

Express view on cloud seeding in Delhi: A damp squib

A week after the Diwali festivities, a thick **haze** continues to **hang over** the national capital, and the city's residents have had little **respite** from unhealthy air. The Delhi government's **attempt** to reduce pollution by **inducing** artificial rains **came to nought** on Tuesday. A small aircraft **sprinkled** silver iodide and salt particles on clouds in parts of Delhi's sky, but **0.3 mm** of rain over Noida and Greater Noida **was** all that came from the effort. It was **apparent** that the clouds did not have enough water to **pour down** over the capital. The Delhi government's **desperation** is understandable. The capital's pollution challenge is complex and deeply **entrenched** — it requires a **multi-pronged** effort. In the past, cloud seeding has been used as a **drought** management tool. But the **jury is out** on the technique's **efficacy** in cleaning toxic air. Scientists had warned that **the moisture content** of the late autumn clouds **would** be insufficient to **wash away** the **particulate matter** in Delhi's air. The **argument** that any relief would, at best, be temporary also **did** not **cut much ice** with the Delhi government.

Unlike even a **decade** ago, there is a wealth of research and publicly available analytical tools that **pinpoint** the causes of Delhi's bad air. There might be variations at different locations in the capital, but **the major sources** of pollution **are** now well identified. Their relative **contributions**, as well as their day-night, monthly, or seasonal variations, **are** also fairly well understood. Data, however, is only an enabler; it must be **backed** by **robust** policy. Unfortunately, policymakers have **scarcely** done better than **resorting to** quick fixes in the season after Diwali. Poor air quality in Delhi is, however, much more than just a winter problem. **Good rainfall**, like that experienced by the city this year, **does** provide respite **at times**. But Delhi needs its **policymakers** to be much more **proactive, throughout** the year, rather than depending on the elements or trying to **nudge** clouds to produce rain. The Commission for Air Quality Management is mandated to engage with the issue throughout the year. But its approach, too, is **piecemeal**. **Even some** of the easy-to-implement municipal solutions, such as sprinkling water to remove dust, **have** been **clouded** in controversy.

Even if the cloud-seeding initiative had succeeded, its effects would have been **confined to** a few areas in the capital. There is very little by way of a broader **airshed** approach that involves neighbouring states — Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh. After Tuesday's failure, the Rekha Gupta government has **reportedly put** the artificial rain project **on hold**. It would do well to invest in **durable** science-backed solutions.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Cloud seeding** (noun) – the process of spreading chemicals into clouds to cause rain.
2. **A damp squib** (phrase) – something that is disappointing because it is less exciting than expected. निराशाजनक
3. **Haze** (noun) – mist, fog, smog, cloudiness, murkiness धुंध
4. **Hang over** (phrasal verb) – to remain in the air as a threat or unpleasant situation. छाया रहना
5. **Respite** (noun) – relief, break, pause, lull, interruption राहत
6. **Induce** (verb) – cause, bring about, produce, create, generate उत्पन्न करना
7. **Come to naught** (phrase) – to end in failure; to achieve nothing. विफल हो जाना
8. **Sprinkle** (verb) – scatter, strew, disperse, shower, spread छिड़कना
9. **Apparent** (adjective) – clear, obvious, evident, visible, plain स्पष्ट
10. **Pour down** (phrasal verb) – rain heavily, come down in torrents, stream down मूसलधार बारिश होना
11. **Desperation** (noun) – hopelessness, despair, urgency, recklessness, anguish हताशा
12. **Entrenched** (adjective) – firmly established, deep-rooted, ingrained, fixed, rooted जमा हुआ
13. **Multi-pronged** (adjective) – having multiple components, multifaceted, comprehensive, varied बहुआयामी
14. **Drought** (noun) – dry spell, water shortage, aridity, lack of rain सूखा
15. **The jury is out** (phrase) – no decision has been reached; people are still uncertain. निर्णय बाकी है
16. **Efficacy** (noun) – effectiveness, efficiency, potency, success, usefulness प्रभावकारिता
17. **Wash away** (phrasal verb) – remove, carry off, cleanse, clear, eliminate बहा ले जाना
18. **Particulate matter** (noun) – tiny solid or liquid particles suspended in the air.
19. **Cut no ice** (phrase) – to have no influence or effect; to fail to impress. कोई असर न होना
20. **Unlike** (preposition) – in contrast to, different from, as opposed to के विपरीत
21. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years. दशक
22. **Pinpoint** (verb) – identify precisely, locate exactly, determine, spot ठीक पता लगाना
23. **Back** (verb) – support, fund, finance, endorse, underwrite समर्थन करना

24. **Robust** (adjective) – strong, vigorous, sturdy, resilient, effective मजबूत
25. **Scarcely** (adverb) – hardly, barely, only just, almost not मुश्किल से
26. **Resort** (to) (verb) – turn to, use, employ, utilize, fall back on सहारा लेना
27. **At times** (phrase) – sometimes, occasionally, now and then, from time to time कभी-कभी
28. **Policymaker** (noun) – decision-maker, planner, strategist, administrator, legislator नीति निर्माता
29. **Proactive** (adjective) – taking initiative, forward-looking, preemptive, anticipatory सक्रिय
30. **Throughout** (adverb) – all through, during the whole of, from start to end पूरे समय
31. **Nudge** (verb) – encourage, prompt, coax, prod, push प्रेरित करना
32. **Piecemeal** (adjective) – fragmented, bit by bit, gradual, sporadic, disjointed टुकड़े-टुकड़े में
33. **Cloud** (verb) – confuse, obscure, muddle, complicate, overshadow अस्पष्ट करना
34. **Confine** (to) (verb) – restrict, limit, keep within bounds, localize सीमित करना
35. **Airshed** (noun) – a geographical area with common air quality characteristics. वायु-क्षेत्र
36. **Reportedly** (adverb) – allegedly, supposedly, according to reports, apparently कथित तौर पर
37. **Put on hold** (phrase) – postpone, suspend, delay, defer, shelve स्थगित करना
38. **Durable** (adjective) – long-lasting, enduring, stable, permanent, resilient टिकाऊ

Summary of the Editorial

1. Delhi's air pollution remains severe a week after Diwali, with no respite for residents.
2. The Delhi government's cloud seeding attempt on Tuesday was largely unsuccessful.
3. The operation involved sprinkling silver iodide and salt particles onto clouds from an aircraft.
4. The result was minimal, with only 0.3 mm of rain over Noida and Greater Noida.
5. The primary reason for failure was insufficient moisture in the late autumn clouds.
6. The government's desperation is understandable given the city's entrenched pollution crisis.
7. Cloud seeding is traditionally a drought-management tool, and its efficacy for pollution control is unproven.
8. Scientists had warned that the clouds lacked enough water to wash away particulate matter.
9. The argument that any relief would be temporary did not deter the government.
10. Extensive research and data now clearly identify the major sources of Delhi's pollution.
11. Policymakers, however, have relied on quick fixes rather than robust, long-term policies.
12. Air quality is a year-round problem, not just a winter issue, requiring proactive, continuous action.
13. The approach of authorities like the Commission for Air Quality Management is criticized as piecemeal.
14. Even simple municipal solutions, like water sprinkling, have been mired in controversy.
15. A broader, regional "airshed" approach involving neighbouring states is needed, rather than temporary, localized measures like cloud seeding.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical and cautionary
 - B. Optimistic and celebratory
 - C. Neutral and descriptive
 - D. Defensive and justificatory
2. **Direction: Choose the option that best completes the sentence in the spirit of the passage.**

“Data, however, is only an _____; it must be backed by robust policy.”

 - A. antidote
 - B. enabler
 - C. outcome
 - D. deterrent
3. **Select the inference best supported by the passage (not directly stated but logically implied).**
 - A. If cloud seeding had produced heavy rain, Delhi’s air quality would have permanently improved.
 - B. Addressing Delhi’s air requires coordination beyond city limits because pollution behaves at an airshed scale.
 - C. Scientists unanimously agree cloud seeding is useless in every context.
 - D. The main reason for failure was poor aircraft operations, not cloud characteristics.
4. **Direction: Read the statements and choose the option that correctly labels them as True (T) or False (F) based on the passage.**

Statement I: Even if cloud seeding had worked, its effect would have been geographically limited within Delhi.

Statement II: The Commission for Air Quality Management is portrayed as consistently implementing a comprehensive, year-round strategy.

 - A. I–F, II–F
 - B. I–T, II–T
 - C. I–F, II–T
 - D. I–T, II–F
5. **What was the main reason for the failure of Delhi’s cloud seeding attempt?**
 - A. The silver iodide used was of poor quality
 - B. The aircraft failed to reach the required altitude
 - C. The clouds did not have enough moisture
 - D. The operation was canceled midway
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “entrenched” as used in the passage.**
 - A. Deep-rooted
 - B. Fixed
 - C. Unstable
 - D. Established
7. **Q. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A. For many women and young people, this isn’t just a nightmare. Deepfakes are a type of synthetic media created using artificial intelligence.

- B. Imagine waking up to find a video of yourself going viral.
C. You try to explain it's fake, but the damage has already been done. People have seen it.
D. Only, it's not really you.
E. It shows your face, your voice, your expressions, but you never said or did what the video claims.

- A. C, D, A, B, E
B. E, D, A, B, C
C. B, D, E, C, A
D. A, B, E, C, D

8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the highlighted word.**

They drank some spurious drink and fainted

- A. curious
B. genuine
C. artificial
D. nefarious

9. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The decision was made after achieving a broad **consensus** among all parties.

- A. Dispute
B. Harmony
C. Discord
D. Conflict

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

A person who is filled with excessive enthusiasm.

- A. Horticulturist
B. Introvert
C. Narcissist
D. Extrovert

11. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment.**

After years of heavy use, the old laptop began to stop functioning properly, no longer working well despite repeated repairs.

- A. Double down on
B. let one's guard down
C. Be no cakewalk
D. Grind to a halt

12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom**

It was clear that this testimony could have a bearing on the case we were investigating.

- A. To affect or influence something, or to be relevant to it
B. To describe something in a way that makes it sound very good or to give the impression that something is promising or hopeful
C. To involve somebody or make somebody take part in something, although they may not want to take part at first
D. To admit the truth about something, to confess or disclose

13. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

Whenever she is coming / here, she brings / many gifts for everyone.

- A. here, she brings
- B. No error
- C. whenever she is coming
- D. many gifts for everyone.

14. Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.

The explorer stood in awe before the **immense** desert stretching beyond the horizon.

- A. Tiny
- B. Enormous
- C. Meagre
- D. Limited

15. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.

The liberal leadership simply joined the ranks of the existing government by the few.

- A. Plutocracy
- B. Democracy
- C. Autocracy
- D. Oligarchy

16. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Athelete
- B. Convenience
- C. Guarantee
- D. Dilemma

17. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Ethical

- A. Discord
- B. Joyous
- C. Immoral
- D. Mourning

18. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word

- A. Opportunity
- B. Obscure
- C. Omision
- D. Obsolete

19. Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.

He showed remarkable **restraint** during the heated debate.

- A. Indulgence
- B. Self-control
- C. Excess
- D. Agitation

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

I have (A) / made the cupcakes so (B) / please hand out them (C) / to me (D)

- A. C
- B. D
- C. A
- D. B

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.

After Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) announced its decision to ____1____ 12,000 employees, Nasscom (National Association of Software and Service Companies) said that the tech industry is at an “inflection point” due to the increasing integration of AI and automation into core business operations. Meanwhile, the All India Professionals’ Congress (AIPC), in conjunction with IT employee unions and forums, ____2____ pursuing strategies to ____3____ the issue of layoffs in the IT sector. It plans ____4____ raise this matter in Parliament, advocating for a policy that would cap the pay ____5____ between top leadership and average employees.

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

- A. laid of
- B. laying of
- C. lay off
- D. lay in

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

- A. is
- B. was
- C. are
- D. were

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

- A. addressed
- B. addressing
- C. address
- D. addresses

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

- A. of
- B. for
- C. on
- D. to

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

- A. disparity
- B. conformity
- C. impartiality
- D. equivalence

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Critical and cautionary

The author criticizes the Delhi government's failed cloud-seeding experiment and warns against relying on such temporary measures. The tone reflects both criticism of short-term, ineffective actions and a cautionary warning urging science-backed, year-round policymaking.

- B) Optimistic and celebratory: The passage is not positive or hopeful; it calls the experiment a "damp squib" (a failure).
- C) Neutral and descriptive: It's not just descriptive; it passes evaluative judgment on policy failures.
- D) Defensive and justificatory: The writer doesn't defend the government's act; instead, it criticizes it strongly.

2. B) enabler

The passage says research/tools identify causes, but policy must act—so data is an enabler (facilitator), not the cure itself.

3. B) The passage notes "very little by way of a broader airshed approach that involves neighbouring states" and calls for "durable science-backed solutions," implying cross-border coordination is necessary.

- A: Passage calls any cloud-seeding relief "at best, temporary," not permanent.
- C: It says "jury is out" on efficacy for cleaning air; does not generalize to all contexts.
- D: Failure is linked to insufficient moisture in late-autumn clouds, not aircraft operations.

4. D) I–T, II–F

The passage says effects "would have been confined to a few areas" (I = True). It critiques the Commission's approach as "piecemeal," not comprehensive (II = False).

5. C) The clouds did not have enough moisture

The passage clearly mentions that "It was apparent that the clouds did not have enough water to pour down over the capital." Hence, the cloud seeding failed because the moisture content of the clouds was insufficient.

- Incorrect – The passage does not mention any issue with the quality of silver iodide.
- Incorrect – The aircraft successfully sprinkled the particles; altitude was not a problem.
- Incorrect – The operation was not canceled midway; it was completed but ineffective.

6. C) Unstable

"Entrenched" means firmly established or deeply rooted (गहराई से जमी हुई या दृढ़ रूप से स्थापित).

Its antonym will therefore be "unstable", meaning not fixed or not firmly established (अस्थिर, जो टिकाऊ न हो)।

7. C) B, D, E, C, A

B starts the paragraph with the imperative “Imagine,” directly addressing the reader (“you”) and setting the scenario of a viral video. This creates an engaging hook and establishes the situation.

D follows “B” because it opens with the contrastive marker “Only,” which reverses the expectation set by B and clarifies that the viral video isn’t truly you; the pronoun “it” anchors back to the “video.”

E comes next as the pronoun “It” maintains anaphoric reference to the same video and expands with a parallel list (“your face, your voice, your expressions”), then a contrastive clause (“but you never said or did...”) that specifies the deception.

C follows “E” since the second-person subject (“You”) continues the timeline logically—after discovering the fake, you try to explain; the coordinator “but” introduces the resultative contrast (“the damage has already been done”), and “it” still clearly refers to the video.

A concludes the paragraph by stepping back from the anecdote to a generalization (“this isn’t just a nightmare”)—“this” deictically points to the entire scenario—then provides a crisp definition (“Deepfakes are...”) that names the phenomenon described.

In Hindi:

- B paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि “Imagine” सीधा reader को address करता है और viral video वाली स्थिति set करता है—यहीं से context बनता है।
- D, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि “Only” एक contrast दिखाता है: जो video दिख रहा है, “it’s not really you.” यहाँ “it” वही video है जिसकी बात B में हुई थी—pronoun reference साफ़ है।
- E naturally fit होता है क्योंकि “It” उसी video की ओर इशारा करता है और parallel items (“your face, your voice, your expressions”) से detail देता है, फिर “but...” clause से fake होने की specificity जोड़ता है।
- C अगला logical step है: fake पता चलने पर “You try to explain...,” लेकिन “but” के साथ परिणाम आता है—“damage has already been done,” और “People have seen it.” यहाँ “it” फिर से उसी video को refer करता है—cohesion बना रहता है।
- A ending में सही बैठता है क्योंकि “this isn’t just a nightmare” पूरा scene summarize कर के general truth बनाता है, और अगला वाक्य deepfakes की definition देता है—जो पूरे paragraph को name और clarity देता है।

8. B) **Spurious** (adjective) – Not genuine, fake, false, counterfeit. जाली

Antonym: **Genuine** (adjective) – Real, authentic, true, original. असली

- **Curious** (adjective) – Eager to know or learn something, inquisitive, interested. जिज्ञासु
- **Artificial** (adjective) – Made by human skill; produced by humans (opposed to natural). कृत्रिम
- **Nefarious** (adjective) – Wicked, villainous, evil, sinful. दुष्ट

9. B) **Consensus** (noun) – agreement, harmony, unity, accord, common understanding सर्वसम्मति

Synonym: **Harmony** (noun) – Peaceful agreement (सामंजस्य)

- **Dispute** (noun) – Argument or disagreement (विवाद)
- **Discord** (noun) – Lack of harmony (असहमति)

- **Conflict** (noun) – Clash or struggle (संघर्ष)
10. D) **Extrovert** (noun) – A person who is filled with excessive enthusiasm अत्युत्साही व्यक्ति
- **Horticulturist** (noun) – A person who is involved in garden cultivation and management बागवानी विशेषज्ञ
 - **Introvert** (noun) – A shy, reticent person अंतर्मुखी व्यक्ति
 - **Narcissist** (noun) – A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves आत्मप्रेमी व्यक्ति
11. D) **Grind to a halt** (phrase) – To gradually slow down and stop working or functioning. धीरे-धीरे बंद हो जाना
- **Double down on** (idiom) – To strengthen one's commitment to a strategy or course of action. अपनी रणनीति पर डटे रहना
 - **Let one's guard down** (idiom) – To relax and stop being careful or vigilant. सतर्कता छोड़ देना
 - **Be no cakewalk** (idiom) – To be difficult or challenging. आसान न होना
12. A) **Have a bearing on** (idiom) – To affect or influence something, or to be relevant to it (किसी चीज़ को प्रभावित करना या उस पर असर डालना, या उसके लिए प्रासंगिक होना)
13. C) "Whenever she is coming" में error है। 'Whenever' का use आदतन या बार-बार होने वाली क्रिया के लिए किया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में Present Continuous Tense (is coming) की बजाय Simple Present Tense (comes) का use किया जाता है। अतः "she is coming" को "she comes" से बदलना होगा। सही वाक्य: "Whenever she comes here, she brings many gifts for everyone." The error lies in part C: "Whenever she is coming."
- The word "Whenever" indicates a habitual or repeated action. For such actions, the present continuous tense ("she is coming") is not appropriate; instead, the simple present tense ("she comes") should be used. Correct Sentence: "Whenever she comes here, she brings many gifts for everyone."
14. B) **Immense** (adjective) – enormous, vast, massive, tremendous, huge अत्यधिक
Synonym: **Enormous** (adjective) – Extremely large (विशाल)
- **Tiny** (adjective) – Very small (नन्हा)
 - **Meagre** (adjective) – Lacking in quantity or quality (अपर्याप्त)
 - **Limited** (adjective) – Restricted in extent (सीमित)
15. D) **Oligarchy** (noun) – A small group of people having control of a country, organization, or institution. अल्पतंत्र
- **Plutocracy** (noun) – Government by the wealthy. धनिकतंत्र
 - **Democracy** (noun) – A system of government by the whole population, typically through elected representatives. लोकतंत्र
 - **Autocracy** (noun) – A system of government by one person with absolute power. निरंकुशता

16. A) The incorrect spelling among the given options is '**Athelete**'. The correct spelling is 'Athlete' खिलाड़ी, व्यायामी।
17. C) **Ethical** (adjective) – Relating to moral principles or the branch of knowledge dealing with these, moral, righteous. नैतिक
Antonym: **Immoral** (adjective) – Not conforming to accepted standards of morality, unethical, wrong, wicked. अनैतिक
- **Discord** (noun) – Disagreement between people; a lack of harmony. मतभेद
 - **Joyous** (adjective) – Full of happiness and joy, cheerful, jubilant. आनंदित
 - **Mourning** (noun) – The expression of deep sorrow for someone who has died, grief, sorrow, lamentation. शोक
18. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word among the given options is C. "**Omission**". The correct spelling is "Omission छोड़ दिया गया, नजरअंदाज किया गया।
19. B) **Restraint** (noun) – self-control, moderation, discipline, temperance, inhibition संयम
Synonym: **Self-control** (noun) – ability to regulate impulses (आत्म-संयम)
- **Indulgence** (noun) – yielding to desires, excess (आनंदलोलुपता)
 - **Excess** (noun) – overabundance, extravagance (अत्यधिक)
 - **Agitation** (noun) – disturbance, unrest (उत्तेजना)
20. A) 'hand out them' के बदले '**hand them out**' का use होगा क्योंकि जब Verb के साथ Preposition (out, in, up, down, etc.) जुड़ा हो और Object Pronoun (them, me, him, her, it, us, you) हो, तो Pronoun, Verb और Preposition के बीच में आता है; जैसे—
- Pick the books up → Pick them up (✓)
 - Turn the light off → Turn it off (✓)
- 'hand them out' will be used instead of 'hand out them' because when a preposition (out, in, up, down, etc.) is attached to a verb and the object is a pronoun (them, me, him, her, it, us, you), the pronoun comes between the verb and the preposition; Like—
- Pick the books up → Pick them up (✓)
 - Turn the light off → Turn it off (✓)
21. C) '**Lay off**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटाना"। यहाँ TCS द्वारा कर्मचारियों को हटाने के निर्णय की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'lay off' सही है। 'Laid of' और 'Laying of' grammatically incorrect हैं क्योंकि 'lay off' एक phrasal verb है जिसे इस form में ही use किया जाता है। 'Lay in' का अर्थ है "संग्रह करना", जो इस context में fit नहीं होता।
- 'Lay off' will be used because it means "to terminate employees from their jobs." Here, the sentence talks about TCS's decision to remove employees, so 'lay off' is correct. 'Laid of' and 'Laying of' are grammatically incorrect because 'lay off' is a phrasal verb and must be used in this form only. 'Lay in' means "to store or collect," which doesn't fit in this context.
22. A) **Is** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "All India Professionals' Congress (AIPC)" एक singular organization है, इसलिए singular verb 'is' सही है। यह present continuous tense (is pursuing) में sentence के context को maintain करता है, क्योंकि AIPC अभी भी इस मुद्दे पर काम कर रहा है।

'Was' (past tense), 'are' (plural), और 'were' (past plural) इस context में grammatically incorrect हैं।

- 'Is' will be used because "All India Professionals' Congress (AIPC)" is a singular organization, so the singular verb 'is' is correct. It maintains the present continuous tense (is pursuing) as the AIPC is currently working on this issue. 'Was' (past tense), 'are' (plural), and 'were' (past plural) are grammatically incorrect here.

23. C) '**Address**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह infinitive form (to + verb) है जो strategies के purpose (उद्देश्य) को दर्शाता है। यहाँ 'to' के बाद verb की base form (address) आएगी, इसलिए 'address' सही है। 'Addressed' (past tense), 'Addressing' (continuous form), और 'Addresses' (singular present) grammatically incorrect हैं क्योंकि वे 'to' के साथ नहीं आ सकते।

- 'Address' will be used because it is in the infinitive form (to + verb) showing the purpose of strategies. After 'to', the base form of the verb (address) is required, making 'address' correct. 'Addressed' (past tense), 'Addressing' (continuous), and 'Addresses' (singular present) are grammatically incorrect as they cannot follow 'to'.

24. D) '**To**' का use होगा क्योंकि "plan to do something" एक fixed grammatical structure है जो future intention को दर्शाता है। यहाँ IT sector में layoffs के मुद्दे को Parliament में उठाने की योजना के बारे में बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'to' सही है। 'For', 'of', और 'on' इस context में grammatically incorrect हैं क्योंकि वे इस structure में fit नहीं होते।

- 'To' will be used because "plan to do something" is a fixed grammatical structure indicating future intention. Here, the sentence talks about the intention to raise the issue of layoffs in Parliament, making 'to' correct. 'For', 'of', and 'on' are grammatically incorrect here as they don't fit this structure.

25. A) '**Disparity**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अंतर" या "विषमता"। Sentence में बात हो रही है कि AIPC, top leadership और average employees के बीच के वेतन के अंतर (pay difference) को सीमित करने की नीति की वकालत कर रहा है। 'Disparity' इस context में सही है। जबकि: 'Conformity' का अर्थ है "अनुरूपता" (compliance), 'Impartiality' का अर्थ है "निष्पक्षता" (fairness), 'Equivalence' का अर्थ है "समानता" (equality), जो यहाँ fit नहीं होते।

- 'Disparity' will be used because it means "difference" or "inequality." The sentence discusses advocating for a policy to limit the pay gap between top leadership and average employees, making 'disparity' correct. Whereas: 'Conformity' means compliance, 'Impartiality' means fairness, 'Equivalence' means equality—none fit the context of a wage gap.