Punishing process: On gender identity recognition

Gender identity **recognition** must not be **trapped** in **bureaucratic** hurdles

The Manipur High Court's **order** to the State to issue fresh academic certificates to Beoncy Laishram **is** at once a matter of individual justice and a larger **commentary** on the state of transgender rights. What should have been a simple administrative correction became a legal battle, not because the law lacks **provisions** but because its implementation remains frustrated by **inertia** and bureaucratic **rigidity**. In NALSA vs Union of India, the Supreme Court **recognised** the right to self-identify gender and ordered the state to treat transpersons as socially and educationally backward classes **entitled** to welfare measures. The principle was **codified** in the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019, which also **obligated** authorities to recognise a person's self-identified gender and issue official documents. Together with Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution, transpersons are thus entitled to having their **affirmed** identity **seamlessly** recognised in all institutional records. Yet, their **lived** reality is very different. Despite the law being clear on self-identification, bureaucratic setups often do not act unless **compelled** by higher authorities. In Dr. Laishram's case, her university **refused** to update her educational records **citing** procedural hurdles — **symptomatic** of a systemic **malaise**. **Administrators** routinely **defer** to the most restrictive **reading** of procedure rather than the spirit of the law. In the present matter, the university and education boards **insisted** that corrections must begin with the earliest certificate, qualifying **recognition** on a **cascading** set of bureaucratic approvals.

Where the law **envisages** gender as a matter of **self-determination** for transgender individuals, many officials remain **wedded** to the **binary markers** assigned at birth, and the mismatch translates into a **stunted** application of a simple idea. The **insistence** on **sequential** corrections or **elaborate** justifications **is essentially** a refusal to accept that gender identity is not **derived** from paperwork. Dr. Laishram's struggle also shows how institutional **reluctance** to **operationalise** this principle forces transpersons into **prolonged** legal **contests** over what should be routine matters. Such **episodes** reveal a troubling truth: **transpersons**, **navigating stigma** and **discrimination**, **are** forced to **expend disproportionate** time and resources to access rights that are legally theirs. The High Court judgment is undoubtedly positive: it also **sets a precedent** that may help other transpersons and signals to administrators that procedural rigidity cannot **override** constitutional and statutory guarantees. **Bridging the gap** between legal rights and their application **will** require both institutional reform and cultural change within the **bureaucracy** that **draw** from an understanding of gender as lived reality.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgment, acceptance, validation, acknowledgment, approval मान्यता

2. **Trap** (verb) – ensnare, entangle, corner, snare, catch फँसाना

3. **Bureaucratic** (adjective) – administrative, procedural, red-tape-laden, officious, rule-bound नौकरशाही-संबंधी

4. **Commentary** (noun) – analysis, critique, observation, reflection, exposition टिप्पणी

5. **Provision** (noun) – clause, stipulation, term, article, requirement प्रावधान

6. **Inertia** (noun) – apathy, inaction, stagnation, sluggishness, torpor जड़ता

7. **Rigidity** (noun) – inflexibility, strictness, stiffness, hardness, unyieldingness कठोरता

8. **Recognise** (verb) – acknowledge, accept, validate, affirm, admit मान्यता देना

9. **Entitle** (to) (verb) – authorize, qualify, empower, grant, give right to हकदार होना

10. **Codify** (verb) – systematize, formalize, enact, consolidate, legislate संहिताबद्ध करना

11. **Obligate** (verb) – bind, compel, require, mandate, oblige बाध्य करना

12. **Affirm** (verb) – assert, confirm, uphold, avow, endorse पुष्टि करना

13. **Seamlessly** (adverb) – smoothly, effortlessly, fluidly, without friction, continuously सुगम रूप से

14. **Lived** (adjective) – experiential, first-hand, real-world, embodied, authentic जीवित

15. **Compel** (verb) – force, coerce, oblige, press, drive मजबूर करना

16. **Refuse** (verb) – decline, reject, deny, turn down, withhold इंकार करना

17. **Cite** (verb) – quote, refer to, mention, invoke, adduce हवाला देना

18. **Symptomatic** (adjective) – indicative, telling, emblematic, reflective, suggestive संकेतात्मक

19. **Malaise** (noun) – unease, disorder, dysfunction, ailment, disquiet अस्वस्थता

20. **Defer** (verb) – yield to, submit to, bow to, postpone, delay झुकना

21. **Reading** (noun) – Interpretation, understanding, analysis, evaluation व्याख्या

22. **Insist** (verb) – demand, persist, press, emphasize, stand firm अड़ जाना

23. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgment, acceptance, validation, approval, recognition मान्यता

24. **Cascading** (adjective) – sequential, domino-like, tiered, stepwise, chain-reactive क्रमिक

25. **Envisage** (verb) – envision, foresee, imagine, conceive, contemplate परिकल्पित करना

26. **Self-determination** (noun) – autonomy, self-rule, self-governance, self-identification, self-agency आत्मनिर्णय

27. **Wed** (verb) – marry, commit to, adhere to, unite, bind बंधना

28. **Binary** (noun) – duality, two-category system, either-or, dichotomy, twofold द्विआधारी

29. **Marker** (noun) – indicator, sign, label, tag, identifier सूचक

30. **Stunted** (adjective) – underdeveloped, hindered, curtailed, dwarfed, limited अविकसित

31. **Insistence** (noun) – persistence, demand, emphasis, obstinacy, resolve जिद

32. **Sequential** (adjective) – consecutive, ordered, serial, stepwise, in-sequence क्रमानुसार

33. **Elaborate** (adjective) – detailed, intricate, extensive, thorough, complex विस्तृत

34. **Essentially** (adverb) – fundamentally, basically, in essence, at heart, effectively मूलतः

35. **Derive** (verb) – obtain, draw from, originate from, stem from, take from उत्पन्न होना

36. **Reluctance** (noun) – unwillingness, hesitation, disinclination, resistance, reticence अनिच्छा

37. **Operationalise** (verb) – implement, put into practice, execute, activate, roll out क्रियान्वित करना

38. **Prolonged** (adjective) – extended, lengthy, protracted, drawn-out, long-running दीर्घकालीन

39. **Contest** (noun) – dispute, challenge, tussle, litigation, fight विवाद

40. **Episode** (noun) – incident, occurrence, event, case, happening घटना

41. **Navigate** (verb) – negotiate, steer through, work through, manage, traverse निपटना

42. **Stigma** (noun) – shame, taint, disgrace, taboo, blot कलंक/ धब्बा

43. **Discrimination** (noun) – bias, prejudice, inequity, unequal treatment, exclusion भेदभाव

44. **Expend** (verb) – spend, use up, allocate, devote, consume खर्च करना

45. **Disproportionate** (adjective) – excessive, undue, unequal, inordinate, out-of-proportion अनुपातहीन

46. **Set a precedent** (phrase) – establish a pattern, create a benchmark, lay down a rule, serve as a model, become a precedent मिसाल कायम करना

47. **Override** (verb) – overrule, supersede, negate, nullify, trump खारिज करना

48. **Bridge the gap** (phrase) – narrow the divide, close the gap, reconcile, connect, span अंतराल को कम करना

49. **Draw** (verb) – derive, draw upon, tap, take from, leverage से प्रेरणा लेना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Manipur High Court ordered the State to issue fresh academic certificates to Dr. Beoncy Laishram, highlighting both individual justice and wider transgender rights.

2. What should have been a simple administrative update became a long legal battle.

3. The issue arose not from gaps in the law but from bureaucratic inertia and rigidity.

4. In the NALSA vs Union of India (2014) case, the Supreme Court upheld the right of transgender persons to self-identify their gender.

5. The judgment also directed states to treat transpersons as socially and educationally backward for welfare measures.

6. This principle was reinforced through the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, which mandates recognition of self-identified gender in official documents.

7. Under Articles 14 (equality) and 21 (right to life and dignity), transpersons have the constitutional right to identity recognition.

8. Despite clear laws, bureaucratic authorities often delay action unless directed by higher courts.

9. In Dr. Laishram's case, her university refused to update records citing procedural hurdles.

10. Officials insisted on starting corrections from the earliest academic certificate, creating unnecessary cascading approvals.

11. Such rigid interpretations reveal systemic reluctance to accept gender as a matter of self-determination.

12. The bureaucracy often remains tied to binary gender markers assigned at birth, undermining lived realities of transpersons.

13. This institutional reluctance forces transpersons into costly, time-consuming legal struggles for basic rights.

14. The High Court's ruling sets a positive precedent and signals that procedural rigidity cannot override constitutional guarantees.

15. Lasting change requires institutional reforms and cultural shifts within bureaucracy, grounded in an understanding of gender as lived experience.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The author argues that the core barrier to gender identity recognition is administrative inertia and procedural rigidity, not gaps in the law. Which of the following, if true, MOST STRONGLY SUPPORTS this claim?** **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Several universities report confusion because the Constitution does not explicitly mention the word "transgender" in Article 14.
   B. Multiple institutions routinely refuse to update records even after applicants submit self-declarations and cite the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, and they relent only when higher authorities or courts intervene.
   C. Applicants often submit incomplete forms, so officials ask for clarifications before acting.
   D. The 2019 Act is silent on how to sequence corrections across legacy certificates, so administrators must improvise procedures.

2. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
   A. Critical yet hopeful
   B. Optimistic and celebratory
   C. Humorous and lighthearted
   D. Neutral and detached

3. **A state university proposes four policy alternatives to align with the legal framework described. Which policy BEST conforms to the principles highlighted in the passage?**
   A. Implement a self-attestation–based, one-time update portal where the affirmed name and gender, once verified for identity, automatically propagate to all institutional records without requiring sequential corrections starting from the earliest certificate.
   B. Require a medical certificate and psychological evaluation, then update only prospectively (future records), leaving legacy certificates unchanged unless courts order otherwise.
   C. Allow changes only after the birth certificate is amended by the issuing authority; until then, deny alterations to all educational records to avoid "data inconsistency."
   D. Permit changes to university ID cards but not to transcripts or degree certificates, since those are "historical documents" that must reflect the status "at the time of issue."

4. **Which statement is most reasonably inferred from the passage about the role of documentation in gender recognition?**
   A. Documentation is the sole legal basis for determining gender identity in India.
   B. Overreliance on documentation can impede recognition of self-identified gender even when the law supports it.
   C. Courts prefer paperwork-based determinations over constitutional principles.
   D. Universities have no legal obligation to update records to reflect self-identified gender.

5. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate pair:**
   "The High Court judgment … signals to administrators that procedural rigidity cannot override _____ guarantees."
   A. customary and ecclesiastical
   B. constitutional and statutory
   C. departmental and archival
   D. majoritarian and electoral

6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the word "inertia" as used in the passage ("implementation remains frustrated by inertia and bureaucratic rigidity").**

A. Torpor
B. Impasse
C. Dynamism
D. Stasis

7. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
The professor has been teaching in this university **during more than twenty years**, contributing to both research and administration.
A. for more than twenty years
B. over more than twenty years
C. since more than twenty years
D. No improvement

8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He said that his grandfather had passed away two years ago / before he got his first job, / and that the loss had deeply affected his early professional life.
A. He said that his grandfather had passed away two years ago
B. before he got his first job
C. and that the loss had deeply affected
D. his early professional life

9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
PRIMORDIAL
A. Primeval
B. Plenary
C. Isomorphic
D. Marchpane

10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
CHRONIC
A. Inveterate
B. Inveterate
C. Acute
D. Perennial

11. **In the following Question, two lists are given with the keywords mentioned. You are required to match List-I with List-II and Select the option that can be used as a correct one-word substitute for the word given in List I.**
List-I
A) Connoisseur
B) Cul-de-sac
C) Dossier
D) Debris
List-II (Meaning)
1. Scattered remains, rubble
2. A collection of documents on someone/something
3. A street with a closed end

4. An expert in matters of taste
A. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
B. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
C. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
D. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

12. **Directions: Match List I (parts of speech) with List II (example) and select the answer using the code.**
List I
A. Noun
B. Verb
C. Present participle of verb
D. Adjective
List II
1. Generative
2. Generation
3. Generate
4. Generating
A. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
B. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
C. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
D. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

13. **The question consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and answer accordingly.**
Q. in the filaments of (P)/rubidium is used (Q)/which convert light energy into electrical energy(R)/ photoelectric cells (S)
A. QPSR
B. QSRP
C. SRQP
D. RSQP

14. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
Leaders often **weild** great influence over their followers.
A. wield
B. weild
C. weeld
D. wyeld

15. **In the following Question, two lists are given with the keywords mentioned. You are required to match List-I with List-II and Select the option that can be used as a correct one-word substitute for the word given in List I.**
List-I
A) Façade
B) Liaison
C) Maisonette

D) Beret

 List-II (Meaning)

1. Principal front of a building; outward face
2. A round, flattish cap
3. A person/role acting as a link (coordination)
4. A small self-contained dwelling (often two floors) with a separate entrance

A. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
B. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
C. A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
D. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

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

    LETTING

    A. Leasing
    B. Forbidding
    C. Permitting
    D. Endorsing

17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

    SOMBRE

    A. Atrabilious
    B. Chatoyant
    C. Eburnean
    D. Winsome

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

    Ram and Shyam's cars were parked outside the auditorium, / each decorated differently, / which clearly indicated that they had purchased them separately / after receiving their promotions.

    A. Ram and Shyam's cars were parked outside the auditorium
    B. each decorated differently
    C. which clearly indicated that they had purchased them separately
    D. after receiving their promotions

19. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**

    We cannot achieve success unless we do not work hard consistently.

    A. unless we are not working hard consistently
    B. unless we must not work hard consistently
    C. unless we work hard consistently
    D. No improvement

20. **Q. The question consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences**

    S1: Wind power is an inexhaustible source of clean energy.

    P: During the last decade, power production from the wind increased more than 25%.

Q: Although the cost of electrical energy produced by the wind depends on favourable sites for the location of wind turbines, wind power is already cost competitive with power produced from fossil fuels.

R: Much of the growth was in Europe, where most of the world's 17,000 megawatts of wind power is generated.

S: One expert calls wind generation the fastest-growing electricity-producing technology in the world.

S6: As examples, 13% of Denmark's power and more than 20% of power in the Netherlands, Spain and Germany is supplied by the wind

A. PQRS

B. SRPQ

C. QSPR

D. RPSQ

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.

Hoping to _____ (1) _____the curtain on the three-decade-old struggle for internal reservation, the Karnataka government on Tuesday agreed on a matrix for _____ (2) _____the overall 17% reservation for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the State. The Madiga community (Dalit left), _____(3)_____led the struggle from the front, will now get a 6% share in the overall matrix. The _____ (4) _____better-off Dalit right (Holeya) group will receive 6%, while the "less backward" communities of Lambanis, Bhovis, Korama, and Koracha — along with 59 microscopic communities — have been _____(5)_____5%.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. bring about
    B. bring out
    C. bring down
    D. bring off

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. call off
    B. slicing up
    C. carry on
    D. turn down

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. whom
    B. who
    C. whose
    D. whosoever

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. relatively
    B. swiftly
    C. certainly
    D. inadequately

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

A. allocate
B. allocates
C. allocating
D. allocated

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) It mirrors the passage's central claim: despite clear legal recognition (NALSA judgment, 2019 Act, Articles 14 and 21), officials "often do not act unless compelled by higher authorities," and they default to restrictive, paperwork-first readings. Evidence that institutions comply only after escalation directly strengthens the author's point about inertia and rigidity.
   A: Misstates law—Article 14's equal protection applies regardless of a specific word; the passage treats constitutional/statutory guarantees as clear.
   C: Shifts blame to applicants; the passage highlights systemic reluctance, not applicant error.
   D: Even if sequencing details are unspecified, the passage argues the spirit of self-identification should prevail over procedural hurdles; this option normalizes rigidity rather than supporting the claim.

2. A) **Critical yet hopeful**
   The passage criticizes bureaucratic rigidity and systemic malaise but ends on a hopeful note with the High Court judgment creating a positive precedent.
   B: Optimistic and celebratory (Incorrect): The passage is not celebratory — it points out systemic failures and challenges faced by transpersons.
   C: Humorous and lighthearted (Incorrect): The subject is serious and analytical, not humorous.
   D: Neutral and detached (Incorrect): The passage clearly takes a critical stance, highlighting injustice and systemic rigidity, so it is not detached.

3. A) Implement a self-attestation–based, one-time update portal where the affirmed name and gender, once verified for identity, automatically propagate to all institutional records without requiring sequential corrections starting from the earliest certificate.
   It operationalizes the passage's principles: self-identification as the governing standard; seamless recognition across institutional records; rejection of cascading, earliest-first corrections; and a design that removes bureaucratic friction. This directly answers the critique that officials privilege procedure over rights.
   B: Reintroduces medicalization and prospectivity limits, contradicting the passage's emphasis on self-identification and seamless recognition.
   C: Enshrines the very "sequential correction" and dependency on the earliest certificate that the passage criticizes.
   D: Splits identity recognition between documents, preserving mismatch and undermining the "seamless" standard endorsed in the passage.

4. B)**Overreliance on documentation can impede recognition of self-identified gender even when the law supports it.**
   The passage argues that officials' insistence on sequential paperwork and "elaborate justifications" undermines the simple idea that gender identity is not derived from paperwork, thereby impeding recognition even when the law is clear.
    A: Directly contradicts the passage stance that gender identity is not derived from paperwork.

C: No claim that courts prefer paperwork over constitutional guarantees; the High Court decision indicates the opposite.

 D: Contradicted—authorities are obligated by the Act and constitutional guarantees to recognise self-identified gender.

5. B) **constitutional and statutory**

   The passage explicitly frames recognition as grounded in Articles 14 and 21 and the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, i.e., constitutional and statutory guarantees.

   A: "Ecclesiastical" (religious) and customary norms are irrelevant to the legal basis presented.

   C: Departmental/archival are internal administrative concerns, not ultimate guarantees.

   D: Majoritarian/electoral are political, not the rights-bearing frameworks invoked here.

6. C) **Dynamism**

   "**Inertia**" = inactivity/lack of movement; "dynamism" = energetic action/forward movement, the precise opposite in this context of needed implementation energy.

    A: "**Torpor**" is a near-synonym (sluggishness).

   B: "**Impasse**" is a deadlock, not an opposite of inertia; it can coexist with it.

   D: "**Stasis**" = no change/stillness—again a synonym, not an antonym.

7. A) **for more than twenty years**

   for + duration → for two hours, for ten years.

   during + event/period → during the meeting, during the war.

   over + span/coverage → over the weekend, over a century.

   यहाँ time length है (twenty years) → सही usage है for more than twenty years.

8. A) 'had passed away two years ago' गलत है क्योंकि ago केवल Past Indefinite में प्रयोग होता है, Past Perfect के साथ नहीं। यहां before का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

   Rule: Use "ago" with simple past; use "before" with past perfect + another past event.

   ✔ He died two years ago.

   ✔ He had died two years before I got the job.

   Correct sentence:

   He said that his grandfather had passed away two years before he got his first job…

9. A) **Primordial** (adjective) – Existing from the beginning; original, fundamental.

   आदि/आदिकालीन; मूलभूत।

   Synonym: **Primeval** (adjective) – Of the earliest ages; ancient and original.

   आदिकालीन/प्राचीनतम।

   - **Plenary** (adjective) – Full or complete in all respects. पूर्ण/सम्पूर्ण।

   - **Isomorphic** (adjective) – Having the same form/structure (esp. in math/biology). समान-रूप/समआकृति।

   - **Marchpane** (noun) – Marzipan; a confection of almond paste and sugar. मार्ज़िपैन/बादाम की मिठाई।

10. C) **Chronic** (adjective) – Long-standing; persistent; continuing over a long period.

    दीर्घकालीन/पुरानी आदत वाला

    Antonym: **Acute** (adjective) – Of sudden onset and short duration; sharp, brief.

    तीव्र/अल्पकालिक

- o **Inveterate** – Firmly established by long persistence; habitual. जड़ जमाई हुई/पक्का
- o **Protracted** – Extended in time; prolonged. लम्बा खिंचा हुआ
- o **Perennial** – Lasting for a long time; enduring. दीर्घस्थायी

11. C) **A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1**
- o **Connoisseur** → Expert in matters of taste. रुचि/कला का पारखी।
- o **Cul-de-sac** → Street with a closed end. बंद गली/बंद सिरा।
- o **Dossier** → Collection of documents. किसी विषय/व्यक्ति पर दस्तावेज़ों का संकलन।
- o **Debris** → Scattered remains, rubble. बिखरा मलबा/अवशेष।

12. B) **A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1**
- o **Generation** → Noun: act/period of producing. उत्पादन/पीढ़ी
- o **Generate** → Verb: to produce. उत्पन्न करना
- o **Generating** → Present participle. उत्पन्न करते हुए
- o **Generative** → Adjective: that can produce. उत्पादक/सृजनात्मक

13. A) **QPSR**
Q starts with the subject "Rubidium" and verb "is used", which is the main clause.
P follows Q as it begins with the preposition "in", which connects to "used" (since "used in" is a common phrase) and introduces the location.
S comes after P as it provides the noun "photoelectric cells", which is the object of the preposition "of" in P.
R follows S as it is a relative clause starting with "which", referring to "photoelectric cells" and describing their function.
In Hindi:
Q sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "rubidium" और verb "is used" को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि action किसने किया (rubidium) और क्या किया (used).
P, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह preposition "in" से start होता है, जो "used" से जुड़ता है ("used in" एक common phrase है) और location introduce करता है।
S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह noun "photoelectric cells" को provide करता है, जो P के preposition "of" का object है।
R, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह relative clause "which" से start होता है, जो "photoelectric cells" को refer करता है और उनके function को describe करता है।

14. A) **The correct spelling of 'weild' is 'wield', which means "to use or exercise" – प्रयोग करना**.

15. B) B) **A–1, B–3, C–4, D–2**
- o **Façade** → Principal front/outward face of a building. इमारत का मुख्य अग्रभाग/बाहरी रूप।
- o **Liaison** → Link/coordination role. संप्रेष/समन्वय अधिकारी।
- o **Maisonette** → Small, self-contained dwelling with separate entrance. अलग प्रवेश-द्वार वाला छोटा आवास/फ्लैट।

o **Beret** → Round, flattish cap. गोल चपटा टोपा/कैप।

16. B) **Letting (noun/gerund)** – Allowing; granting permission; also, renting out property. अनुमति देना/किराये पर देना

Antonym: **Forbidding** (adjective) – Prohibiting; refusing permission. निषेध करना/प्रतिबंधित

o **Leasing** – Renting out by contract. पट्टे पर देना
o **Permitting** – Allowing; authorizing. अनुमति देना
o **Endorsing** – Approving; supporting. अनुमोदन करना/समर्थन करना

17. A) **Sombre** (adjective) – Dark, gloomy, or melancholy in mood or tone; serious. उदास/मलिन/गंभीर।

Synonym: **Atrabilious** (adjective) – Melancholic; gloomy; morose (literally "black-bile"). उदास/विषादपूर्ण।

Chatoyant (adjective) – Showing a changeable, cat's-eye sheen. बिल्ली-आँख जैसी चमक वाला।

Eburnean (adjective) – Ivory-like; made of ivory. हाथी-दाँत सा/हाथी-दाँत निर्मित।

Winsome (adjective) – Charming, engaging, innocently attractive. मनोहर/मनोहारिणी।

18. A) 'Ram and Shyam's cars' गलत है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कि both share the same cars, जबकि यहां अलग-अलग cars की बात हो रही है। सही होगा — Ram's and Shyam's cars।
Rule: Shared possession → "Ram and Shyam's car" (one car). Separate possession → "Ram's and Shyam's cars" (two cars).
Correct sentence:
Ram's and Shyam's cars were parked outside the auditorium…

19. C) 'unless we do not work hard' गलत है क्योंकि unless = if not, और इसके साथ extra negative "not" नहीं आता।
जैसे— Unless you study, you will fail. (not "unless you do not study").
'unless we work hard' will be used instead of 'unless we do not work hard' because "unless" itself carries the negative sense.

20. C) **QSPR**
Q starts the logical flow by introducing a dependent clause with "Although," which sets up a contrast. This clause discusses the cost of wind energy, which is a specific aspect of the general topic introduced in S1 (wind power as a clean energy source).

Q logical flow की शुरुआत करता है "Although" के साथ, जो एक contrast set up करता है। यह wind energy की cost के बारे में बात करता है, जो S1 में introduced general topic का एक specific aspect है।
S follows Q perfectly because it provides the main clause that contrasts with the "Although" opener. "One expert calls…" presents a strong, positive statement about growth that contrasts with the potential drawback (site-dependent cost) mentioned in Q. The subject "One expert" introduces a new actor who makes a claim.

S, Q के बाद seamlessly आता है क्योंकि यह "Although" opener के contrast में main clause provide करता है। "One expert calls..." growth के बारे में एक strong, positive statement present करता है। Subject "One expert" एक नया actor introduce करता है।

P comes next as it directly supports the claim made in S ("fastest-growing") by providing specific data: "power production... increased more than 25%." The verb "increased" quantifies the growth that the expert called the fastest.

P, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह S के claim ("fastest-growing") को specific data देकर support करता है: "power production... increased more than 25%." Verb "increased" उस growth को quantify करता है जिसे expert ने fastest कहा।

R follows P naturally by providing additional detail about the growth mentioned in P. It specifies the location ("Much of the growth was in Europe") and adds more context about global capacity, which seamlessly leads into S6 that gives specific country examples in Europe.

R, P के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह P में mentioned growth के बारे में additional detail provide करता है। यह location specify करता है ("Much of the growth was in Europe") और global capacity के बारे में context add करता है, जो S6 में Europe के specific examples की तरफ एक smooth transition बनाता है।

21. C) **'Bring down'** का use होगा क्योंकि "bring down the curtain" एक idiomatic phrase है जिसका अर्थ है किसी घटना या संघर्ष का अंत करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि कर्नाटक सरकार तीन दशक पुराने आंतरिक आरक्षण संघर्ष को समाप्त करने की कोशिश कर रही है, इसलिए 'bring down' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Bring about' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को घटित करना, 'Bring out' का अर्थ है प्रकाशित करना या उजागर करना, और 'Bring off' का अर्थ है कठिन कार्य को सफलतापूर्वक करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Bring down' will be used because "bring down the curtain" is an idiomatic phrase meaning to end something or bring it to a close. The sentence states that the Karnataka government is attempting to end the three-decade-old internal reservation struggle, so 'bring down' is correct here. Whereas, 'Bring about' means to cause something to happen, 'Bring out' means to publish or reveal, and 'Bring off' means to succeed in a difficult task — none of which fit this context.

22. B) **'Slicing up'** का use होगा क्योंकि "slicing up" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को हिस्सों में बाँटना। sentence में बताया गया है कि कर्नाटक सरकार ने SCs के लिए 17% आरक्षण को अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया, इसलिए 'slicing up' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Call off' का अर्थ है रद्द करना, 'Carry on' का अर्थ है जारी रखना, और 'Turn down' का अर्थ है अस्वीकार करना, जो context में सही नहीं है।

'Slicing up' will be used because it means dividing something into portions. The sentence mentions that the Karnataka government agreed on a matrix for dividing the overall 17% reservation among different SC communities, so 'slicing up' fits correctly. Whereas, 'Call off' means to cancel, 'Carry on' means to continue, and 'Turn down' means to reject — none of which fit in this context.

23. B) **'Who'** का use होगा क्योंकि "who" subject pronoun है और यहाँ "who led the struggle from the front" एक relative clause बना रहा है जो 'The Madiga community' को describe कर रहा

है। sentence का अर्थ है कि Madiga community ही वह थी जिसने संघर्ष का नेतृत्व किया, इसलिए subject pronoun 'who' सही है। जबकि 'Whom' object pronoun होता है, 'Whose' possessive दिखाता है, और 'Whosoever' का अर्थ है 'कोई भी व्यक्ति', जो इस context में व्याकरणिक रूप से फिट नहीं होते।
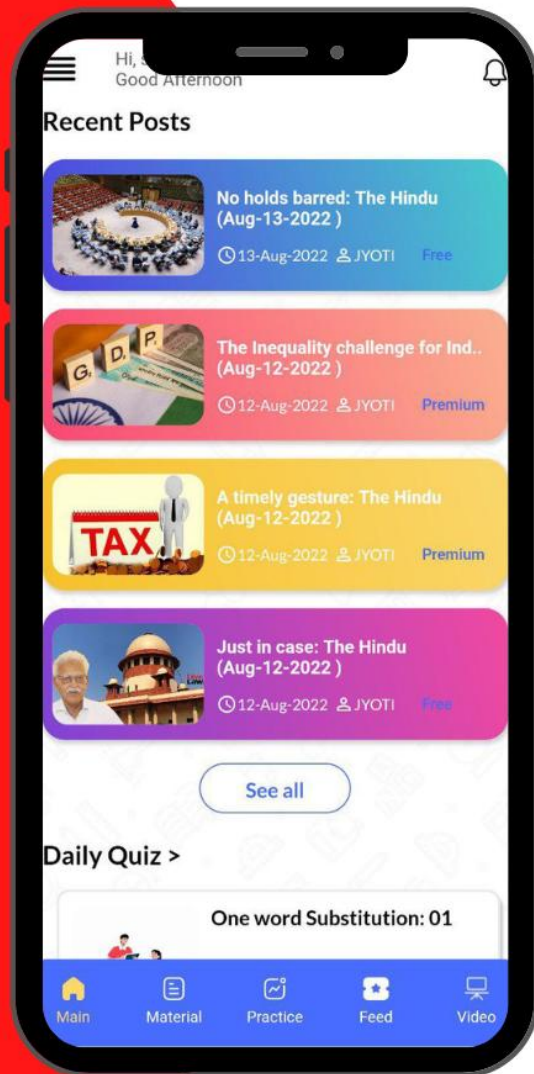
'Who' will be used because it is a subject pronoun and introduces a relative clause "who led the struggle from the front," referring back to "The Madiga community." The sentence means the Madiga community itself led the struggle, so 'who' is grammatically correct. Whereas, 'Whom' is an object pronoun, 'Whose' shows possession, and 'Whosoever' means 'anyone,' none of which fit this context.

24. A) **'Relatively'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह comparative degree दिखाने के लिए adverb है। sentence में कहा गया है कि Holeya group "better-off" है, यानी अन्य दलित समूहों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत (relatively) बेहतर स्थिति में है। इसलिए 'relatively better-off' grammatically और contextually सही है। जबकि 'Swiftly' का अर्थ है तेजी से, 'Certainly' का अर्थ है निश्चित रूप से, और 'Inadequately' का अर्थ है अपर्याप्त रूप से, जो "better-off" को सही तरह से modify नहीं करते।

'Relatively' will be used because it functions as an adverb of comparison, indicating "better-off in comparison to others." The sentence mentions that the Holeya group is relatively better-off than other Dalit groups, so 'relatively' is correct. Whereas, 'Swiftly' means quickly, 'Certainly' means surely, and 'Inadequately' means insufficiently, none of which fit the context of describing "better-off."

25. D) **'Allocated'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ passive voice की आवश्यकता है। sentence है — "communities … have been _____ 5%." Passive construction में past participle form चाहिए, इसलिए 'allocated' सही है। जबकि 'Allocate' base form है जो यहाँ grammatically गलत है, 'Allocates' singular subject के साथ present tense में आता है, और 'Allocating' continuous form है, जो 'have been' के साथ sense नहीं बनाता।

'Allocated' will be used because the sentence is in passive voice: "have been allocated 5%." After 'have been,' we need a past participle, so 'allocated' is grammatically correct. Whereas, 'Allocate' is the base form (incorrect here), 'Allocates' is simple present singular, and 'Allocating' is present participle, none of which fit with 'have been.'