

A Kerala story: On eradication of extreme poverty

Eradicating poverty **should** be seen as a never-ending task

Kerala, known for its **exemplary** record in social and human development, and for healthcare systems comparable to those of developed nations, **achieved** another **milestone** on its 69th formation day, on November 1 — the eradication of extreme poverty. This resulted from a four-year, **meticulously** planned programme involving a **gamut** of agencies, **spearheaded** by the local self-government department, alongside **extensive** community participation. It was during the first Cabinet meeting of the second LDF government led by Pinarayi Vijayan in May 2021 that the Extreme Poverty Eradication Programme (EPEP) was launched. **Successive** State governments deserve **credit** for Kerala's people-centric development and decentralised planning, which ensured that poverty reduced from 59.8% in 1973–74 to 11.3% in 2011–12. NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index (2023) **stated** that Kerala was the least **impoverished** State, based on the headcount ratio. **Just 0.55%** of Kerala's population **was** **multidimensionally** poor — far below the national average of 14.96%. Instead of **relying on** self-enrolment, the government **deployed** nearly 4 lakh trained **enumerators**, supported by a **robust** local body system and Kudumbashree workers, to identify the **objectively** poor. After several levels of **vetting**, **64,006 extremely poor families** — comprising 1,03,099 individuals, many lacking basic documents — **were** identified based on the four-point criteria of access to food, health, means of livelihood, and housing. A uniform solution was inadequate for such **diverse** needs, **necessitating** an experiment in welfare governance: the preparation of custom-made **micro** plans for each identified family and the provision of essential support such as identification documents, housing, livelihoods, regular medicine, cooked meals, **palliative** care and, in some cases, organ transplants.

Combating poverty is a never-ending task and **criticism** of the claim of **erasing** extreme poverty — particularly regarding the **plight** of the tribal population — **is inescapable**. The State government has launched EPEP 2.0 to prevent **relapse** and to ensure that no new household falls into extreme poverty. The LDF has **pledged** to tackle all forms of poverty in mission mode. **Critics** of the 'Kerala Model' **have often cited** **stagnant** growth and rising unemployment as evidence of its **perceived** failure. The State has **accelerated** major infrastructure projects and high-tech green industries to **bridge the deficit** in these areas. It has also been skilling the educated to **alleviate** joblessness. The EPEP shows that progressive governance can be **rooted in** welfarism and growth **simultaneously**, without **compromising social safety** or **sustainability**. The largely community-driven model may not be **flawless**, but it is self-evolving and **strengthens** democracy at the **grassroots**. It presents an alternative development **paradigm** — a Kerala story worth **propagating**. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Deploy** (verb) – Position, arrange, organize, place, set up **तैनात करना**
- **Robust** (adjective) – Strong, sturdy, rugged, powerful, resilient **मजबूत**

Vocabulary

1. **Eradication** (noun) – complete elimination, removal, destruction, annihilation, obliteration उन्मूलन/ मिटाना
2. **Eradicate** (verb) – eliminate, remove, wipe out, abolish, destroy जड़ से मिटाना
3. **Exemplary** (adjective) – model, ideal, commendable, admirable, outstanding अनुकरणीय
4. **Milestone** (noun) – landmark, achievement, turning point, significant event मील का पत्थर
5. **Meticulously** (adverb) – carefully, thoroughly, precisely, scrupulously, painstakingly सावधानीपूर्वक
6. **Gamut** (noun) – range, spectrum, variety, array, scope पूरा दायरा
7. **Spearhead** (verb) – lead, head, pioneer, initiate, front अगुआई करना
8. **Extensive** (adjective) – widespread, comprehensive, wide-ranging, broad, vast व्यापक
9. **Successive** (adjective) – consecutive, in a row, sequential, succeeding, following लगातार
10. **Credit** (noun) – recognition, praise, acknowledgment, commendation, acclaim श्रेय
11. **State** (verb) – declare, say, report, announce, assert बताना
12. **Impoverished** (adjective) – very poor, destitute, poverty-stricken, needy, deprived अत्यंत गरीब
13. **Multidimensionally** (adverb) – in many aspects, comprehensively, holistically, variously बहुआयामी रूप से
14. **Rely** (on) (verb) – depend, count, bank, trust, lean on निर्भर करना
15. **Enumerator** (noun) – surveyor, data collector, counter, census taker, interviewer गणनाकर्ता
16. **Abjectly** (adverb) – completely, utterly, miserably, wretchedly, pitifully दयनीय रूप से
17. **Vetting** (noun) – examination, scrutiny, inspection, checking, screening जांच
18. **Diverse** (adjective) – varied, different, assorted, miscellaneous, heterogeneous विविध
19. **Necessitate** (verb) – require, demand, call for, compel, involve आवश्यक बनाना
20. **Micro** (adjective) – small-scale, detailed, minute, precise, individual सूक्ष्म

21. **Palliative** (adjective) – soothing, relieving, alleviating, comforting, mitigating पीड़ा निवारक
22. **Combat** (verb) – fight, battle, tackle, oppose, resist मुकाबला करना
23. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, disapproval, fault-finding, condemnation, reproach आलोचना
24. **Erase** (verb) – remove, eliminate, wipe out, obliterate, delete मिटाना
25. **Plight** (noun) – predicament, difficult situation, dilemma, hardship, trouble दुर्दशा
26. **Inescapable** (adjective) – unavoidable, inevitable, certain, sure, inexorable अपरिहार्य
27. **Relapse** (noun) – recurrence, setback, deterioration, reversion, backsliding पतन
28. **Pledge** (verb) – promise, vow, commit, swear, guarantee वादा करना
29. **Critics** (noun) – detractors, fault-finders, censors, skeptics, opponents आलोचक
30. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, repeatedly, regularly, commonly, habitually अक्सर
31. **Cite** (verb) – mention, refer to, quote, name, instance हवाला देना
32. **Stagnant** (adjective) – inactive, sluggish, static, dormant, flat स्थिर
33. **Perceived** (adjective) – seen, viewed, regarded, considered, judged अनुभूत
34. **Accelerate** (verb) – speed up, hasten, expedite, quicken, stimulate गति बढ़ाना
35. **Bridge the deficit** (phrase) – to reduce or fill a gap or shortfall. कमी को कम करना
36. **Alleviate** (verb) – reduce, ease, lessen, mitigate, relieve कम करना
37. **Root** (in) (verb) – base, ground, found, anchor, embed आधारित होना
38. **Simultaneously** (adverb) – at the same time, concurrently, together, concomitantly एक साथ
39. **Compromise** (verb) – undermine, weaken, endanger, jeopardize, sacrifice समझौता करना
40. **Social safety** (noun) – welfare protection, social security, safety net, public assistance सामाजिक सुरक्षा
41. **Sustainability** (noun) – maintainability, durability, endurance, viability, continuity स्थिरता
42. **Flawless** (adjective) – perfect, impeccable, faultless, unblemished, pristine निर्दोष
43. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, fortify, bolster, enhance, consolidate मजबूत करना

44. **Grassroots** (noun) – common people, ordinary citizens, local level, community
जमीनी स्तर

45. **Paradigm** (noun) – model, pattern, example, standard, archetype प्रतिमान

46. **Propagate** (verb) – promote, spread, disseminate, publicize, circulate प्रचार करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Kerala, known for its strong record in human and social development, achieved a major milestone by eradicating extreme poverty on its 69th formation day, November 1.
2. This achievement resulted from a four-year, carefully planned programme involving multiple government and community agencies.
3. The Extreme Poverty Eradication Programme (EPEP) was launched during the first Cabinet meeting of the second LDF government led by Pinarayi Vijayan in May 2021.
4. Kerala's success builds on decades of people-centric development and decentralised planning by successive governments.
5. Poverty in Kerala dropped drastically — from 59.8% in 1973–74 to 11.3% in 2011–12, according to official data.
6. The NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (2023) ranked Kerala as the least impoverished state, with only 0.55% of its population being poor.
7. To identify the extremely poor, the State used 4 lakh trained enumerators and Kudumbashree workers under the supervision of local self-governments.
8. After thorough verification, 64,006 extremely poor families (1,03,099 individuals) were identified based on four criteria — food, health, livelihood, and housing.
9. The State created customised micro-plans for each family to provide specific assistance according to individual needs.
10. Support measures included ID documentation, housing, employment, healthcare, cooked meals, palliative care, and organ transplants where necessary.
11. The editorial acknowledges that poverty eradication is an ongoing challenge, not a one-time success.
12. Critics highlight persistent issues, especially among tribal communities, questioning the claim of complete eradication.
13. To address these gaps, the government launched EPEP 2.0 to prevent relapse into poverty and to cover new vulnerable households.
14. Kerala is simultaneously promoting infrastructure projects, green industries, and skill development to tackle slow growth and unemployment.
15. The editorial concludes that Kerala's model demonstrates that progressive governance can balance welfare and growth, offering a replicable, community-driven development model for others.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Appreciative and Analytical
 - B. Critical and Sarcastic
 - C. Indifferent and Detached
 - D. Pessimistic and Alarmist
2. **Why did Kerala's EPEP rely on trained enumerators instead of self-enrolment to identify the extremely poor?**
 - A. To speed up data collection by skipping verification
 - B. To ensure accurate identification via multi-level vetting through local bodies and Kudumbashree support
 - C. To align with NITI Aayog's sampling protocol for the National Multidimensional Poverty Index
 - D. To restrict benefits to families already possessing identification documents
3. **What program design choice best explains how EPEP addressed the diverse needs of identified families?**
 - A. A uniform cash transfer calibrated to the four-point criteria
 - B. Time-bound subsidies limited to food and housing only
 - C. Custom micro plans per family plus targeted support (IDs, housing, livelihoods, regular medicine, cooked meals, palliative care, even organ transplants)
 - D. A one-time health camp to screen and treat chronic illnesses
4. **Which of the following is best supported by the passage about Kerala's Extreme Poverty Eradication Programme (EPEP)?**
 - A. Large-scale self-enrolment is efficient when poverty is diverse and document gaps are common
 - B. Centralised welfare delivery is superior to community participation for identifying the poorest.
 - C. Sustained poverty reduction requires customised interventions and post-eradication safeguards
 - D. Rapid GDP growth alone is sufficient to eliminate extreme poverty in heterogeneous populations.
5. **Select the most appropriate word to complete the sentence in context of the passage:**
"The EPEP suggests that progressive governance can be anchored in both welfarism and growth without compromising social safety or _____."
 - A. sustainability
 - B. populism
 - C. centralisation
 - D. clientelism
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
This is _____ famine this country has seen in a decade.
 - A. most worse
 - B. the worse
 - C. the worst
 - D. very worst

7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**
He took a hurried glance / on the newspaper / and swiftly left for work.
A. He took a hurried glance
B. and swiftly left for work
C. on the newspaper
D. No error
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. stretch
B. sense
C. swallow
D. survey
9. **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'.**
Football fans are feeling proud of their teams when they win.
A. No substitution required
B. felt proud to their teams
C. are feel to proud of their teams
D. feel proud of their teams
10. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**
A) It is impossible to reach the space as there is no passage that leads to it.
B) The void seems to have no meaning at all and was perhaps just left there for construction reasons.
C) It is about the size of the Grand Gallery which is a known passageway that leads to the King's Chamber.
D) The newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid is 30 metres long.
A. DCBA
B. CADB
C. DCAB
D. BDCA
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**
I enjoy _____ at my little brother
A. To laugh
B. Laughing
C. Laughed
D. laugh
12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A) Kunming, the Spring City, is the largest city in the Yunnan province of China.
B) It is the political, economic, communication and cultural centre of Yunnan.
C) Kunming has pleasant weather and picturesque views.
D) Owing to the standard of life and favourable climate, the city has been ranked among the best cities to live in China.

- A. ABCD
B. CBDA
C. ABDC
D. CADB
13. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Partner
B. Florish
C. Slander
D. Approach
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
If we lay our heads together, we will surely find a solution.
A. take a break
B. work in isolation
C. rest for a while
D. work in consultation
15. **Replace the underlined word with its synonym to make the sentence more meaningful.**
The boiler has an **capability** of 45 per cent
A. Efficiency
B. Tendency
C. Fluency
D. Disability
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
Her **manifest** charm and proven ability
A. disguise
B. declare
C. display
D. distinguish
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Loss of complete hope
A. Despondency
B. Behead
C. Intelligentsia
D. Mores
18. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A) The prehistoric ring of standing stones at this site is carefully aligned to point to the sunset.
B) To get a view of the sun, Stonehenge in England is considered as one of the most iconic sites.
C) As the sun rises and sets on this day in the northern hemisphere, it is the year's shortest day.
D) Winter solstice on December 21st marks the beginning of longer daylight hours.
A. BCDA
B. DABC
C. DCBA

D. BDAC

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

Antonio Stradivari was an Italian _____ violins.

- A. who have made wonderful
- B. who makes wonderful
- C. who made wonderful
- D. who is made wonderful

20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom.

If the audit report shows anomalies, the finance manager will be **brought to book**.

- A. held accountable
- B. given a promotion
- C. rewarded suitably
- D. supported fully

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

Explanation

- A) Appreciative and Analytical
 The passage adopts an appreciative tone toward Kerala's success in eradicating extreme poverty, highlighting achievements in social development, decentralised governance, and welfare initiatives. It is also analytical, as it examines both the strengths and limitations of the model (e.g., addressing tribal poverty and unemployment).

B) Critical and Sarcastic: The tone isn't mocking or dismissive; the passage acknowledges issues but remains constructive.

C) Indifferent and Detached: The author is deeply engaged with Kerala's progress, not emotionless or neutral.

D) Pessimistic and Alarmist: The passage ends on a hopeful note, celebrating progress rather than predicting crisis.
- B) To ensure accurate identification via multi-level vetting through local bodies and Kudumbashree support
 The passage states the government avoided self-enrolment and used nearly 4 lakh trained enumerators, backed by local self-government institutions and Kudumbashree, with several levels of vetting to accurately identify the abjectly poor.

A: Wrong—process emphasized careful vetting, not speed-at-all-costs.

C: Wrong—NMPI is cited for Kerala's status, not as an operational protocol for EPEP identification.

D: Wrong—many identified lacked basic documents; the programme helped provide such documents.
- C) The passage says a uniform solution was inadequate; therefore, the State prepared custom-made micro plans for each family and delivered bespoke supports including documents, housing, livelihood help, regular medicines, cooked meals, palliative care, and in some cases organ transplants.

A: Wrong—explicitly rejects a uniform fix; cash-only doesn't cover health/housing/IDs comprehensively.

C: Wrong—limits aid to two areas, while the programme spans food, health, livelihood, housing and more.

D: Wrong—one-off health camps don't match the sustained, multi-dimensional, family-specific planning described
- C) Sustained poverty reduction requires customised interventions and post-eradication safeguards.
 The passage stresses trained enumerators (not self-enrolment), multi-level vetting, and custom-made micro plans addressing food, health, livelihood, housing; it also mentions EPEP 2.0 to prevent relapse. Together, these imply durable reduction needs tailored solutions plus safeguards after initial gains.

A: Passage rejects self-enrolment; it uses trained enumerators due to document gaps/diverse needs.

B: Emphasises community-driven model with local bodies and Kudumbashree—opposite of centralisation.

D: Notes critics on growth/unemployment and Kerala's response, but never claims GDP growth alone suffices; it advocates welfarism + growth.

5. A) sustainability

The passage explicitly frames Kerala's approach as combining welfare and growth "without compromising social safety or sustainability." Thus sustainability precisely fits the semantic pair.

6. C) 'the worst' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superlative degree of adjective के साथ article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है! और 'worse' comparative degree of adjective है 'bad' का !

7. C) 'On' के बदले 'At' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Glance at' का अर्थ होता है 'a quick look'

8. A) The correct spelling of 'strech' is 'stretch' which means 'cause (something) to become longer or wider by pulling it. खिंचना

9. D) Feel proud of their teams

Present indefinite tense का उपयोग आम तौर पर 'habit, custom, practice, repeated action, permanent activity, general truth' आदि को निरूपित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

10. C) DCAB

Sentence D: "The newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid is 30 metres long."

- This sentence introduces the main topic of the paragraph, which is the newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid. It provides the size of the chamber, making it the ideal starting sentence.

Sentence C: "It is about the size of the Grand Gallery which is a known passageway that leads to the King's Chamber."

- Sentence C follows up on the size of the chamber mentioned in sentence D, comparing it to another known passageway in the pyramid. This comparison helps readers understand the scale and importance of the new discovery.

Sentence A: "It is impossible to reach the space as there is no passage that leads to it."

- After introducing the chamber and providing a size comparison, sentence A explains a key characteristic of the chamber: that it is inaccessible due to the lack of a passage leading to it.

Sentence B: "The void seems to have no meaning at all and was perhaps just left there for construction reasons."

- Finally, sentence B provides an interpretation of the chamber's purpose (or lack thereof), suggesting that it may have been left for construction reasons rather than serving a specific function.

11. B) 'Laughing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि निचे दिए गए verbs/expressions के बाद यदि कोई अन्य verb आता है तो वह verb V4 (gerund) रूप में होगा!

Admit, Avoid, Delay, Deny, Detest, Enjoy, Excuse, Finish, Forgive, Mind, Prevent, Resent, Can't stand, Can't help, it is no use/good, worth.

- I always enjoy to talk to strangers. (talking)
12. A) ABCD
The paragraph starts with sentence A, which introduces Kunming as the largest city in the Yunnan province and its nickname "the Spring City." Sentence B follows up by describing the importance of Kunming within the Yunnan province, making it a logical continuation of sentence A. Sentence C details the pleasant weather and picturesque views of Kunming, which contribute to its nickname "the Spring City." Finally, sentence D connects the standard of life
13. B) The correct spelling of 'florish' is 'flourish' which means 'Succeed, thrive, grow, increase, prosper', पनपना
14. D) **Lay our heads together** (phrase) – work in consultation परामर्श में काम करना
15. A) **Efficiency** (noun) – Competence, efficacy, effectiveness, capability, proficiency दक्षता
- **Tendency** (noun) – Propensity, bent, leaning, inclination प्रवृत्ति
 - **Fluency** (noun) – Effortlessness, eloquence, articulacy, ease प्रवाह
 - **Disability** (noun) – Incapacity, infirmity, frailty, debility विकलांगता
16. A) **Manifest** (adjective) – Obvious, patent, apparent, evident, clear प्रकट
- **Disguise** (verb) – Hide, conceal, mask, masquerade छिपाना
 - **Distinguish** (verb) – Differentiate, discriminate, decide, extricate अंतर करना
17. A) **Despondency** – Loss of complete hope निराशा
- **Behead** – To cut off the head सिर कलम करना
 - **Intelligentsia** – Intelligent and educated class of society बुद्धिजीवियों
 - **Mores** – Customs and habits of a particular group संस्कृति
18. C) DCBA
Sentence D introduces the topic of the paragraph, which is the winter solstice occurring on December 21st. Sentence C follows by providing additional information about the significance of the winter solstice, mentioning that it is the year's shortest day. Sentence B connects the winter solstice to Stonehenge, explaining that it is a popular site for observing the event. Finally, Sentence A describes a specific characteristic of Stonehenge that makes it suitable for observing the winter solstice – the alignment of its standing stones. Thus, the coherent and meaningful arrangement of the sentences is DCBA.
19. C) "who made wonderful" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Antonio Stradivari was an Italian' से पता चलता है कि घटना Past की है!
20. A) Bring someone to book (phrase) – Hold accountable जवाबदेह
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.

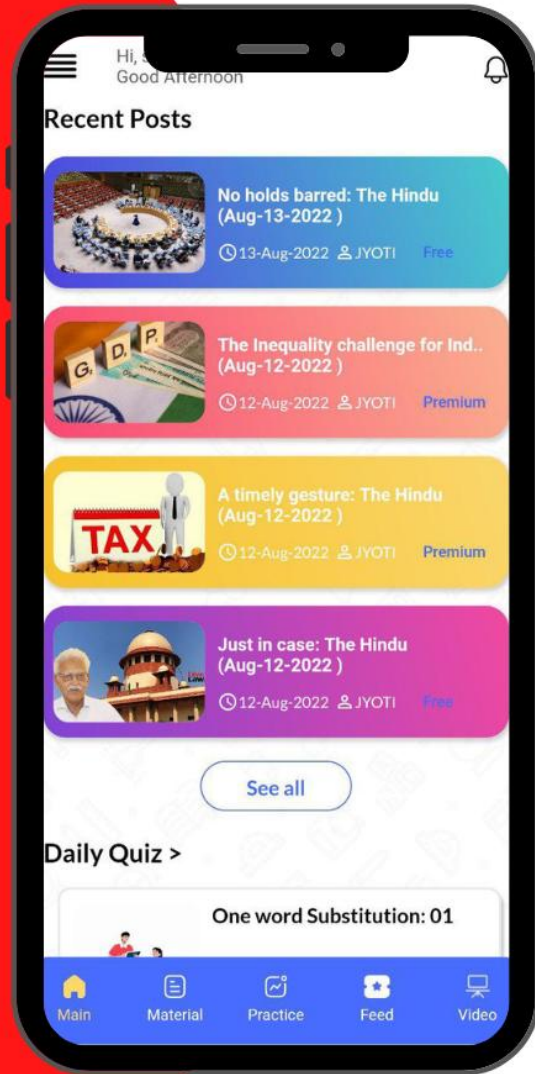
24. A) 'Relatively' का use होगा क्योंकि यह comparative degree दिखाने के लिए adverb है। sentence में कहा गया है कि Holey group "better-off" है, यानी अन्य दलित समूहों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत (relatively) बेहतर स्थिति में है। इसलिए 'relatively better-off' grammatically और contextually सही है। जबकि 'Swiftly' 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 Holey 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.'

S



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