

Express View on World Inequality Lab report: The unlevel field

A new working paper by World Inequality Lab, a Paris-based research organisation, **has** come out with estimates that suggest that economic inequality in India has “**skyrocketed** since the early 2000s”. The **paper** titled “Income and Wealth Inequality in India, 1922-2023: The Rise of the Billionaire Raj” **states** that “**the ‘Billionaire Raj’** headed by India’s modern **bourgeoisie is** now more unequal than the British Raj headed by the **colonialist** forces”. It ends with a warning: “It is unclear how long such inequality levels can **sustain** without major social and political **upheaval**.”

Indeed, the **data quoted** in the paper **is sobering**. The four **authors**, including Thomas Piketty, **claim** to have combined national income accounts, wealth aggregates, tax **tabulations**, billionaire rankings, rich lists, and surveys on income, consumption and wealth to create data series going back to 1922 for income inequality and 1961 for wealth inequality. On the income inequality **front**, their calculations suggest that in 2022-23, 22.6 per cent of India’s national income went to just the top 1 per cent; this is the highest level recorded in the data series since 1922 — higher than even during the **inter-war colonial** period.

In a global **perspective**, India’s top 1 per cent income share appears to be among the very highest in the world based on the World Inequality Database, behind only **perhaps** Peru, Yemen and a couple of other small countries. On the wealth inequality front, the top 1 per cent wealth share stood at 40.1 per cent in 2022-23 — also at its highest level since the start of the data series. The paper also notes that in India wealth is highly concentrated even within the top 1 per cent. The last but not the least **remarkable aspect** of the **findings** is that these estimates of inequality are likely to represent “**a lower bound**” of the actual inequality levels. That’s because, the authors say, “the quality of economic data in India is **notably** poor and has seen a decline recently”.

If these **assessments** are correct, the authors’ policy **prescriptions** — such as a **super tax** on Indian billionaires and multimillionaires, **restructuring** the tax schedule to include both income and wealth etc — **might sound reasonable**. But **that is a big if**. That’s because some other economists look at data and reach exactly the opposite conclusions. **For instance**, in a recent article, economists Surjit Bhalla and Karan Bhasin look at the latest consumption expenditure survey results to say that India has registered an “**unprecedented** decline in both urban and rural inequality” between 2011-12 and 2022-23. Clearly, **the issue** of economic inequality **requires** a deeper inquiry and a broader **debate**. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **State** (verb) – Denote, signify, indicate, affirm, utter, assert कहना
- **Sound** (verb) – Appear to be प्रतीत होना

Vocabulary

1. **The unlevel field** (phrase) – a situation in which one side has an unfair advantage over the other side
2. **Skyrocket** (verb) – Soar, shoot up, surge, escalate, increase rapidly तेजी से बढ़ना
3. **Bourgeoisie** (noun) – Middle class, bourgeoisie, capitalist class, property owners, mercantile class मध्यवर्गीय
4. **Colonialist** (noun) – Imperialist, colonizer, conqueror, occupier, expansionist उपनिवेशवादी
5. **Sustain** (verb) – Maintain, support, uphold, continue, keep up बनाए रखना
6. **Upheaval** (noun) – Turmoil, disruption, disturbance, commotion, chaos उथल-पुथल
7. **Indeed** (adverb) – Truly, actually, certainly, definitely, surely वास्तव में
8. **Quote** (verb) – Cite, mention, refer to, recount, invoke हवाला करना
9. **Sobering** (adjective) – Serious, grave, solemn, somber, stark गंभीर
10. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, state, affirm, contend दावा करना
11. **Tabulation** (noun) – Charting, listing, arrangement, categorization, organization सारणीकरण
12. **Front** (noun) – Aspect, facet, side, dimension, perspective पहलू
13. **Inter-war** (adjective) – Between wars, interbellum, inter-conflict, intervening periods युद्धों के बीच
14. **Colonial** (adjective) – Imperial, colonialist, colonizing, expansionist, dominating उपनिवेशीय
15. **Perspective** (noun) – Viewpoint, outlook, standpoint, angle, approach दृष्टिकोण
16. **Perhaps** (adverb) – Maybe, possibly, conceivably, potentially, perchance शायद
17. **Remarkable** (adjective) – Extraordinary, outstanding, exceptional, noteworthy, notable असाधारण
18. **Aspect** (noun) – Element, feature, characteristic, facet, dimension पहलू
19. **Findings** (noun) – Conclusions, results, outcomes, discoveries, observations निष्कर्ष
20. **A lower bound** (phrase) – Minimum limit, lowest point, nadir, floor, baseline न्यूनतम सीमा
21. **Notably** (adverb) – Particularly, especially, significantly, remarkably, notably विशेष रूप से

22. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, appraisal, analysis, judgment, estimation मूल्यांकन
23. **Prescription** (noun) – Recommendation, directive, guideline, advice, suggestion निर्देश
24. **Super tax** (noun) – Additional tax, extra levy, surcharge, tax surcharge, supplemental tax अतिरिक्त कर
25. **Restructure** (verb) – Reorganize, rearrange, overhaul, revamp, reconfigure पुनर्गठन करना
26. **Reasonable** (adjective) – Sensible, rational, logical, sound, valid तर्कसंगत
27. **That is a big if** (phrase) – A significant uncertainty, a major condition, a crucial assumption, a pivotal factor, a key proviso यह एक बड़ी शर्त है
28. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, to illustrate, such as, namely उदाहरण के लिए
29. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Unmatched, unparalleled, extraordinary, unheard-of, novel अभूतपूर्व
30. **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, argument, discourse, deliberation, controversy बहस

Summary of the Editorial

1. A new working paper by the World Inequality Lab suggests that economic inequality in India has increased significantly since the early 2000s.
2. The paper, titled "Income and Wealth Inequality in India, 1922-2023: The Rise of the Billionaire Raj," compares the current inequality to that of the British Raj era.
3. The authors warn of potential social and political upheaval if current inequality levels continue.
4. The paper uses a combination of data sources, including national income accounts, tax tabulations, and surveys, to analyze income and wealth inequality since 1922.
5. In 2022-23, the top 1% of earners in India received 22.6% of the nation's income, the highest level recorded since 1922.
6. India's top 1% income share is among the highest globally, according to the World Inequality Database.
7. The top 1% wealth share in India stood at 40.1% in 2022-23, also the highest since data collection began.
8. Wealth is highly concentrated within the top 1% in India.
9. The estimates provided in the paper are likely to be conservative due to the poor quality of economic data in India.
10. The authors suggest policy measures such as a super tax on billionaires and multimillionaires, and restructuring the tax schedule to include both income and wealth.
11. However, there is debate among economists regarding the extent of inequality in India.
12. Economists Surjit Bhalla and Karan Bhasin argue that India has seen a decline in urban and rural inequality based on the latest consumption expenditure survey.
13. The contrasting views highlight the need for deeper inquiry and broader debate on economic inequality.
14. The editorial emphasizes the importance of addressing inequality to prevent potential social and political unrest.
15. The differing opinions on inequality in India underscore the complexity of the issue and the need for comprehensive analysis and policy intervention

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the World Inequality Lab's working paper titled "Income and Wealth Inequality in India, 1922-2023: The Rise of the Billionaire Raj," what is the primary reason for the skyrocketing economic inequality in India since the early 2000s?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The increase in the number of billionaires and the concentration of wealth within the top 1% of the population.
 - B. The decline in the quality of economic data in India, making it difficult to accurately measure inequality levels.
 - C. The lack of social and political upheaval in response to rising inequality levels, allowing the situation to persist.
 - D. The shift from a colonialist-led economy to a modern bourgeois-led economy, resulting in a more unequal society.
2. **What does the paper suggest about the quality of economic data in India and its impact on estimates of inequality?**
 - A. The quality of economic data in India is notably poor and has declined recently, leading to estimates of inequality that likely represent a lower bound of the actual levels.
 - B. The quality of economic data in India has improved significantly, allowing for more accurate estimates of income and wealth inequality.
 - C. The decline in the quality of economic data has no significant impact on estimates of inequality, as other sources of data are available.
 - D. The paper suggests that the quality of economic data in India is excellent, making the estimates of inequality highly reliable.
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The history of India's economic development
 - B. The role of taxation in reducing inequality
 - C. The rise of economic inequality in India
 - D. The comparison between India's economic inequality and that of other countries
4. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be made about the disparity in data interpretations regarding economic inequality in India?**
 - (i) There is a significant divergence in the interpretation of economic data among economists, leading to contrasting conclusions about inequality trends.
 - (ii) The quality of economic data in India has deteriorated, which might contribute to differing analyses and conclusions.
 - (iii) The policy recommendations such as imposing a super tax on billionaires are universally accepted among economists as a solution to economic inequality.
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. i and ii only
 - D. i, ii, and iii
5. **What can be inferred about the concentration of wealth in India from the passage?**
 - (i) The concentration of wealth is predominantly within the top 1% of the population.

- (ii) The top 1% of the population holds a significant portion of the total wealth, with their share being the highest since the start of the data series.
- (iii) The wealth inequality in India is understated, and the actual levels might be higher than the estimates suggest.
- A. i only
B. ii only
C. i and ii only
D. i, ii, and iii
6. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Humane
A. Proud
B. Kind
C. Cruel
D. Imperfect
7. **Select the correctly spelt word**
A. Prevenseon
B. Prevention
C. Previnsion
D. Prevension
8. **Parts of the given sentence have been underlined. One of them contains an error. The underlined parts are given as options with some changes. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**
He is good at playing the guitar than his brother
A. Is better
B. in playing
C. guitar
D. To
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
The company is looking for some _____ (idle) workers who can join the organisation immediately.
A. diligent
B. coy
C. callous
D. Sober
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
He simply continued to say something in order to convey information in a calm voice
A. dictate
B. teach
C. speak
D. Spell
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**

After years of rivalry, the two families decided to **bury the hatchet**.

- A. To continue an old quarrel
- B. To end a quarrel by never talking to each other
- C. To end a quarrel and become friendly
- D. To start a new quarrel

12. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**

Did / her friend / went to / school yesterday

- A. went to
- B. school yesterday
- C. her friend
- D. Did

13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The Delhi administration is seriously worried about **the warning to civic health** posed by the polluted waters of Yamuna

- A. a peril to civic health
- B. the notice to civic health
- C. the plague to civic health
- D. the threat to civic health

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

Mohan is respected / by everyone / because he works / hardly.

- A. by everyone
- B. because he works
- C. hardly
- D. Mohan is respected

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

Day and night

- A. Continuously
- B. Clumsily
- C. Adversely
- D. Diligently

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

Humility

- A. Shyness
- B. Timidity
- C. Arrogance
- D. Obedience

17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**

They had been dancing / for an hour / when our dance teacher / had arrived.

- A. when our dance teacher
- B. They had been dancing
- C. for an hour
- D. had arrived

18. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**

Jane, please don't tell me fairy tales; I just want to know the real matter _____.

- A. in the cold
- B. in a fortnight
- C. in the long run
- D. in a nutshell

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

The shopkeeper was sly as a fox and tried to sell off the old stock.

- A. smart and clever
- B. slow
- C. suspicious
- D. in confusion or disagreement

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

Bhanu, the security guard, asks everyone entering my building to show their _____ card.

- A. identity
- B. place
- C. self
- D. Name

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.

Effective communication is about more than just exchanging information. It's about understanding the emotion and intentions (1) _____ the information. As well as being able to clearly convey a message, you need to also (2) _____ in a way that gains the full meaning of what's being said and makes the other person feel heard and understood. For many of us, communicating more clearly and effectively requires learning some (3) _____ skills. Whether you're trying to improve communication with your spouse, kids, boss, or coworkers, learning these skills can (4) _____ your connections to others, build greater trust and respect, and (5) _____ teamwork, problem solving, and your overall social and emotional health.

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

- A. behind
- B. in front of
- C. above
- D. Below

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

- A. think
- B. talk
- C. listen

D. Speak

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

A. boring

B. trivial

C. wasteful

D. Important

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

A. hamper

B. trivialise

C. disturb

D. Deepen

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

A. hamper

B. hasten

C. improve

D. disturb

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) The increase in the number of billionaires and the concentration of wealth within the top 1% of the population.**

The passage highlights that economic inequality in India has increased significantly since the early 2000s, with the top 1% of the population receiving a large portion of the national income. The term "Billionaire Raj" is used to describe the modern bourgeoisie's dominance in India's economy, suggesting that the rise of billionaires and the concentration of wealth within the top 1% are primary reasons for the skyrocketing inequality.
- A) The quality of economic data in India is notably poor and has declined recently, leading to estimates of inequality that likely represent a lower bound of the actual levels.**

The passage mentions that the authors of the paper believe the estimates of inequality in India are likely to represent a lower bound of the actual levels. This is attributed to the poor quality of economic data in India, which has seen a decline recently. The authors suggest that the actual levels of inequality might be even higher than their estimates due to this issue with data quality.
- C) The rise of economic inequality in India**

The central theme of the passage is the rise of economic inequality in India, as highlighted by the World Inequality Lab's report. It discusses the increasing concentration of wealth and income among the top 1% of the population, comparing the current situation to historical periods and other countries. The passage also touches upon the implications of this inequality and the need for policy interventions.
- C) i and ii only**

The passage suggests that there is a notable divergence in the interpretation of economic data among economists, as evidenced by the contrasting conclusions drawn by different groups of researchers. It also mentions that the quality of economic data in India is poor and has declined, which could be a factor contributing to the varying analyses. However, there is no indication that the policy recommendations, such as imposing a super tax on billionaires, are universally accepted among economists.
- D) i, ii, and iii**

The passage indicates that wealth is highly concentrated within the top 1% of the population in India. It also states that the top 1% wealth share stood at 40.1% in 2022-23, which is the highest level since the start of the data series. Additionally, it mentions that the estimates of inequality are likely to represent a lower bound of the actual inequality levels, suggesting that the actual concentration of wealth might be even higher.
- C) Humane (adjective) – Showing compassion or benevolence, kind, merciful, compassionate. मानवीय**
 Antonym: C) **Cruel (adjective) – Causing pain or suffering, brutal, merciless, heartless. क्रूर**

 - Proud (adjective) – Feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of one's own achievements, qualities, or possessions or those of someone with whom one is closely associated. गर्वित**

- **Kind** (adjective) – Having or showing a friendly, generous, and considerate nature, compassionate, caring, warmhearted. **दयालु**
 - **Imperfect** (adjective) – Not perfect; having faults or weaknesses, flawed, defective, faulty. **दोषपूर्ण**
7. B) The correct spelling is '**Prevention**'. **'रोकथाम'**
8. A) 'is good' के बदले '**is better**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर तुलना की जा रही है और इस संदर्भ में 'better' का प्रयोग सही होता है।
- '**is better at playing the guitar than**' will be used instead of 'is good at playing the guitar than' because a comparison is being made, and in this context, 'better' is the appropriate word to use.
9. A) **Idle** (adjective) – Not active or in use, lazy, unoccupied, not working. **आलस्य**
- Antonym: Diligent** (adjective) – Having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties, industrious, hard-working, dedicated. **परिश्रमी**
- **Coy** (adjective) – Making a pretense of shyness or modesty, bashful, shy, reserved. **संकोची**
 - **Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally insensitive, unfeeling, indifferent, unsympathetic. **संवेदनहीन**
 - **Sober** (adjective) – Not affected by alcohol; not drunk, clear-headed, temperate, abstemious. **संयमी**
10. C) **Speak** (verb) – to say something in order to convey information **बोलना**
- **Dictate** (verb) – to say or read aloud (words to be typed, written down, or recorded on tape) **आदेश देना**
 - **Teach** (verb) – to give instruction, especially as an occupation **पढ़ाना**
 - **Spell** (verb) – to name or write in order the letters constituting (a word) **अक्षर-अक्षर बताना**
11. C) **Bury the hatchet** (idiom) - To end a quarrel and become friendly **सुलह कर लेना।**
12. A) 'went' के बदले '**go**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य verb 'Did' इस्तेमाल किया गया है जो की Past Tense के लिए है, और इसके साथ base form (V¹) का इस्तेमाल होता है। जैसे— Did you go to the park?
- 'go' will be used instead of 'went' because the main verb 'Did' is used which indicates Past Tense, and it should be followed by the base form of the verb. Like— Did you go to the park?
13. D) 'the threat to civic health' का use होगा क्योंकि "threat" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का खतरा या संकट, और sentence में 'pose' का इस्तेमाल किया गया है जिसका अर्थ होता है 'प्रस्तुत करना या कारण बनना'. 'Pose' का इस्तेमाल किसी संकट या खतरे को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए होता है, इसलिए यहाँ 'the threat to civic health' सही है। जबकि 'a peril to civic health', 'the notice to civic health', और 'the plague to civic health' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे 'pose' के साथ ग्रामर के नियमों का पालन नहीं करते।
- the threat to civic health' should be used because "threat" implies a danger or harm, and the word 'pose' is used in the sentence, which means 'to present or cause.' 'Pose' is used to present some danger or threat, hence 'the threat to civic health' is fitting here. Whereas, 'a

peril to civic health', 'the notice to civic health', and 'the plague to civic health' don't fit in this context as they do not conform to grammatical norms with 'pose'.

14. C) 'hardly' के बदले 'hard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hardly' का अर्थ होता है 'मुश्किल से' जबकि यहाँ 'मेहनत से' का अर्थ दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसे— He works hard.

- **hard**' will be used instead of 'hardly' because 'hardly' means 'barely' or 'scarcely', but here the meaning intended is 'with effort'. Like— He works hard.

15. A) **Day and night** (idiom) – Continuously **निरंतर**

16. C) **Humility** (noun) – Modesty, humbleness, lack of pride, meekness. **विनम्रता**

Antonym: **Arrogance** (noun) – Pride, conceit, self-importance, egotism. **अहंकार**

- **Shyness** (noun) – Being reserved, lack of comfort with others, bashfulness. **शरम**
- **Timidity** (noun) – Lack of courage or confidence, fearfulness. **भीरुता**
- **Obedience** (noun) – Compliance, conformity, submission, adherence. **आज्ञाकारी**

17. D) 'had arrived' के बदले '**arrived**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'when' का प्रयोग हुआ है और इसके बाद की घटना को simple past tense में दर्शाया जाता है; जैसे— They had been dancing for an hour when our dance teacher arrived.

- 'arrived' will be used instead of 'had arrived' because the event following 'when' is depicted in simple past tense; Like— They had been dancing for an hour when our dance teacher arrived.

18. D) In a nutshell (idiom) – To describe or convey the main points or essence of a matter very concisely. संक्षेप में

- **In the cold** (idiom) – Typically refers to being excluded from something, usually a group or a conversation. ठंडे में
- **In a fortnight** (phrase) – A period of two weeks. दो हफ्तों में
- **In the long run** (idiom) – Over a lengthy period of time, usually referring to a long-term outcome or result. दीर्घकाल में

19. A) **Sly as a fox** (idiom) – Smart and clever **चतुर और होशियार**

20. A) **Identity**' का use होगा क्योंकि "identity" का अर्थ होता है पहचान। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Bhanu, security guard, सभी को अपना कार्ड दिखाने के लिए कहता है जब वे building में प्रवेश करते हैं, इसलिए 'identity' कार्ड यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Place' का अर्थ है स्थान, 'Self' का अर्थ है आत्म, और 'Name' का अर्थ है नाम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

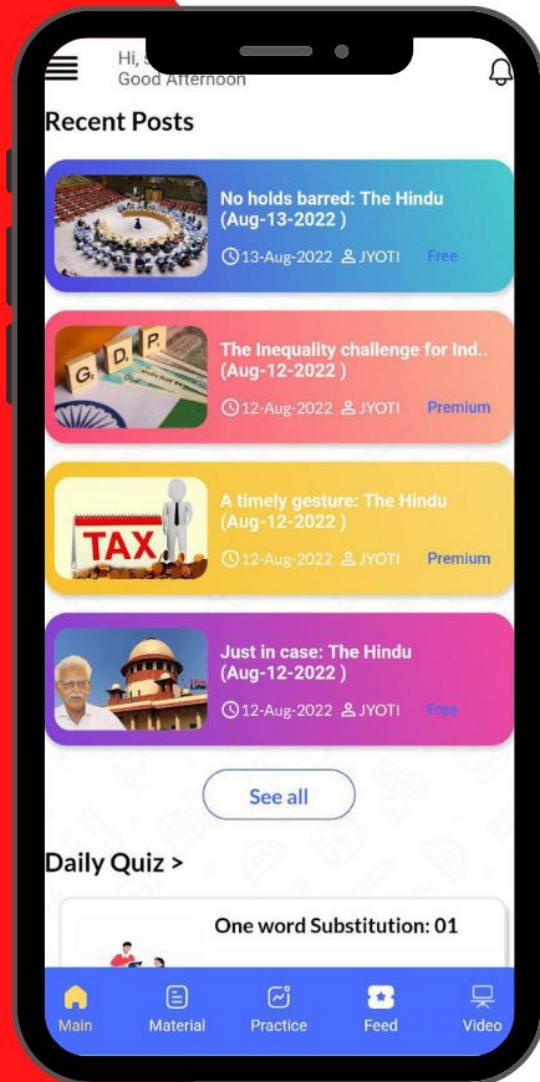
- '**Identity**' should be used because it refers to one's identification. The sentence mentions that Bhanu, the security guard, asks everyone to show a card as they enter the building, making 'identity' card the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Place' refers to location, 'Self' refers to oneself, and 'Name' simply means a name, which don't fit in this context.

21. A) **Behind**' का use होगा क्योंकि "behind" का अर्थ होता है किसी जानकारी के पीछे की भावना या इरादा को समझना। passage में mention किया गया है कि communication सिर्फ जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान नहीं है, बल्कि उस जानकारी के पीछे की भावना और इरादे को समझना भी है, इसलिए 'behind' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'In front of' का अर्थ है सामना करना, 'Above' का अर्थ है ऊपर, और 'Below' का अर्थ है नीचे, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Behind**' should be used because it refers to understanding the emotion or intentions that lie behind the information. The passage emphasizes that communication is not just about conveying information but also about grasping the sentiment or motive underlying that information, making 'behind' the appropriate choice here. On the other hand, 'In front of' means facing something, 'Above' means over or on top of, and 'Below' means beneath or under, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) **listen**' का use होगा क्योंकि "listen" का अर्थ होता है सुनना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि संवाद के दौरान व्यक्ति को पूरी तरह से समझना है कि दूसरे व्यक्ति द्वारा क्या कहा जा रहा है और उसे सुनकर समझना है, इसलिए 'listen' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'think' का अर्थ है सोचना, 'talk' और 'speak' का अर्थ है बोलना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **listen**' should be used because it means to hear attentively. The sentence mentions the need to gain the full meaning of what's being said and ensure the other person feels understood, implying the act of listening. Whereas, 'think' means to ponder, and both 'talk' and 'speak' mean to convey words orally, which don't fit in this context.
23. D) **Important**' का use होगा क्योंकि communication skills की बात हो रही है और इसे सुधारने के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कौशलों की जरूरत होती है। sentence में इसका जिक्र हुआ है कि जब हम किसी के साथ बेहतर communication साधना चाहते हैं, तो हमें कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कौशलों को सीखना होता है। इसलिए 'Important' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'boring' का अर्थ होता है उबाऊ, 'trivial' का अर्थ होता है तुच्छ, और 'wasteful' का अर्थ है व्यर्थ, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Important**' should be used because the sentence is talking about communication skills and how there's a need for some significant skills to enhance it. The sentence indicates that when we aim for better communication with someone, we need to learn certain important skills. Thus, 'Important' is fitting here. Whereas, 'boring' means uninteresting, 'trivial' means of little value or importance, and 'wasteful' means using more than is needed, which don't fit in this context.
24. D) **Deepen**' का use होगा क्योंकि "deepen" का अर्थ होता है और अधिक मजबूत या गहरा बनाना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि ये communication skills आपके दूसरों से connections में सुधार कर सकते हैं, इसलिए 'deepen' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Hamper' का अर्थ है रोकना या बाधित करना, 'Trivialise' का अर्थ है तुच्छ बनाना, और 'Disturb' का अर्थ है परेशान करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Deepen**' should be used because it means to make stronger or more profound. The sentence mentions that these communication skills can improve one's connections with others, making 'deepen' fitting here. Whereas, 'Hamper' means to hinder or impede, 'Trivialise' means to make something seem less important, and 'Disturb' means to bother or upset, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **Improve**' का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे पैराग्राफ में बात की गई है effective communication के फायदों के बारे में जैसे कि connections strengthen होना, और trust और respect बढ़ना। इसलिए, 'improve' teamwork, problem solving, and your overall social and emotional health यहाँ सही है। 'Hamper' का अर्थ होता है रोकना या बाधित करना, 'Hasten' का अर्थ है जल्दी करना, और 'Disturb' का अर्थ है परेशान करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Improve'** should be used because the entire paragraph talks about the benefits of effective communication, such as strengthening connections and increasing trust and respect. Therefore, 'improve' in terms of teamwork, problem solving, and your overall social and emotional health is fitting here. Whereas, 'Hamper' means to hinder, 'Hasten' means to hurry, and 'Disturb' means to upset, which don't fit in this context.



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