

A new era of global opportunities awaits India in higher education

With initiatives like 'Study in India' and the **recognition** of qualifications of other countries, India is positioning itself as a growing **hub** for international education

India offers **tremendous** opportunities in various sectors, the education is no different. **Internationalisation** of this sector **was envisaged** in the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP), and the Government of India has taken effective steps over the last 4 years towards achieving this goal. **Initiatives** such as Study in India, Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) **setting up** campuses in India, **collaborations** between Indian institutions and FHEIs, and **mutual** recognition of qualifications between governments **are** already seeing positive results. **Enabling** FHEIs to set up their campuses in India **was** allowed through Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City) regulations as well as by the University Grants Commission (UGC). These regulations aim to attract top-ranked global universities and institutions to India and offer Indian students a chance to **avail** global certifications at comparatively **affordable** costs in their home country.

We have already seen Deakin University **operationalise** its campus in July this year and the University of Wollongong preparing for their launch, both at GIFT City. **The University of Southampton** (UK), ranked 80th in the 2025 QS World Rankings, **became** the first university to receive a **Letter of Intent** (LoI) from the Indian Government to **establish** its campus in India.

We are also seeing Indian institutions set up campuses **overseas** as part of the **internationalisation** initiative. IIT Delhi has set up its first international campus in Abu Dhabi and IIT Madras has located its first overseas campus in Zanzibar. The UGC Institutions of Eminence (IoE) guidelines enable IoEs to set up their campuses overseas and BITS Pilani and Manipal Academy took advantage of the **window** to do their **forays** outside India. While there is a lot of interest from other private universities to set up campuses overseas, **promulgating** an **enabling** framework through regulations by the government would **catalyze** this interest further. In May 2022, the government **revamped** the collaboration guidelines to allow for joint degree, dual degree and **twinning** programmes between Indian institutions and FHEIs. We have already seen a lot of **traction** in this **space**, with Manipal Institute of Technology **tying up** with Deakin, the University of Australia, and Shoolini University offering dual degrees with the University of Melbourne being some recent examples.

Studying in India is another initiative towards the internationalisation of the Indian education system. It is a **flagship** programme of the Government of India **in line with** PM Modi's vision. The website portal acts as a single window system for admission and visa applications for foreign students wanting to **pursue** higher education in India, with more than 60,000 students already **registering** through this portal. The **baton** of internationalisation of education **is** also being **taken** forward through the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) and the Mutual Recognition of Qualification (MRQ) Agreement between India and other countries, which aims to **facilitate** student and faculty exchanges.

There are around 50 plus active MoUs (including France, and Germany) with a few under negotiation. MRQs have been signed with a few countries as well and some are under negotiation. A fabulous start to an **era** of transformation of the Indian education **landscape**! Is there a need to do more? A more targeted **approach**, probably through a campaign run with Indian **consulates** in overseas countries, **could further** the **cause** of internationalisation. FHEIs are now rethinking their strategy. Possibly an opportunity for India to **tap** – open an FHEI campus in India and offer itself as an alternate education hub in the region. [Practice exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Await** (verb) – Wait for, anticipate, expect, look forward to, be in store for इंतजार करना
2. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, acceptance, appreciation, identification, validation मान्यता
3. **Hub** (noun) – Center, focal point, nucleus, core, heart केंद्र
4. **Tremendous** (adjective) – Enormous, immense, huge, vast, colossal विशाल
5. **Envisage** (verb) – Imagine, envision, foresee, contemplate, anticipate कल्पना करना
6. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, found, initiate, start, launch स्थापित करना
7. **Collaboration** (noun) – Cooperation, partnership, alliance, teamwork, association सहयोग
8. **Mutual** (adjective) – Reciprocal, shared, common, joint, bilateral पारस्परिक
9. **Avail** (verb) – Utilize, use, employ, take advantage of, benefit from लाभ उठाना
10. **Affordable** (adjective) – Reasonable, economical, inexpensive, low-cost, budget-friendly किफ़ायती
11. **Operationalise** (verb) – Implement, execute, activate, put into operation, bring into effect क्रियान्वित करना
12. **Letter of Intent** (noun) – A document declaring the preliminary commitment of one party to do business with another आशय पत्र
13. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, found, institute, create, form स्थापित करना
14. **Overseas** (adjective) – Foreign, international, abroad, external, cross-border विदेश
15. **Internationalisation** (noun) – Globalization, worldwide expansion, universalization, transnationalization, global integration अंतरराष्ट्रीयकरण
16. **Window** (noun) – Opportunity, chance, opening, period, time frame अवसर
17. **Foray** (noun) – Venture, attempt, endeavor, excursion, expedition प्रयास
18. **Promulgate** (verb) – Announce, proclaim, declare, publicize, enact प्रचार करना
19. **Enabling** (adjective) – Facilitating, supportive, assisting, empowering, aiding सक्षम बनाने वाला
20. **Catalyse** (verb) – Stimulate, accelerate, spur, trigger, prompt उत्प्रेरित करना

21. **Revamp** (verb) – Renovate, overhaul, refurbish, renew, modernize सुधारना
22. **Twinning** (adjective) – Pairing, coupling, matching, partnering, associating जुड़वाँ
23. **Traction** (noun) – Momentum, progress, acceptance, support, popularity प्रगति
24. **Space** (noun) – Area, field, domain, sector, realm क्षेत्र
25. **Tie up** (phrasal verb) – Collaborate, partner, associate, ally, team up सहयोग करना
26. **Flagship** (adjective) – Main, leading, premier, primary, principal प्रमुख
27. **In line with** (phrase) – In accordance with, consistent with, in agreement with, conforming to, matching के अनुरूप
28. **Pursue** (verb) – Follow, seek, strive for, chase, go after पीछा करना
29. **Register** (verb) – Enroll, sign up, record, enter, enlist दर्ज करना
30. **Take the baton** (phrase) – Take over, assume control, carry on, continue, pick up the torch कार्यभार संभालना
31. **Facilitate** (verb) – Ease, assist, help, aid, promote सुविधा प्रदान करना
32. **Era** (noun) – Period, age, epoch, time, phase युग
33. **Landscape** (noun) – Scene, setting, environment, terrain, backdrop परिदृश्य
34. **Consulate** (noun) – Diplomatic office, embassy branch, foreign mission, government office abroad, legation दूतावास
35. **Further** (verb) – Advance, promote, enhance, encourage, forward आगे बढ़ाना
36. **Cause** (noun) – Purpose, aim, goal, objective, mission उद्देश्य
37. **Tap** (verb) – Utilize, exploit, harness, draw upon, access उपयोग करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's Educational Opportunities:** India offers tremendous opportunities in various sectors, including education.
2. **Internationalisation in NEP 2020:** The National Education Policy 2020 envisaged the internationalisation of the education sector.
3. **Government Initiatives Over Four Years:** The Indian government has taken effective steps in the last four years to achieve this goal.
4. **Key Initiatives Launched:** Initiatives like 'Study in India,' allowing Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) to set up campuses, collaborations between Indian and foreign institutions, and mutual recognition of qualifications are showing positive results.
5. **Regulations Enabling FHEIs:** FHEIs can establish campuses in India through regulations by Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City) and the University Grants Commission (UGC).
6. **Attracting Top Global Universities:** These regulations aim to attract top-ranked global universities to India, offering global certifications at affordable costs.
7. **Notable FHEI Campuses in India:** Deakin University has operationalized its campus in GIFT City, and the University of Wollongong is preparing to launch there; the University of Southampton has received a Letter of Intent to establish its campus in India.
8. **Indian Institutions Abroad:** Indian institutions like IIT Delhi and IIT Madras have set up international campuses in Abu Dhabi and Zanzibar, respectively.
9. **UGC Institutions of Eminence Guidelines:** These guidelines enable Institutions of Eminence to establish campuses overseas, with BITS Pilani and Manipal Academy already doing so.
10. **Collaborations and Dual Degrees:** The government revamped collaboration guidelines in May 2022 to allow joint degrees, dual degrees, and twinning programs between Indian institutions and FHEIs.
11. **Examples of Recent Collaborations:** Manipal Institute of Technology has tied up with Deakin University, and Shoolini University is offering dual degrees with the University of Melbourne.
12. **'Study in India' Program:** This flagship program acts as a single-window system for admission and visa applications for foreign students, with over 60,000 registrations so far.
13. **Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs):** India is advancing internationalization through MoUs and Mutual Recognition of Qualification Agreements with other countries to facilitate student and faculty exchanges.
14. **Active MoUs and Negotiations:** There are over 50 active MoUs with countries like France and Germany, and more are under negotiation.
15. **Need for Targeted Campaigns:** A more targeted approach, possibly through campaigns run by Indian consulates abroad, could further the cause of internationalization, presenting India as an alternative education hub as FHEIs rethink their strategies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Pessimistic and skeptical
 - B. Critical and disapproving
 - C. Optimistic and encouraging
 - D. Neutral and detached
- 2. What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The challenges facing India's education sector due to globalization.
 - B. The progress and initiatives in internationalizing India's education system.
 - C. The decline of foreign universities in India.
 - D. The need for stricter regulations on foreign educational institutions.
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred as a potential benefit of allowing Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) to set up campuses in India?**
 - A. It will decrease the number of Indian students going abroad for higher education.
 - B. It will result in higher education becoming more expensive in India.
 - C. It will limit collaborations between Indian and foreign universities.
 - D. It will reduce the quality of education provided by Indian institutions.
- 4. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank:**

"These regulations aim to attract top-ranked global universities and institutions to India and offer Indian students a chance to avail global certifications at comparatively _____ costs in their home country."

 - A. elevated
 - B. exorbitant
 - C. affordable
 - D. prohibitive
- 5. What is one of the main objectives of the Mutual Recognition of Qualifications (MRQ) Agreements that India is signing with other countries?**
 - A. To reduce trade tariffs between countries.
 - B. To promote Indian tourism abroad.
 - C. To establish military alliances.
 - D. To facilitate student and faculty exchanges.
- 6. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

I have been living in Hyderabad since I am born

 - A. since I was born
 - B. since I have born
 - C. since I will be born
 - D. since I born
- 7. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who sells and arranges cut flowers.

 - A. Horticulturist

- B. Botanist
C. Florist
D. Gardener
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
She was elated about her promotion, but her colleague felt quite disheartened
A. proud
B. delighted
C. cheerful
D. Discouraged
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A place where fruit trees are grown
A. Garden
B. Museum
C. Quay
D. Orchard
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A small group of people who spend their time together and do not welcome other people into that group
A. Clique
B. Employees
C. Lobby
D. Squad
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Renewable energy / sources like solar and wind power / will replaced traditional fossil fuels / and help reduce carbon emissions
A. and help reduce carbon emissions
B. will replaced traditional fossil fuels
C. sources like solar and wind power
D. Renewable energy
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. More children go to school than at any time in the past. But more children today are out of school than any time in the past.
B. But it is not enough to blame the high birth rate for this state of affairs.
C. Indeed, it can be reasonably argued that continued mass illiteracy is not the result but the cause of the high birth rate.
D. There are more literate people in India today than ever before. But there are also more illiterates than ever before.
A. ABCD
B. DABC

- C. CBAD
D. BADC
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
On the ball
A. Aware of any changes or developments and quick to react to them
B. Unaware of any changes or developments and lazy to react to them
C. Aware of any changes or developments but slow to react to them
D. Aware of any changes or developments but doing nothing
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bold word in the following sentence.**
He tried to **alleviate** the sufferings of his neighbours
A. Swell
B. Add
C. Relieve
D. Intensify
15. **Identify the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Timid
A. Meek
B. Daring
C. Spooky
D. Anxious
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.
A. The biggest telecom company in India grabs the contract.
B. The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract.
C. The biggest telecom company in India will grab the contract.
D. The biggest telecom company in India has grabbed the contract.
17. **The following sentence contains a word with a spelling error. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the identified word from the given options.**
He has to be conscious of his public manners as he is a decendent of a reputed family in this region.
A. Dicsendent
B. Decendant
C. Descendant
D. Discendent
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
By whom was grammar taught to you?
A. You were taught grammar by whom?
B. Who taught you grammar?
C. Who had taught you grammar?
D. Did he teach you grammar?
19. **Identify from the given options the word which is similar in meaning to the following word.**
Equivocal

- A. Ambiguous
- B. Balanced
- C. Clear
- D. Representative

20. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Collaegue
- B. Conscensus
- C. Entrepreneurship
- D. Bizzaire

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.

The third National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017- 2031, underlying India's plan for wildlife conservation, was unveiled (1)_____ the Global Wildlife Programme conference. The plan recognises (2)_____ addresses concerns pertaining to climate changes and its impact on wildlife . The plan details the importance of ecosystems for food production, health and other aspects of (3)_____ survival and sustainable development. It also emphasises preservation of genetic (4)_____ and sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystems which has direct bearing on our scientific advancements and support to millions of rural communities.

The plan underscores rehabilitation of threatened wildlife species (5)_____ inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems while conserving their habitats

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

- A. for
- B. at
- C. to
- D. In

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

- A. in
- B. to
- C. and
- D. For

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

- A. breed
- B. species
- C. group
- D. Human

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

- A. conflict
- B. rejection
- C. focus
- D. Diversity

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

- A. including
- B. mixing
- C. gathering
- D. counting

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Optimistic and encouraging

C is correct because the passage highlights positive developments and initiatives in India's education sector, using phrases like "tremendous opportunities," "positive results," and "a fabulous start to an era of transformation." The author expresses enthusiasm and encouragement about India's progress toward internationalizing education.

A is incorrect because "pessimistic and skeptical" implies a negative outlook, which contradicts the passage's positive depiction of India's educational initiatives.

B is incorrect as "critical and disapproving" suggests the author is finding faults or expressing dissatisfaction, which is not evident in the passage.

D is incorrect because "neutral and detached" indicates an unbiased and unemotional tone, whereas the passage conveys excitement and optimism about the developments.

2. B) The progress and initiatives in internationalizing India's education system.

B is correct because the passage focuses on various initiatives like 'Study in India,' foreign universities setting up campuses, and mutual recognition agreements—all aimed at internationalizing India's education system.

A is incorrect because the passage does not emphasize challenges but rather highlights positive steps and progress.

C is incorrect as there is no mention of a decline of foreign universities in India; instead, the passage discusses foreign universities establishing campuses in India.

D is incorrect because the passage talks about enabling regulations that facilitate foreign institutions, not about imposing stricter regulations.

3. A) It will decrease the number of Indian students going abroad for higher education.

The passage mentions that allowing FHEIs to set up campuses in India aims to "offer Indian students a chance to avail global certifications at comparatively affordable costs in their home country." This suggests that with international educational opportunities available domestically, fewer Indian students may feel the need to study abroad.

B: The passage states that education will be at "comparatively affordable costs," not more expensive. Therefore, higher education becoming more expensive contradicts the information.

C: The passage highlights increasing collaborations between Indian institutions and FHEIs, indicating that such initiatives promote, rather than limit, partnerships.

D: There is no indication that the quality of education in Indian institutions will reduce; instead, internationalization is likely to enhance educational standards through competition and collaboration.

4. C) affordable

The context of the sentence is about providing global certifications to Indian students at lower costs compared to studying abroad.

A (elevated): Means increased or higher, which doesn't fit the context of reducing costs.

B (exorbitant): Means unreasonably high prices, which is the opposite of what the passage conveys.

D (prohibitive): Suggests prices are so high that they prevent people from buying, which contradicts the aim of making education more accessible.

5. D) To facilitate student and faculty exchanges.

D is correct because the passage states that the MRQ Agreements aim to facilitate student and faculty exchanges by mutually recognizing educational qualifications between India and other countries. This enhances internationalization and educational collaboration.

A is incorrect because MRQ Agreements pertain to educational qualifications, not trade tariffs.

C is incorrect because there is no mention of military alliances in the context of MRQ Agreements in the passage.

C is incorrect because while increased international education may indirectly impact tourism, the primary goal of MRQ Agreements is not to promote tourism but to recognize educational qualifications for academic exchanges.

6. A) 'since I was born' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (I have been living) का use हुआ है, जो किसी ऐसी क्रिया को व्यक्त करता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई थी और अभी भी जारी है। 'since' के बाद वाले clause में भी Past Tense का प्रयोग होना चाहिए, इसलिए 'am born' की जगह 'was born' का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे— I have been living in Hyderabad since I was born.

'since I was born' will be used because the sentence uses the Present Perfect Continuous Tense (I have been living), which indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing. The clause after 'since' should also use the Past Tense, so 'am born' should be replaced with 'was born'. Like— I have been living in Hyderabad since I was born.

7. C) **Florist** (noun) – A person who sells and arranges cut flowers. **फूलवाला**

- **Horticulturist** (noun) – An expert in garden cultivation and management. **उद्यान विशेषज्ञ**
- **Botanist** (noun) – An expert in or student of the scientific study of plants. **वनस्पति विज्ञानी**
- **Gardener** (noun) – A person who tends and cultivates a garden as a pastime or for a living. **माली**

8. D) **Elated** (adjective) – Ecstatically happy, delighted, overjoyed, jubilant. **प्रफुल्लित**

Antonym: **Discouraged** (adjective) – Having lost confidence or enthusiasm, disheartened, demotivated, dispirited. **हतोत्साहित**

- **Proud** (adjective) – Feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of one's achievements. **गर्वित**
- **Delighted** (adjective) – Feeling or showing great pleasure, extremely pleased. **प्रसन्न**

- **Cheerful** (adjective) – Noticeably happy and optimistic. आनंदित
9. D) **Orchard** (noun) – A place where fruit trees are grown. फलोद्यान
- **Garden** (noun) – A piece of ground used for growing flowers, fruits, or vegetables. बगीचा
 - **Museum** (noun) – A building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited. संग्रहालय
 - **Quay** (noun) – A platform lying alongside or projecting into water for loading and unloading ships. (जहाज़ी) घाट
10. A) **Clique** (noun) – A small group of people with shared interests who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them. समान रुचि वाले व्यक्तियों का गुट/ दल
- **Employees** (noun) – People employed for wages or salary, especially at a non-executive level. कर्मचारी
 - **Lobby** (noun) – A group of people seeking to influence legislators on a particular issue. लॉबी
 - **Squad** (noun) – A small group of people having a particular task. दल
11. B) 'will replaced' के बदले 'will replace' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Modal Verb 'will' के बाद हमेशा Verb का Base Form (Simple Form) प्रयुक्त होता है; जैसे— He will go to the market tomorrow. 'will replace' will be used instead of 'will replaced' because after the Modal Verb 'will', the Base Form (Simple Form) of the verb is always used; Like— He will go to the market tomorrow
12. B) **DABC**
- D यह sentence बताता है कि भारत में आज पहले से अधिक literate लोग हैं, लेकिन साथ ही पहले से अधिक illiterate लोग भी हैं। यह contrast paragraph का main idea introduce करता है।
- A, D के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह contrast को education के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाता है, यह बताते हुए कि आज पहले से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं, लेकिन पहले से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल से बाहर भी हैं। इससे paragraph की continuity बनी रहती है।
- B, A के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि high birth rate को इस स्थिति के लिए blame करना पर्याप्त नहीं है, और यह विचार को थोड़ा और स्पष्ट करता है।
- C paragraph को conclude करता है। यह reinforce करता है कि mass illiteracy high birth rate का कारण है, न कि इसका परिणाम। इससे paragraph का main idea logically पूरा होता है।

Explanation In English:

D introduces the main theme by showing a contrast between literate and illiterate people. A follows as it provides a similar contrast, extending the idea to children's education. B logically fits next as it counters the argument by mentioning the birth rate is not solely responsible.

- C concludes by reinforcing that illiteracy is the cause, not the result, of the high birth rate
13. A) Aware of any changes or developments and quick to react to them किसी भी बदलाव/स्थिति के प्रति सतर्क और तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया देना
14. C) **Alleviate** (verb) – To make something less severe, to ease, to relieve. कम करना, शांत करना
Synonym: Relieve (verb) – To reduce or remove pain or trouble, to make a problem less severe. कम करना, राहत देना

- **Swell** (verb) – To increase in size or volume. सूजना, बढ़ना
- **Add** (verb) – To join or combine something. जोड़ना, बढ़ाना
- **Intensify** (verb) – To become stronger or more extreme. तीव्र करना, बढ़ाना

15. B) **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened. डरपोक, संकोची

ANTONYM: Daring (adjective) – Adventurous or bold, willing to take risks, brave. साहसी

- **Meek** (adjective) – Quiet, gentle, and easily imposed on; submissive. विनम्र
- **Spooky** (adjective) – Strange and frightening, eerie. डरावना
- **Anxious** (adjective) – Worried, uneasy, or nervous. चिंतित

16. B) The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract
 Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) के साथ सीधा कार्य करता है। जैसे—

(i) The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.

To Be → was V³ → grabbed

Explanation: 'The biggest telecom company in India' को कर्ता (subject) के रूप में रखा गया और 'grabbed' क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

(B) 'The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract' will be used. While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and directly performs the action. For example:

(i) The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.

→ To Be → was → V³ → grabbed

17. C) The correct spelling of 'decendent' is '**descendant**' which means "a person who is related to someone and who lives after them" वंशज

18. B) Who taught you grammar?

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और interrogative sentences में "by whom" का "who" में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। जैसे—

(i) By whom was grammar taught to you?

To Be → was

V³ → taught

Active Voice → Who taught you grammar?

Note: "By whom" को "Who" से बदला गया और "taught" क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and in interrogative sentences, "by whom" is changed to "who." For example:

(i) By whom was grammar taught to you?

→ To Be → was

→ V³ → taught

Note: "By whom" is changed to "Who" and "taught" is used as the verb.

19. A) **Equivocal** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, uncertain, unclear, vague, ambiguous. संदिग्ध

Synonym: **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, not having one obvious meaning, unclear. अस्पष्ट

- **Balanced** (adjective) – Keeping or showing a balance; arranged in good proportions. संतुलित
- **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to understand; unambiguous. स्पष्ट
- **Representative** (adjective) – Typical of a class, group, or body of opinion. प्रतिनिधि

20. C) The correct spelling is '**Entrepreneurship**' which means "the activity of setting up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit" व्यवसाय या उद्यमिता का कार्य।

21. B) '**At**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह स्थान या स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ context में "Global Wildlife Programme conference" के स्थान पर योजना को प्रस्तुत करने का उल्लेख है, इसलिए 'at' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'for' का अर्थ है 'के लिए', 'to' का अर्थ है 'की ओर', और 'in' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'**At**' will be used because it denotes a specific place or event. In the context, the sentence mentions the location where the National Wildlife Action Plan was unveiled, which is the "Global Wildlife Programme conference." Hence, 'at' fits best here. On the other hand, 'for' means 'for the purpose of,' 'to' indicates 'towards,' and 'in' means 'inside,' which don't fit the context correctly.

22. C) '**And**' का use होगा क्योंकि "and" का अर्थ है दो या दो से अधिक तत्वों को जोड़ना। यहाँ, sentence में "The plan recognises and addresses concerns" का use है, जो दो क्रियाओं 'recognises' और 'addresses' को जोड़ रहा है। इसलिए, 'and' सही है। जबकि 'in' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', 'to' का अर्थ है 'की ओर', और 'for' का अर्थ है 'के लिए', जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'And' will be used because it means to connect two or more elements. In the sentence, "The plan recognises and addresses concerns," 'and' is used to join two verbs: 'recognises' and 'addresses,' making it correct here. Whereas 'in' means 'inside,' 'to' means 'towards,' and 'for' means 'for a purpose,' which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **Human** का use होगा क्योंकि "human" का अर्थ है मानव जाति, और passage में ecosystems के महत्व को "human survival and sustainable development" के संदर्भ में बताया गया है। यह बताता है कि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व और विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। जबकि 'breed' का अर्थ है प्रजाति का समूह, 'species' का अर्थ है जीवों का वर्ग, और 'group' का अर्थ है समूह, ये सभी इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

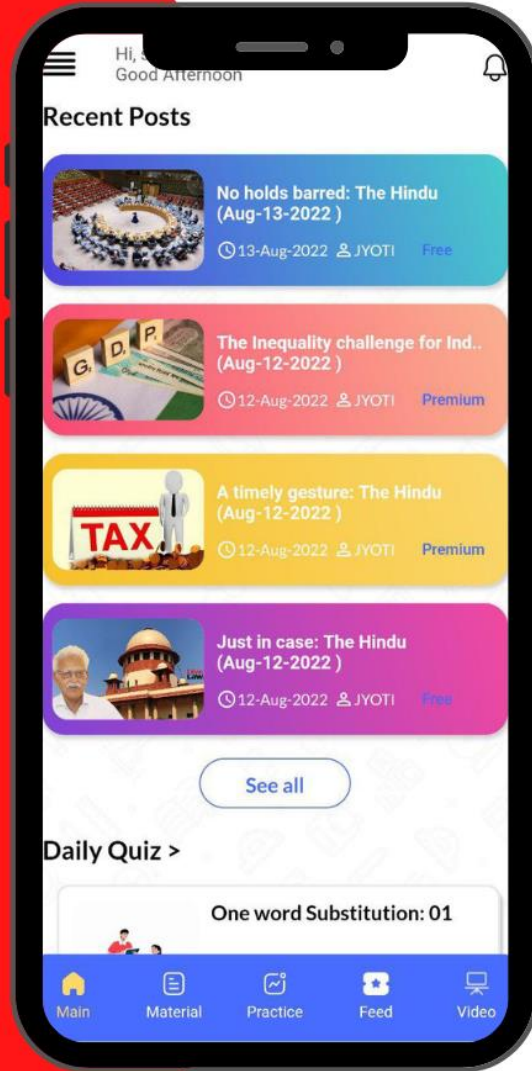
'Human' will be used because it refers to humanity, and the passage discusses the importance of ecosystems for "human survival and sustainable development." This highlights that ecosystems are essential for human existence and growth. Whereas, 'breed' means a group of animals within a species, 'species' refers to a class of organisms, and 'group' means a collection, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **Diversity** का use होगा क्योंकि "diversity" का अर्थ है विविधता, और यह पर्यावरण और जैविक प्रजातियों की विविधता को संदर्भित करता है, जो इस context में सही है। इस sentence में ecosystems और species के संरक्षण की बात की जा रही है, इसलिए 'diversity' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Conflict' का अर्थ है संघर्ष, 'Rejection' का अर्थ है अस्वीकृति, और 'Focus' का अर्थ है ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है।

'Diversity' will be used because it refers to variety, especially in the context of biological species and ecosystems, which is fitting here. The sentence discusses conservation of ecosystems and species, making 'diversity' appropriate. Whereas, 'Conflict' means struggle, 'Rejection' means refusal, and 'Focus' means concentration, which are not suitable in this context.

25. A) **Including** का अर्थ है "शामिल करना"। sentence में mention है कि योजना विभिन्न पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों (inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems) में संकटग्रस्त वन्यजीव प्रजातियों के पुनर्वास को रेखांकित करती है, जो इन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों के संरक्षण को भी शामिल करती है। इसलिए, 'including' यहाँ सबसे appropriate option है जबकि 'mixing' का अर्थ है "मिलाना", 'gathering' का अर्थ है "इकट्ठा करना", और 'counting' का अर्थ है "गिनती करना", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **Including** means "to contain or comprise as part of the whole." The sentence mentions that the plan highlights the rehabilitation of threatened wildlife species while conserving their habitats in various ecosystems, thus 'including' is the most appropriate choice here. On the other hand, 'mixing' means "to combine," 'gathering' means "to collect," and 'counting' means "to enumerate," which do not fit the context of the sentence.



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