

Express View on farmers-Centre talks: Keep the door open

Farmer unions have rejected the Centre's offer of **assured** minimum support price (MSP) linked to the cultivation of pulses, maize and cotton, which are less water-consuming crops than paddy, wheat and sugarcane. The unions' decision is disappointing. **Farmers** — not just in Punjab and Haryana, but even MP and Telangana — **have** a point when they say that they have little **incentive** today to grow maize, pulses, oilseeds or cotton in the absence of proper MSP **procurement** by government agencies. This is **unlike** in paddy and wheat, where the government has to **procure in order to meet** the requirements of the **public distribution system**. There's no similar **outlet** for most other crops, in which case **the likes of** Nafed and Cotton Corporation of India would have to sell the **procured** produce in the open market. The losses booked, if any, would then have to be **borne** by the Centre. Alternatively, the Centre could simply pay the difference between the market price and MSP for these commodities, and **credit** this directly into farmers' accounts.

Either way, **the idea** — linking MSP to **crop diversification** and procurement with no quantity **limitations** — **is** welcome. But it hasn't helped **break the ice** between the government and the unions, which are **seeking** a "legal guarantee" for MSP in all crops. That's an **unreasonable** demand, not the least because national elections are less than two months away. **Enactment** of any law to make MSP mandatory **can** be made only by the next, not current, government. Secondly, the government can "guarantee" MSP only on the crops and the quantities it procures. It cannot force private traders to pay any price above the supply-and-demand determined rate. The very fact that the government is ready to **undertake open-ended** MSP procurement of pulses, maize and cotton is something the unions should view as an opportunity. India is short in pulses and needs to produce more maize (for both livestock feed and as bio-fuel) and cotton (for fibre, oil and meal). And **yields** of these crops would be higher when grown in Punjab and Haryana.

The **use** of MSP for crop diversification **will** work better if the Centre stops open-ended procurement of paddy and wheat, along with a **phase-out** of water, electricity and fertiliser subsidies. This newspaper has **consistently advocated** a minimum income support — MIS, not MSP — for farmers. This can be in the form of per-acre or per-farmer direct benefit transfer. MSP procurement should be **deployed** only for limited purposes such as supplying the PDS or encouraging the cultivation of specific crops. As a general tool of farmer welfare, it would be a **fiscal** disaster. The Centre needs to do more **spadework** to explain this to the farmers but the **trust deficit** doesn't help. That's why, after the **breakdown** of talks late Monday, the government needs to keep the door open, frame the **negotiations** in a manner that **assures** farmers their welfare is the key **imperative** of any change in policy. **In the run-up to** the elections, its **task is cut out**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Keep the door open** (phrase) – Allow for further action or discussion
2. **Assured** (adjective) – Confident, guaranteed, certain, secured, affirmed
आश्वस्त
3. **Incentive** (noun) – Motivation, encouragement, stimulus, inducement, enticement प्रोत्साहन
4. **Procurement** (noun) – Acquisition, purchasing, obtaining, buying, securing
खरीद
5. **Unlike** (preposition) – Different from, dissimilar to, not like, unlike, contrary to के विपरीत
6. **Procure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, get, secure, purchase प्राप्त करना
7. **In order to do something** (phrase) – For the purpose of, with the aim of, so as to, to ताकि
8. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply with, match, achieve पूरा करना
9. **Public distribution system** (PDS) (noun) – a government-sponsored chain of shops entrusted with the work of distributing basic food and non-food commodities to the needy sections of the society at very cheap prices.
10. **Outlet** (noun) – Channel, outlet, means of release, vent, market outlet बिक्री केंद्र
11. **The likes of** (phrase) – Similar to, such as, like, resembling, comparable to जैसे
12. **Procured** (adjective) – Obtained, acquired, secured, purchased, gained प्राप्त
13. **Bear** (verb) – Carry, support, endure, sustain, shoulder वहन करना
14. **Credit** (verb) – add (an amount of money) to an account. (धन) जमा करना
15. **Crop diversification** (noun) – Agricultural variety, crop variety, farming diversification, crop rotation फसल विविधीकरण
16. **Limitation** (noun) – Restriction, constraint, boundary, limitation, cap सीमा
17. **Break the ice** (phrase) – Initiate conversation, start, begin, make the first move, open up संवाद शुरू करना
18. **Seek** (verb) – Call for, demand, solicit on, ask for, मांग करना
19. **Unreasonable** (adjective) – Irrational, illogical, unjustifiable, excessive, unwarranted अतार्किक
20. **Enactment** (noun) – Legislation, law-making, passing of law, decree, act निर्माण

21. **Undertake** (verb) – Embark on, take up, begin, start, commence शुरू करना
22. **Open-ended** (adjective) – having no predetermined limit or boundary. असीमित
23. **Yield** (noun) – Output, production, return, harvest, crop उत्पादन
24. **Phase-out** (noun) – Gradual removal, discontinuation, elimination, winding down, termination धीरे-धीरे बंद करना
25. **Consistently** (adverb) – Regularly, persistently, steadily, continuously, constantly लगातार
26. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, champion, promote, endorse, recommend समर्थन करना
27. **Deploy** (verb) – Use, utilize, employ, apply, implement लागू करना
28. **Fiscal** (adjective) – Financial, monetary, economic, budgetary, revenue-related वित्तीय
29. **Spadework** (noun) – Preliminary work, groundwork, preparation, foundation work, basic work आधारभूत कार्य
30. **Trust deficit** (noun) – Lack of trust, distrust, suspicion, doubt, skepticism विश्वास की कमी
31. **Breakdown** (noun) – Failure, collapse, malfunction, disruption, breakdown विफलता
32. **Negotiation** (noun) – Bargaining, discussion, dialogue, talks, consultation बातचीत
33. **Assure** (verb) – Guarantee, promise, ensure, reassure, confirm आश्वासन देना
34. **Imperative** (noun) – Necessity, requirement, obligation, duty, command आवश्यकता
35. **In the run-up to** (phrase) – Before, preceding, leading up to, prior to, in preparation for के पहले
36. **Task one's cut out** (phrase) – to have something very difficult task to do मुश्किल काम

Summary of the Editorial

1. Farmer unions have rejected the Centre's offer of assured minimum support price (MSP) linked to the cultivation of less water-consuming crops like pulses, maize, and cotton.
2. The unions' decision is disappointing, as farmers argue that they lack incentives to grow these crops without proper MSP procurement by government agencies.
3. Unlike paddy and wheat, which are procured by the government for the public distribution system, there's no similar outlet for other crops.
4. The Centre could bear the losses from selling these crops in the open market or pay the difference between the market price and MSP directly to farmers' accounts.
5. The idea of linking MSP to crop diversification is welcome, but it hasn't helped break the ice between the government and the unions, which demand a "legal guarantee" for MSP in all crops.
6. This demand is unreasonable, especially with national elections less than two months away, as any law to make MSP mandatory can only be enacted by the next government.
7. The government can only guarantee MSP on the crops and quantities it procures, not force private traders to pay above the market rate.
8. The unions should view the government's willingness to undertake open-ended MSP procurement of pulses, maize, and cotton as an opportunity.
9. India needs to produce more pulses, maize, and cotton, and yields of these crops would be higher in Punjab and Haryana.
10. Using MSP for crop diversification would be more effective if the Centre stops open-ended procurement of paddy and wheat and phases out subsidies.
11. This newspaper advocates a minimum income support (MIS) for farmers, rather than MSP, in the form of direct benefit transfers.
12. MSP procurement should be used only for limited purposes, such as supplying the PDS or encouraging specific crops.
13. As a general tool of farmer welfare, MSP would be a fiscal disaster.
14. The Centre needs to do more to explain its position to farmers, but the trust deficit hinders progress.
15. After the breakdown of talks, the government needs to keep the door open and frame negotiations in a way that assures farmers their welfare is the key priority.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why is the demand for a "legal guarantee" for MSP in all crops considered unreasonable by the author?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It would lead to an oversupply of certain crops in the market.
 - B. It is impossible for the government to force private traders to pay MSP.
 - C. National elections are less than two months away, making it difficult for the current government to enact such a law.
 - D. The government has already agreed to undertake open-ended MSP procurement of pulses, maize, and cotton.
2. **What is the primary reason farmer unions have rejected the Centre's offer of assured minimum support price (MSP) for the cultivation of pulses, maize, and cotton?**
 - A. The farmers are not interested in diversifying their crops.
 - B. The government has not provided a legal guarantee for MSP in all crops.
 - C. The farmers believe that the offered MSP is too low for these crops.
 - D. The government agencies do not properly procure these crops at MSP, unlike paddy and wheat.
3. **According to the passage, what is the suggested role of MSP procurement?**
 - A. To be the primary tool for farmer welfare
 - B. To be deployed only for limited purposes such as supplying the PDS or encouraging specific crops
 - C. To be expanded for all crops to ensure higher income for farmers
 - D. To be the sole method of procuring crops for government reserves
4. **What alternative to the Minimum Support Price (MSP) has the newspaper advocated for farmer welfare?**
 - A. Increase in MSP for all crops
 - B. Direct benefit transfer in the form of minimum income support (MIS)
 - C. Expansion of open-ended procurement of paddy and wheat
 - D. Increase in water, electricity, and fertiliser subsidies
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Sympathetic
6. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A seat for a passenger on a bicycle or motorbike
 - A. Pillion
 - B. Girdle
 - C. Bridle
 - D. Cushion
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
You could put your money to good use

- A. Your money is being put to good use.
B. Your money could have been put to good use.
C. Your money could be put to good use.
D. Your money has been put to good use.
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
There have been / three breaks-in / in our society / this month.
A. three breaks-in
B. this month
C. in our society
D. There have been
9. **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.**
Take care/ for keep/ your valuables safely.
A. Take care
B. your valuables safely
C. for keep
D. No error
10. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
A. Tenure
B. Digonal
C. Partner
D. Oblique
11. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
I shall certainly write to you when I shall reach Bengaluru
A. No substitution required
B. I reach
C. I reached
D. I am reaching
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who knows everything
A. Experienced
B. Omniscient
C. Invincible
D. Naïve
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
All the guests were shocked at his _____ laughter.
A. Unrecognised
B. Unrestrained
C. Unresolved

D. Unremarkable

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

Easy money

- A. Collect someone's cash for them easily
- B. Work hard to earn a large salary without telling anyone
- C. Have no difficulty in collecting money that is due
- D. Make money without much effort, maybe illegally

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

While the online class was going on, they had to keep their cameras on.

- A. No substitution required
- B. have kept their cameras on
- C. are keeping their camera on
- D. had keep the camera on

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

Perjury

- A. Melancholy
- B. Frankness
- C. Penury
- D. Falsehood

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

To bury the hatchet

- A. To stop talking to someone
- B. To end a quarrel
- C. To bury old things
- D. To fight with someone

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

Nowadays, common people take / interest in the manner / in which / they were governed.

- A. they were governed
- B. Nowadays common people take
- C. interest in the manner
- D. in which

19. **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. But instead of asking the guest to rest, he said, "I have arranged to take you for Shikar."

B. The host welcomed him warmly.

C. At last he arrived at the beautiful city.

D. Great preparations were made for Amir of Isfahan's journey to Shiraz.

- A. CADB
- B. DCBA

- C. DCAB
- D. BDCA

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

He / can have been / more polite / to her.

- A. more polite
- B. He
- C. to her
- D. can have been

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.

Not a year passes without a controversy over the national sports awards. The debate that (1) _____ every year following the announcement of the (2) _____ often leads to accusations of bias, regionalism and manipulations. (3) _____ to the Sports Minister and Chief Ministers and (4) _____ by the politicians have all become part of the (5) _____.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.1

- A. rose
- B. arose
- C. rise
- D. arises

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.2

- A. donations
- B. awards
- C. gifts
- D. rewards

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.3

- A. Illustrations
- B. Representations
- C. Delegations
- D. Exhibitions

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.4

- A. interventions
- B. intersections
- C. interjections
- D. Intermissions

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.5

- A. jest
- B. game
- C. sport
- D. line

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations**

1. **C) National elections are less than two months away, making it difficult for the current government to enact such a law.**

The author considers the demand for a "legal guarantee" for MSP in all crops unreasonable because national elections are imminent, and any law to make MSP mandatory can only be enacted by the next government, not the current one. Additionally, the government can only guarantee MSP for the crops and quantities it procures, not for those sold by private traders.

2. **D) The government agencies do not properly procure these crops at MSP, unlike paddy and wheat.**

The passage highlights that farmers have little incentive to grow crops like maize, pulses, oilseeds, or cotton due to the absence of proper MSP procurement by government agencies, unlike in the case of paddy and wheat. This lack of procurement assurance is the primary reason for the rejection of the Centre's offer.

3. **B) To be deployed only for limited purposes such as supplying the PDS or encouraging specific crops**

The passage mentions that MSP procurement should be deployed only for limited purposes, such as supplying the Public Distribution System (PDS) or encouraging the cultivation of specific crops. It suggests that using MSP as a general tool for farmer welfare would be a fiscal disaster, indicating that its role should be limited to certain areas.

4. **B) Direct benefit transfer in the form of minimum income support (MIS)**

The passage states that the newspaper has consistently advocated for a minimum income support (MIS), not MSP, for farmers. This suggests that the newspaper believes a direct benefit transfer, either per-acre or per-farmer, would be a more effective way to support farmers' welfare.

5. **B) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical, as it evaluates the shortcomings and challenges of the current situation regarding the farmer unions' rejection of the Centre's offer and the proposed solutions. The author criticizes the lack of incentive for farmers to diversify crops and the government's inability to bridge the trust deficit with the farmers.

6. **A) Pillion (noun) – A seat for a passenger behind a motorcyclist सवारी के लिए मोटरसाइकिल के पीछे की सीट**

- **Girdle (noun) – a belt or cord worn around the waist कमरबंद**
- **Bridle (noun) – headgear used to control a horse, consisting of buckled straps to which a bit and reins are attached घोड़े की लगाम**

- **Cushion** (noun) – a soft bag of some ornamental material, used for resting, kneeling, or sitting upon गद्दी
7. C) Your money could be put to good use.
8. A) 'three breaks-in' के बदले 'three break-ins' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'break-in' यहां एक noun है और इसे plural में दर्शाने के लिए 'break-ins' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'Break-in' एक घटना को दर्शाता है, इसलिए जब इसे plural में प्रस्तुत करना होता है, तो 's' को शब्द के अंत में जोड़ा जाता है, न कि दो शब्दों के बीच में।
- 'three break-ins' will be used instead of 'three breaks-in' because 'break-in' here is a noun, and to denote plural, 'break-ins' is used. 'Break-in' denotes an event, so when it is presented in plural, 's' is added at the end of the word, not between the two words.
9. C) **for keep** के बदले 'to keep' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'take care' के बाद infinitive का प्रयोग होता है जैसे 'to keep'. इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा— Take care to keep your valuables safely.
- 'to keep' will be used instead of 'for keep' because after 'take care' we use an infinitive, like 'to keep'. Hence, the correct sentence would be— Take care to keep your valuables safely.
10. B) The correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word 'Digoal' is '**Diagonal विकर्ण**'
11. B) '**shall reach**' के बदले 'reach' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि when के बाद future tense के लिए 'shall' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे— I will call you when I reach home.
- reach' will be used instead of 'shall reach' because after 'when' we do not use 'shall' for future tense; Like— I will call you when I reach home.
12. B) **Omniscient** (adjective) – Knowing everything सर्वज्ञ
- **Experienced** (adjective) – Having knowledge or skill in a particular job or activity through having done it for a long period अनुभवी
 - **Invincible** (adjective) – Too powerful to be defeated or overcome अजेय
 - **Naïve** (adjective) – Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgment भोला
13. B) '**Unrestrained**' का use होगा क्योंकि "unrestrained" का अर्थ होता है बिना किसी रोक-टोक या सीमाओं के। Sentence में बताया गया है कि सभी मेहमान उसकी हंसी से हैरान थे, जिसका मतलब है कि हंसी बहुत ज्यादा या अनियंत्रित थी, इसलिए 'unrestrained' यहाँ सही है। 'Unrecognised' का अर्थ होता है पहचाना न जाना, 'Unresolved' का अर्थ है अनसुलझा हुआ, और 'Unremarkable' का अर्थ है साधारण, जो इस context में उचित नहीं हैं।
- **Unrestrained** should be used because it means without restraint or control. The sentence implies the guests were shocked by his laughter, suggesting the laughter was excessive or uncontrolled, making 'unrestrained' the correct fit. 'Unrecognised' means not identified, 'Unresolved' means not settled, and 'Unremarkable' means ordinary, which are not suitable in this context.

14. D) **Easy money** (idiom) – Make money without much effort, maybe illegally **आसानी से कमाया गया धन**
15. A) No substitution required
16. D) **Perjury** (noun) – The offense of willfully telling an untruth or making a misrepresentation under oath; lying under oath, giving false testimony **झूठी गवाही**
Synonym: **Falsehood** (noun) – A false statement; lie, untruth. **झूठ**
- **Melancholy** (noun) – A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. **उदासी**
 - **Frankness** (noun) – The quality of being open, honest, and direct in speech or writing. **स्पष्टवादिता**
 - **Penury** (noun) – Extreme poverty; destitution. **दरिद्रता**
17. B) To bury the hatchet (idiom) – To end a quarrel **गुस्सा थूकना**
18. A) '**were governed**' के बदले 'are governed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य के शुरुआती भाग में 'Nowadays' का प्रयोग हुआ है जो कि present tense को दर्शाता है अतः वाक्य के अन्य भागों में भी Verb 'present tense' में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— Nowadays, common people take interest in the manner in which they are governed.
- 'are governed' will be used instead of 'were governed' because the beginning of the sentence uses 'Nowadays' which indicates present tense, hence in the other parts of the sentence, the Verb should also be in present tense; Like— Nowadays, common people take interest in the manner in which they are governed.
19. B) **DCBA**
Great preparations were made for Amir of Isfahan's journey to Shiraz. At last he arrived at the beautiful city. The host welcomed him warmly. . But instead of asking the guest to rest, he said, "I have arranged to take you for Shikar."
20. D) '**can have been**' के बदले 'could have been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर past possibility का संकेत मिलता है और इस संदर्भ में 'could' का प्रयोग 'can' के स्थान पर होता है; जैसे— He could have been more polite to her.
- '**could have been**' will be used instead of 'can have been' because it indicates a past possibility and in this context 'could' is used instead of 'can'; Like— He could have been more polite to her.
21. 'D) **Arises**' का उपयोग होना चाहिए क्योंकि यहां वार्तालाप के संदर्भ में बताया गया है कि यह घटना हर साल होती है। 'Arises' का मतलब है कि कुछ सामने आता है या प्रकट होता है, जो नियमित या बार-बार होने वाली घटनाओं के लिए उपयुक्त है।
- **Arises**' should be used as it correctly refers to something that comes up or occurs, indicating a regular or recurring event, fitting the context of something happening every year.

22. B) '**awards**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर चर्चा national sports awards की हो रही है। इस sentence में बात हो रही है कि हर साल जब इन awards की घोषणा होती है तो विवाद उठते हैं, इसलिए 'awards' यहाँ सही शब्द है। 'Donations' का अर्थ होता है दान, 'Gifts' का अर्थ होता है उपहार, और 'Rewards' का अर्थ होता है इनाम, परन्तु इन शब्दों का संदर्भ national sports awards के आधिकारिक घोषणा से सही नहीं बैठता।

- **Awards**' should be used because the context is about national sports awards. The sentence discusses the controversies that arise every year following the announcement of these awards, making 'awards' the correct choice. 'Donations' refer to charitable giving, 'Gifts' imply presents, and 'Rewards' suggest a prize for a specific achievement, but these terms do not fit the context of the official announcement of national sports awards.

23. B) '**Representations**' का use होगा क्योंकि "representations" यहाँ का अर्थ होता है प्रतिनिधित्व या किसी की बात या अपील को अधिकारियों तक पहुँचाना। इस sentence में यह कहा गया है कि लोग Sports Minister और Chief Ministers तक अपनी बात पहुँचाते हैं, जो कि राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कारों से संबंधित हो सकती है, इसलिए 'representations' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Illustrations' का अर्थ है चित्रण, 'Delegations' का अर्थ है प्रतिनिधिमंडल और 'Exhibitions' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शनी, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- **Representations**' should be used because it refers to the act of presenting a statement or case to authorities. The sentence implies that individuals are presenting their cases to the Sports Minister and Chief Ministers, likely related to the national sports awards, making 'representations' the correct choice here. 'Illustrations' means drawings or pictures, 'Delegations' refers to groups of representatives, and 'Exhibitions' means displays or shows, which are not suitable in this context.

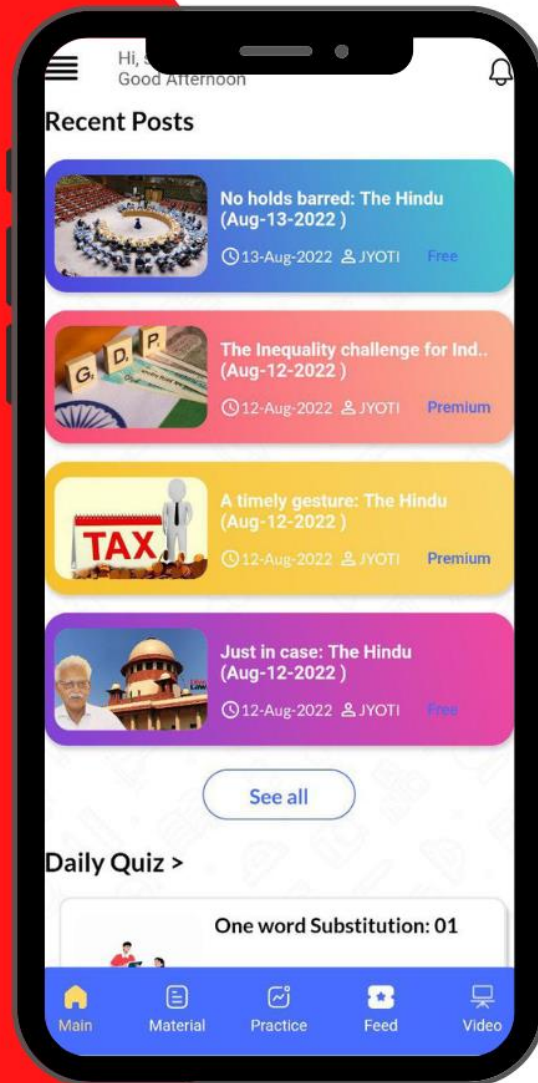
24. A) '**interventions**' का use होगा क्योंकि "interventions" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया में दखल देना या हस्तक्षेप करना। Sentence में यह बताया गया है कि राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा हस्तक्षेप इस प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा बन चुके हैं, इसलिए 'interventions' यहाँ सही है। 'Intersections' का मतलब होता है चौराहा या काटना, 'Interjections' का मतलब है बीच में बोलना, और 'Intermissions' का मतलब होता है अंतराल, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Interventions**' should be used because it refers to the action of intervening in a process or situation. The sentence indicates that the involvement by politicians has become a part of the ordeal, making 'interventions' the correct choice here. 'Intersections' mean crossroads or the act of crossing, 'Interjections' imply interruptions in speech, and 'Intermissions' mean breaks, none of which are suitable in this context.

25. B) '**Game**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'game' शब्द का प्रयोग उस पूरी प्रक्रिया या परिस्थिति को व्यक्त करने के लिए है जो कि राजनीतिक या अनौपचारिक रणनीतियों के जैसी होती है।

Sentence कहता है कि पत्र भेजना और राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा समर्थन दिखाना इस 'game' का हिस्सा बन चुका है, जो राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कारों के आस-पास के विवादों को दर्शाता है। 'Jest' का मतलब होता है मजाक, 'sport' का उपयोग आमतौर पर खेल के संदर्भ में किया जाता है, और 'line' यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह किसी श्रेणी या प्रक्रिया को नहीं दर्शाता है

- **'Game'** should be used because here it refers to the entire process or scenario that resembles political or informal strategies. The sentence indicates that writing letters and being endorsed by politicians has become part of this 'game', reflecting the controversies surrounding the national sports awards. 'Jest' means a joke, 'sport' is typically used in the context of physical games or activities, and 'line' is not suitable here as it doesn't represent a category or process



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