देना
12. **Patriarchal** (adjective) – male-dominated, paternalistic, hierarchical, traditional, gender-biased पुरुष प्रधान
13. **Stark** (adjective) – clear, harsh, glaring, blunt, severe स्पष्ट
14. **Considering** (preposition) – taking into account, given, bearing in mind, in view of, regarding ध्यान में रखते हुए
15. **Baseline** (noun) – starting point, reference, standard, foundation, benchmark आधार रेखा
16. **Make up** (phrasal verb) – constitute, comprise, form, account for, compose बनाना
17. **Meet** (verb) – fulfill, satisfy, achieve, reach, comply with पूरा करना
18. **Diversity** (noun) – variety, multiplicity, difference, inclusiveness, heterogeneity विविधता
19. **Govern** (verb) – regulate, control, rule, oversee, direct नियंत्रित करना
20. **Mandate** (verb) – require, order, prescribe, enforce, authorize अनिवार्य करना
21. **Move the needle** (phrase) – make a difference, have an impact, change the status quo, bring change, influence प्रभाव डालना
22. **Biases** (noun) – prejudices, partiality, inclination, unfairness, favoritism पूर्वाग्रह

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Justice B. R. Gavai was sworn in as India's 52nd Chief Justice by President Droupadi Murmu on Wednesday.
2. The event was symbolically powerful, with a tribal woman President administering oath to a Dalit Buddhist CJI.
3. Justice Gavai is India's second Dalit and first-ever Buddhist Chief Justice of India.
4. Droupadi Murmu is India's first tribal and second female President.
5. This moment highlighted the progress of Indian democracy and the constitutional vision of inclusion.
6. Despite such milestones, the judiciary still lacks true inclusivity in caste and gender representation.
7. Former CJI D. Y. Chandrachud acknowledged that the legal profession remains patriarchal and caste-based.
8. Government data from 2018 to March 2023 shows poor SC/ST/OBC/minority representation in High Court appointments.
9. Of 575 High Court judges appointed, only 17 were SC, 9 ST, 67 OBC, and 18 from minority communities.
10. Gender representation is similarly poor—only 11 women have served as Supreme Court judges, and all CJIs have been men.
11. The India Justice Report 2025 states women comprise only 38% of district judiciary and 14% of High Court judges.
12. The IJR 2022 also noted that no state met caste-based reservation targets in lower courts.
13. The Constitution (Articles 124 & 217) does not mandate caste quotas for judge appointments.
14. Diversity requires more than reservation—it needs acknowledgment of institutional bias and systemic reform.
15. The editorial asserts that India must proactively build inclusive judicial systems, unlike regressive models elsewhere.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**1. What is the tone of the passage?**

- A. Celebratory yet critical
- B. Sarcastic and mocking
- C. Pessimistic and hopeless
- D. Neutral and indifferent

**2. What can be reasonably inferred from the passage about India's judiciary system?**

- A. The judiciary has fulfilled its constitutional duty of ensuring caste and gender diversity.
- B. Inclusivity in the judiciary is hindered primarily due to the absence of reservation in the Constitution.
- C. True inclusivity in the judiciary requires more than just formal quotas or reservations.
- D. The appointment of B R Gavai indicates that inclusivity issues have been completely resolved.

**3. Complete the sentence meaningfully based on the passage:**

The appointment of Justice Gavai, while symbolically powerful, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. invalidates the need for systemic reforms in judiciary
- B. marks the complete fulfilment of caste-based judicial representation
- C. is a reminder of how representation can coexist with existing inequalities
- D. guarantees sustained inclusivity in the Indian judicial system

**4. Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the word “stark” as used in the sentence:**  
“Gender gaps are just as stark.”

- A. Blurred
- B. Severe
- C. Plain
- D. Brutal

**5. What is the main theme of the passage?**

- A. The need for greater inclusivity in the Indian judiciary
- B. The achievements of Justice Gavai and Droupadi Murmu
- C. A comparison between Indian and US judiciary systems
- D. The history of caste-based reservations in India

**6. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Delay

- A. Wait
- B. Hasten
- C. Intervene
- D. Lag

**7. Select the most appropriate adverb to fill in the blank.**

The explorers trekked \_\_\_\_\_ through the dense jungle

- A. rarely
- B. before
- C. bravely
- D. ever

**8. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Idol
- B. Motto
- C. Hymn
- D. Machinery

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

The inclusion of Durga Puja in the UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage was only possible due to the arduous \_\_\_\_\_ of all stakeholders.

- A. passivity
- B. affects
- C. ignorance
- D. efforts

**10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Beat around the bush

- A. To speak convincingly
- B. To avoid getting to the point of an issue
- C. To speak abusively
- D. To speak rashly

**11. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

The moment James saw Regena, he fell head on to his heels in love with her.

- A. heads in the heels
- B. head and heels
- C. heels of the head
- D. head over heels

**12. 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'.**

Rishi Sunak, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party, was born into Southampton to parents of Indian descent who immigrated to Britain from East Africa in the 1960s.

- A. no substitution required
- B. was born with
- C. was born on
- D. was born in

**13. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Most probably, / he come / to office / next Tuesday

- A. he come
- B. next Tuesday
- C. to office
- D. most probably

**14. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

The bishop sadly declared that the poor gentleman who was dead was quieter of the community.

- A. the quieter
- B. the quietest
- C. most quiet
- D. quiet

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

The author's writing style is characterised by a subtle and nuanced use of language.

- A. Sturdy
- B. Elaborate
- C. Elegant
- D. Delicate

**16. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

Many biologists have stated the fact that most of the herbs are perinnial and have healing qualities with added flavour

- A. Perinnial
- B. Biologists
- C. Qualities
- D. Healing

**17. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the bracketed word to fill in the blank.**

The rainbow arched gracefully across the sky, painting it in \_\_\_\_\_ (lifeless) hues.

- A. vibrant
- B. muted
- C. ashless
- D. spiritual

**18. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

In addition with / the existing crisis in economy, / the rise of hunger index / is another cause of worry.

- A. In addition with
- B. the existing crisis in economy
- C. is another cause of worry
- D. the rise of hunger index

**19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The team was gradually realising that the social gatherings were draining

- A. flippant
- B. absorbing
- C. unfruitful
- D. frivolous

**20. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Reduced price of cooking gas brought happy to the face of every citizen

- A. happily
- B. happier
- C. happiness
- D. happiest

**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.**

We're a society fixated on numbers. So, it's no (1)\_\_\_\_\_ we use measurements and equations to score our weight. The most (2)\_\_\_\_\_ is BMI, a measure of our body weight to height ratio. BMI (3)\_\_\_\_\_ bodies as underweight, normal or healthy weight, overweight or obese and can be a useful tool for weight and health (4)\_\_\_\_\_. But it shouldn't be used as the single (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of what it means to be a healthy weight when we set our weight loss goals.

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

- A. vibrance
- B. resolution
- C. persistence
- D. surprise

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

- A. uncharted
- B. imprecise
- C. popular
- D. indistinct

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

- A. speculates
- B. classifies
- C. dissuades
- D. meanders

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

- A. landing
- B. screening
- C. planting

D. hastening

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

A. wobble

B. serendipity

C. evanesce

D. measure



## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. A) Celebratory yet critical

The passage begins by celebrating the historic appointments of Droupadi Murmu and Justice Gavai, highlighting progress in inclusivity.

However, it then critically examines the judiciary's shortcomings in caste and gender representation, suggesting the need for reform.

B: The passage does not ridicule or mock; it presents facts constructively.

C: While critical, it does not suggest despair but rather calls for improvement.

D: The author actively engages with the issue, showing concern rather than indifference.

### 2. C) True inclusivity in the judiciary requires more than just formal quotas or reservations.

The passage explicitly states that "reservations alone cannot ensure diversity" and calls for systems that "reward inclusion", indicating the need for systemic change beyond quotas.

A is incorrect – The judiciary is shown to fall short on inclusivity; stats show limited representation.

B is incorrect – The Constitution doesn't mandate quotas, but the passage doesn't say this is the main reason for lack of diversity.

D is incorrect – The appointment of Gavai is symbolic, but the passage stresses that diversity is still lacking, especially at systemic levels.

### 3. C) is a reminder of how representation can coexist with existing inequalities

The passage celebrates Gavai's appointment but clearly highlights ongoing caste and gender underrepresentation, making his appointment a symbolic step, not the final solution.

A is incorrect – The passage demands reforms, not dismisses them.

B is incorrect – The statistics show gaps in representation, meaning it's far from "complete".

D is incorrect – One appointment doesn't guarantee inclusivity; systemic issues remain.

### 4. A) Blurred

In this context, "**stark**" means *sharply clear, distinct, or obvious*, especially in contrast. The sentence highlights the **clearly visible and severe** gender gaps.

### 5. A) The need for greater inclusivity in the Indian judiciary

The passage acknowledges progress (Murmu and Gavai's appointments) but primarily focuses on the judiciary's lack of diversity in caste and gender representation.

It cites statistics and quotes to emphasize systemic biases and calls for institutional reforms.

B) While their achievements are mentioned, they serve as a starting point for discussing inclusivity, not the main theme.

C) The reference to "Trump-ruled US" is a passing remark, not the central focus.

D) The passage discusses caste representation but does not delve into the history of reservations.

6. B) **Delay** (verb) – To make something happen later than planned or expected, postpone, defer, retard. विलंब करना

**Antonym: Hasten** (verb) – To move or act quickly, accelerate, expedite, rush. जल्दी करना

- **Wait** (verb) – To stay in one place expecting something to happen, remain, linger. प्रतीक्षा करना
- **Intervene** (verb) – To get involved in a situation to improve it or stop it, mediate, intercede. हस्तक्षेप करना
- **Lag** (verb) – To fall behind, delay, linger, trail. पीछे रह जाना

7. C) **Bravely**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "साहसपूर्वक" और वाक्य में अन्वेषकों के घने जंगल के माध्यम से यात्रा करने का वर्णन किया गया है। यह बताता है कि उन्होंने साहस और निडरता के साथ यात्रा की। 'Rarely' का अर्थ है "शायद ही कभी," जो यहां फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य में साहस की भावना को व्यक्त किया गया है, न कि आवृत्ति को। 'Before' का अर्थ है "पहले," जो समय को दर्शाता है और इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Ever' का अर्थ है "कभी," लेकिन यह संदर्भ में क्रिया या विशेषण को संशोधित करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**Bravely**' will be used because it means "courageously," and the sentence describes the explorers trekking through the dense jungle. This implies they did so with courage and fearlessness. 'Rarely' means "seldom," which doesn't fit here as the sentence conveys an emotion of bravery, not frequency. 'Before' refers to "prior to," which denotes time and is irrelevant in this context. 'Ever' means "at any time," but it doesn't appropriately modify the verb or fit the sentence's meaning.

8. D) The incorrectly spelt word is **Machinary**, and the correct spelling is **Machinery**, which means "machines collectively or the working parts of a machine" मशीनों का समूह या यांत्रिक भाग।
9. D) **Efforts**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'efforts' का अर्थ होता है कठिन परिश्रम या प्रयास। वाक्य में यह mention है कि "Durga Puja को UNESCO की अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक धरोहर सूची में शामिल करना सभी हितधारकों के कठिन प्रयासों के कारण ही संभव हो पाया।" इसलिए 'Efforts' यहाँ सही है। 'Passivity' का अर्थ है निष्क्रियता, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में सक्रिय परिश्रम का उल्लेख है। 'Affects' का अर्थ है प्रभाव डालना, लेकिन वाक्य में "प्रयास" के लिए एक संज्ञा की आवश्यकता है। 'Ignorance' का अर्थ है अज्ञानता, जो सकारात्मक प्रयासों के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

**Efforts'** will be used because it means "hard work or attempts." The sentence mentions that the inclusion of Durga Puja in UNESCO's list was possible due to arduous work by stakeholders, making 'Efforts' correct here. 'Passivity' means "inactivity," which is unsuitable as the sentence emphasizes active hard work. 'Affects' means "impacts," but the sentence requires a noun indicating effort, not an effect. 'Ignorance' means "lack of knowledge," which does not align with the positive efforts mentioned.

10. B) **Beat around the bush** (idiom) – To avoid getting to the point of an issue मुख्य मुद्दे पर आने से बचना

11. D) 'head on to his heels' के बदले **'head over heels'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक मुहावरा (idiom) है जिसका अर्थ है "पूरी तरह से या गहराई से प्यार में पड़ जाना।"

**'head over heels'** will be used instead of 'head on to his heels' because it is an established idiom that means "to fall deeply or completely in love." In this sentence, it appropriately expresses James's deep love for Regena. Example—The moment he saw her, he fell head over heels in love.

12. 'D) 'was born into' के बदले **'was born in'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'born in' का use किसी स्थान के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। यहाँ 'Southampton' स्थान है, अतः 'in' appropriate preposition है। उदाहरण— He was born in London.

**'was born in'** will be used instead of 'was born into' because 'born in' is used in the context of a place. Here, 'Southampton' is a place, so 'in' is the appropriate preposition. Example— He was born in London.

13. A) 'come' के बदले **'will come'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Future Tense में है, और Future Tense में Modal Verb 'will' का use किया जाता है; जैसे— He will come to the office next Tuesday.

'come' will be replaced with **'will come'** because the sentence refers to a future event (indicated by "next Tuesday"), and in English grammar, we use the modal verb 'will' for future tense; like— "He will come to the office next Tuesday."

14. B) 'quieter' के बदले **'the quietest'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में व्यक्ति को समुदाय में सबसे शांत (superlative degree) बताया जा रहा है। Superlative degree के लिए 'the' का use होता है।

जैसे— He is the tallest boy in the class.

Explanation in English: **'the quietest'** will be used instead of 'quieter' because the sentence describes the gentleman as the calmest (superlative degree) in the community. Superlative degree requires the use of 'the.' Like— He is the tallest boy in the class.

15. A) **Subtle** (adjective)- Delicate, not obvious, or understated; requiring careful perception.

सूक्ष्म, नाजुक

**Antonym: Sturdy** (adjective): Strong, robust, or firm in structure; lacking delicacy or subtlety.

मज़बूत, ठोस।

- **Elaborate** (adjective): Detailed, intricate, or highly developed. विस्तृत, जटिल।
- **Elegant** (adjective): Graceful, refined, or stylish in appearance or manner. सुरुचिपूर्ण, सुंदर।
- **Delicate** (adjective): Fragile, fine, or requiring careful handling नाजुक, कोमल।

16. A) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is 'Perinnial'. The correct spelling is 'Perennial', which means "lasting or existing for a long or infinite time; enduring or continually recurring." हिंदी में, इसका अर्थ है 'दीर्घकालिक या बार-बार होने वाला'.

17. A) **Lifeless** (adjective) – Dull, lacking energy, without life or spirit, inert, or colorless. निष्प्राण, नीरस  
**Antonym: Vibrant** (adjective) – Full of energy, color, life, or brightness; vivid and lively. जीवंत, चमकीला, रंगीन

- **Muted (adjective)**: Soft, subdued, toned-down, or restrained in color or sound. मंद, फीका
- **Ashless** (adjective): Not a standard term in the given context. This option is irrelevant.
- **Spiritual** (adjective): Relating to the spirit or soul rather than physical or material things. आध्यात्मिक

18. A) 'In addition with' के स्थान पर 'In addition to' का use होगा क्योंकि 'in addition' के बाद हमेशा 'to' Prepositional का use होता है। यह Prepositional Phrase है और सही use 'in addition to something' होता है। जैसे— She is learning French in addition to German.

'In addition to' will replace 'In addition with' because 'in addition' is always followed by 'to'. It is a prepositional phrase, and the correct usage is 'in addition to something'.

Like— She is learning French in addition to German.

19. B) **Draining** (adjective) – Causing someone to lose energy; exhausting, tiring, enervating. (थकाऊ, ऊर्जा समाप्त करने वाला)

**Antonym: Absorbing** (adjective) – Fully engaging, captivating, or intriguing; something that captures one's energy in a positive way. (मनोहर, रोचक)

- **Flippant (adjective)**: Not showing a serious or respectful attitude; frivolous, impertinent. हट्टी, असम्भ्य
- **Unfruitful (adjective)**: Not productive or unsuccessful; barren, ineffective. अनुत्पादक, बेकार
- **Frivolous (adjective)**: Lacking seriousness or sense; trivial, silly. तुच्छ, निरर्थक

20. C) 'happy' के बदले 'happiness' का use होगा क्योंकि 'brought' एक Transitive Verb है, और इसके बाद Object (Noun) की आवश्यकता होती है। 'happy' एक Adjective है, जो यहाँ गलत use हुआ है। सही Noun 'happiness' होगा; जैसे— Good news brings happiness to everyone.

A transitive verb requires an object (Noun/Pronoun) to complete its meaning. Since 'brought' is a transitive verb, it should be followed by a Noun. 'Happy' is an Adjective, so it is incorrect here. The correct Noun form is 'happiness'; Like— Good news brings happiness to everyone.

21. D) '**Surprise**' का use होगा क्योंकि "surprise" का अर्थ है चकित होना, और वाक्य में यह इंगित करता है कि समाज संख्या पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, इसलिए यह चौंकाने वाला नहीं है कि हम अपने वजन को मापने के लिए समीकरण और मापन का use करते हैं। 'Vibrance' का अर्थ है जीवंतता, जो यहां irrelevant है। 'Resolution' का अर्थ है दृढ़ निश्चय, जो यहां संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Persistence' का अर्थ है दृढ़ता, जो इस संदर्भ में वाक्य का तात्पर्य व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

'**Surprise**' is the correct choice because it means astonishment or unexpectedness, and the sentence implies that it's not surprising that society uses measurements and equations to quantify weight due to its fixation on numbers. 'Vibrance' means liveliness, which is irrelevant here. 'Resolution' means determination, which does not fit the context. 'Persistence' means perseverance, which does not convey the intended meaning of the sentence.

22. C) '**Popular**' का use होगा क्योंकि "popular" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का व्यापक रूप से जाना या स्वीकृत होना। sentence में यह mention है कि BMI सबसे अधिक use की जाने वाली माप है, और "popular" इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है। जबकि: 'Uncharted' का अर्थ है ऐसा क्षेत्र जो अभी तक खोजा नहीं गया हो, जो यहां फिट नहीं होता। 'Imprecise' का अर्थ है "अस्पष्ट" या "सटीक नहीं", जो यहां BMI के व्यापक use के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Indistinct' का अर्थ है "अस्पष्ट" या "धुंधला", जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है।

**Popular** will be used because it means something widely known or accepted. The sentence states that BMI is the most commonly used measurement, making 'popular' the right choice.

Whereas: 'Uncharted' means unexplored or undiscovered, which doesn't fit here.

'Imprecise' means "not accurate," which doesn't align with the idea of BMI's widespread usage.

'Indistinct' means unclear or vague, which is not contextually correct here.

23. B) '**Classifies**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "वर्गीकृत करना" या "विभाजित करना।" sentence में mention है कि BMI शरीरों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों (underweight, healthy weight, overweight, obese) में वर्गीकृत करता है। इसलिए 'Classifies' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Speculates' का अर्थ है "अनुमान लगाना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य श्रेणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से वर्गीकृत करने

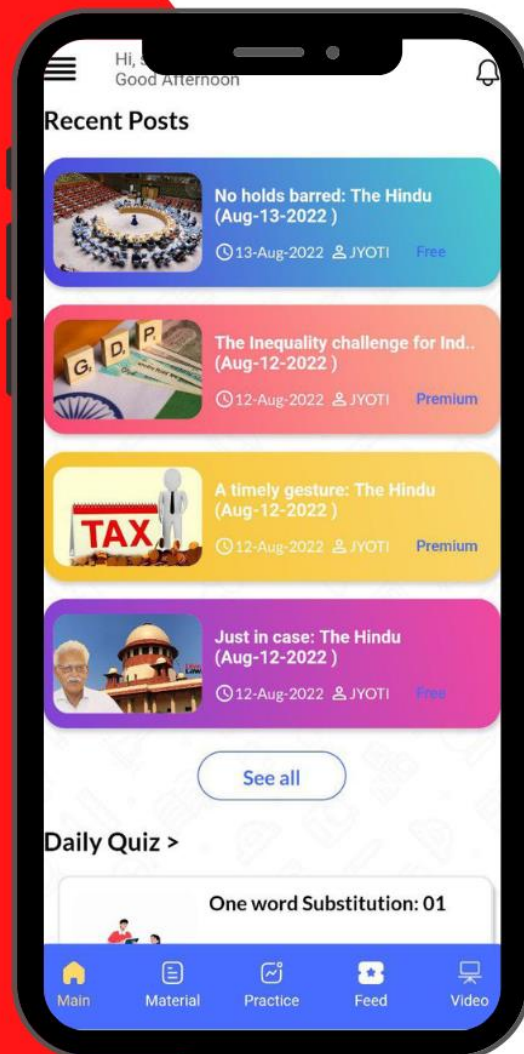
की बात कर रहा है। 'Dissuades' का अर्थ है "हतोत्साहित करना," जो BMI के कार्य से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Meanders' का अर्थ है "धूमना-फिरना या बिना उद्देश्य के भटकना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Classifies' will be used because it means "to categorize or divide." The sentence mentions that BMI categorizes bodies into different groups (underweight, healthy weight, overweight, obese), making 'Classifies' appropriate here. 'Speculates' means "to guess or hypothesize," which does not fit because the sentence speaks about clearly categorizing groups. 'Dissuades' means "to discourage," which is unrelated to BMI's function. 'Meanders' means "to wander aimlessly," which does not fit the logical or contextual sense here.

24. B) **Screening** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "जांच या मूल्यांकन करना।" इस संदर्भ में, BMI को एक उपकरण के रूप में use किया जा रहा है स्वास्थ्य और वजन का आकलन करने के लिए। चूंकि वाक्य में BMI की उपयोगिता का उल्लेख है, 'screening' सही विकल्प है। 'Landing' का अर्थ है "उतरना," जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Planting' का अर्थ है "रोपण करना," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Hastening' का अर्थ है "त्वरित करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि BMI जांच या मूल्यांकन की बात कर रहा है, न कि किसी प्रक्रिया को तेज करने की।

**Screening** will be used because it means "to examine or evaluate." In this context, BMI is mentioned as a tool for assessing health and weight. Since the sentence highlights the utility of BMI, 'screening' is the correct option. The other options are incorrect because: 'Landing' means "to come down to the ground," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Planting' means "to sow seeds or set plants," which doesn't fit here. 'Hastening' means "to speed up," which is not appropriate as BMI relates to evaluation, not acceleration.

25. D) **Measure** का use होगा क्योंकि "measure" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को मापने या मूल्यांकन करने का एक मानक। sentence में यह mention है कि BMI को एकमात्र उपकरण के रूप में use नहीं करना चाहिए जब हम अपने वजन घटाने के लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करते हैं। इसलिए 'measure' यहाँ सही है। 'Wobble' का अर्थ है डगमगाना, जो मूल्यांकन या मानक के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Serendipity' का अर्थ है आकस्मिक रूप से कुछ अच्छा होना, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है। 'Evanescence' का अर्थ है गायब होना, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही नहीं है।

**Measure** will be used because it means a standard or method for evaluating something. The sentence emphasizes that BMI shouldn't be the only measure used when setting weight loss goals, making 'measure' appropriate in this context. 'Wobble' means to move unsteadily, which is irrelevant here. 'Serendipity' means a fortunate occurrence by chance, which doesn't fit the context of health evaluation. 'Evanescence' means to disappear or fade, which is entirely unrelated.



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