Census 2025

INDIA'S upcoming **Census** in 2025, long-delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic, **stands** as a **pivotal** exercise that directly influences policymaking. Traditionally conducted every **decade**, the Census offers **essential insights** into population trends, social dynamics and economic conditions. Beyond **mere** numbers, it helps shape government priorities, **allocation** of resources and the design of welfare programmes. The Census data will be **instrumental** in **addressing** India's complex social issues. **Key information**, such as household **composition**, access to basic **amenities** and employment patterns, **will** guide policies on healthcare, education, housing and **infrastructure**. With accurate data, the government can identify areas needing **intervention**, helping achieve **equitable** growth across regions. **For instance**, **data** from rural regions with high **illiteracy** and unemployment rates **could** **lead to** targeted educational and skill-development programmes.

The political **implications** are equally significant. Linked to the Census is the **delimitation** exercise. Scheduled to be held after the Census, it will **redraw** constituency boundaries based on the updated population figures. This impacts fair political representation and is especially relevant for women, as the Census will inform the implementation of the Women's Reservation Bill, ensuring 33 per cent representation for women in Parliament. Such representation can **advance** gender-sensitive policymaking, enhancing social equity and economic **inclusivity**. However, **notably**, it has raised concerns, particularly among southern states that fear a loss in representation due to their population control efforts. **Transparent handling** of these **demographic shifts is** essential to maintain trust and balance regional interests in India's democratic **framework**.

Meanwhile, the **potential inclusion** of a caste census **has sparked** a parallel **debate**, with calls from various political **fronts advocating** for better representation and resource allocation based on caste demographics. **Ultimately**, the Census is more than a population count — it's a **cornerstone** of **informed governance**.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Stand** (verb) – Serve as, act as, function as, represent, constitute कार्य करना

2. **Pivotal** (adjective) – Crucial, essential, critical, key, fundamental महत्वपूर्ण

3. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक

4. **Essential** (adjective) – Necessary, vital, indispensable, fundamental, crucial आवश्यक

5. **Insight** (noun) – Understanding, perception, awareness, comprehension, discernment अंतर्दृष्टि

6. **Mere** (adjective) – Only, just, simple, sheer, nothing more than मात्र

7. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, assignment, apportionment, allotment, dispensation आवंटन

8. **Instrumental** (in) (adjective) – Helpful, influential, contributory, significant, crucial सहायक

9. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, confront, handle, attend to सामना करना

10. **Key** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, vital, fundamental, important मुख्य

11. **Composition** (noun) – Structure, makeup, arrangement, configuration, constitution संरचना

12. **Amenity** (noun) – Facility, convenience, service, comfort, resource सुविधा

13. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Framework, foundation, base, facilities, groundwork आधारभूत संरचना

14. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, interference, mediation, intercession, intrusion हस्तक्षेप

15. **Equitable** (adjective) – Fair, just, impartial, unbiased, even-handed न्यायसंगत

16. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, as an illustration, e.g. उदाहरण के लिए

17. **Illiteracy** (noun) – Inability to read and write, uneducated state, ignorance, illiterateness, lack of literacy निरक्षरता

18. **Lead to** (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce वजह बनना

19. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, effect, significance, outcome, ramification परिणाम

20. **Delimitation** (noun) – the process of fixing the number of seats and boundaries of territorial constituencies in each State for the Lok Sabha and Legislative assemblies.

21. **Redraw** (verb) – Redefine, reconfigure, reshape, rearrange, alter पुनः निर्धारित करना

22. **Advance** (verb) – Promote, further, enhance, progress, forward बढ़ावा देना

23. **Inclusivity** (noun) – Inclusion, openness, integration, embracing diversity, acceptance समावेशिता

24. **Notably** (adverb) – Especially, particularly, significantly, importantly, remarkably विशेष रूप से

25. **Transparent** (adjective) – Open, clear, obvious, candid, straightforward पारदर्शी

26. **Demographic** (adjective) – Population-related, statistical, population-based, census-related, societal जनसांख्यिकीय

27. **Shift** (noun) – Change, movement, transition, alteration, adjustment परिवर्तन

28. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, plan, scheme, outline ढांचा

29. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – In the meantime, concurrently, simultaneously, at the same time, during this time इस बीच

30. **Potential** (adjective) – Possible, prospective, latent, probable, likely संभावित

31. **Spark** (verb) – Trigger, initiate, provoke, ignite, stimulate उत्पन्न करना

32. **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, argument, deliberation, discourse, dispute बहस

33. **Front** (noun) – Group, coalition, faction, alliance, movement मोर्चा

34. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, promote, endorse, champion, recommend समर्थन करना

35. **Ultimately** (adverb) – Eventually, finally, in the end, at last, conclusively अंततः

36. **Cornerstone** (noun) – Foundation, basis, bedrock, keystone, underpinning आधारशिला

37. **Informed** (adjective) – Knowledgeable, enlightened, aware, well-informed, educated सूचित

38. **Governance** (noun) – Administration, management, control, government, regulation शासन

Summary of the Editorial

1. Significance: The Census 2025, delayed by Covid-19, is a critical tool for policymaking in India.

2. Frequency: Traditionally conducted every decade, it provides essential demographic data.

3. Impact: Beyond mere statistics, it influences government priorities and resource allocation.

4. Welfare Programs: Census data helps in designing targeted welfare and social programs.

5. Policy Guidance: Data on household composition, amenities, and employment patterns shape policies on healthcare, education, housing, and infrastructure.

6. Regional Development: Accurate data allows for intervention in underdeveloped regions, promoting equitable growth.

7. Targeted Programs: Rural data on illiteracy and unemployment can lead to focused educational and skill-development initiatives.

8. Political Impact: Census results will inform the delimitation exercise, affecting constituency boundaries.

9. Representation: Updated population figures can ensure fair political representation in Parliament.

10. Women's Reservation: The Census will influence the Women's Reservation Bill, which aims for 33% representation for women in Parliament.

11. Gender-sensitive Policies: This can enhance gender equality in governance and promote economic inclusivity.

12. Regional Concerns: Some southern states fear reduced representation due to effective population control efforts.

13. Transparency: It's crucial to handle demographic shifts transparently to preserve trust and balance regional interests.

14. Caste Census Debate: The potential inclusion of caste data has sparked discussions for improved representation and resource distribution.

15. Foundation of Governance: Overall, the Census 2025 goes beyond counting; it's essential for informed and inclusive governance in India.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**   **[Editorial page]**
   - A. Neutral and Informative
   - B. Critical and Negative
   - C. Optimistic and Persuasive
   - D. Pessimistic and Skeptical

2. **What is the main objective of the Census 2025 according to the passage?**
   - A. To maintain records of all citizens for taxation purposes.
   - B. To allocate resources and shape welfare programmes.
   - C. To establish the political ideology of different regions.
   - D. To monitor the voting patterns of the population.

3. **Based on the passage, which factor can be inferred as NOT directly influenced by the Census data?**
   - A. Employment patterns
   - B. Access to basic amenities
   - C. Political party alliances
   - D. Healthcare policies

4. **What concern do southern states in India have regarding the Census 2025 delimitation exercise?**
   - A. They worry about insufficient data accuracy due to rapid urbanization.
   - B. They fear a reduction in their political representation due to lower population growth.
   - C. They anticipate increased challenges in managing gender-sensitive policies.
   - D. They believe the Census will negatively impact resource allocation for development projects.

5. **What broader purpose does the Census serve, according to the passage?**
   - A. To assess economic growth and resource allocation based on income levels.
   - B. To provide an accurate count of the population for administrative convenience.
   - C. To act as a foundation for informed governance, affecting political and social policies.
   - D. To focus mainly on implementing the Women's Reservation Bill.

6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
   - A. Reinforcement
   - B. Motivational
   - C. Opportunity
   - D. Atributes

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

   The team always anticipate a bowling friendly **pitch on their easy victory** in the T20 matches.
   - A. pitch over their easy victory
   - B. pitch to their easy victory
   - C. pitch for their easy victory
   - D. pitch of their easy victory

8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
   The team will announce the winner tomorrow
   A. The winner will be announced by the team tomorrow.
   B. The winner will announce tomorrow by the team.
   C. Tomorrow will be announced the winner by the team.
   D. The team will announce tomorrow the winner.

9. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
   Mr. Surya / have no interior / motive in offering / you support.
   A. you support.
   B. Mr. Surya
   C. have no interior
   D. motive in offering

10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
    By the end of / this month, he / will been working / for five years.
    A. will been working
    B. By the end of
    C. this month, he
    D. for five years

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
    Kamal is not willing to purchase a house on the 12th floor of a sea-side apartment, as she is fearful of heights. She is suffering from _____.
    A. heliophobia
    B. sociophobia
    C. claustrophobia
    D. acrophobia

12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
    An elephant is a **large** mammal
    A. Bumper
    B. Gigantic
    C. Tiny
    D. Heroic

13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
    Epitome
    A. Expansion
    B. Precise
    C. Exhort
    D. Lucid

14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
    Cannot be corrected
    A. Incorrigible

B. Illegible

C. Incredible

D. Ineligible

15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

A. Smoking in

B. Your youth stunts

C. The body and

D. Clouds the brain

A. DCBA

B. DBCA

C. ABCD

D. CABD

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Don't let Dylan fool you!

A. Do not ever be fooled by Dylan.

B. Do not be fool by Dylan.

C. Do not be fooled by Dylan.

D. Do not have been fooled by Dylan

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

Satya is always **great** to his friends who helped him when he was in trouble.

A. grateful

B. no substitution

C. thanked

D. greatful

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in bold to fill in the blank.**

The modern work is deliberately _____ (ambiguous).

A. certain

B. dubious

C. vague

D. puzzling

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

The homophone for the word 'there' is _____.

A. those

B. their

C. that

D. clear

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

Turned a deaf ear to

A. Rebuked

B. Disregarded

C. By any means

D. At intervals

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.

Sleeping, dreaming and waking are three important (1)_____ for ordinary humans. But for those who have (2)_____ transcendental knowledge, all three are almost same and there is not much difference among these three. 'The world and life is a myth and it keeps on changing' (3)_____ Adi Shankaracharya, the greatest 'Advaita' preacher. Ramana Maharshi observed no difference between dreaming and waking states. What he said is that it is from one unreal world to another (4)_____ world. There is no difference between the images one sees when waking up and the images he/she sees during dreams. According to this great sage of the modern century, the first one is daydream and the second one is a night dream. The usual philosophers say that mind and body are the two elements and mind is the source of all diverse thoughts. In the waking up state, the mind is active with all tensions and dissatisfactions, so happiness is missing: during sleep as the mind is absent and so is the physical world, the real happiness (5)_____. It is said that deep sleep, where there is no feeling of body, mind and the world, is the natural state of human beings.

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

    A. angles

    B. methods

    C. problems

    D. aspects

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

    A. deep

    B. depth

    C. superficial

    D. Large

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

    A. saying

    B. was said

    C. says

    D. tells by

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

    A. reality

    B. unreal

    C. confused

    D. unimaginary

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

    A. gained

    B. is gained

    C. was gained   D. gains

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **A) Neutral and Informative**
    A: The passage provides an objective overview of the Census, explaining its importance in policy-making, resource allocation, and political representation without any judgmental or emotional language, which indicates a neutral and informative tone.
    B: While there are some challenges mentioned, the passage doesn't criticize or negatively present the Census. It's focused on informing rather than critiquing.
    C: The passage does not exhibit an optimistic tone. It doesn't persuade or convince the reader to view the Census as inherently positive but rather discusses its implications factually.
    D: The passage does not cast doubt on the Census or its process. Instead, it explains its role and significance in a balanced manner without pessimism.

2. **B) To allocate resources and shape welfare programmes.**
    The passage clearly states that the Census helps shape government priorities, allocate resources, and design welfare programmes, thus making it a vital tool for addressing social and economic issues.
    A: There is no mention of taxation purposes in the passage. The Census is not aimed at maintaining tax records but rather at understanding population demographics for policy formulation.
    C: Although the Census has political implications related to delimitation, it does not establish any political ideology of regions.
    D: The Census is unrelated to voting patterns; it focuses on collecting demographic and social data.

3. **C) Political party alliances**
    The passage does not mention any influence of Census data on political party alliances. The Census is focused on social, economic, and infrastructural insights, not political party dynamics.
    A: Employment patterns are directly mentioned as an area that Census data will help analyze, especially for policy development in regions with high unemployment.
    B: Access to basic amenities is highlighted as one of the social issues that Census data will help address.
    D: Healthcare policies are influenced by Census data, which provides critical insights for planning in areas like healthcare and education.

4. **B) The passage states that southern states fear a "loss in representation" because of their efforts to control population growth. The delimitation exercise could adjust political boundaries based on population, potentially reducing seats in areas with slower population growth.**
    A: The passage does not mention concerns about data accuracy due to urbanization. The concern centers on political representation linked to population growth rates.
    C: The passage discusses gender-sensitive policymaking as an outcome of the Census, but this is not presented as a challenge specifically for southern states.
    D: Although resource allocation is a general concern in the Census, the specific issue for southern states is related to political representation, not development project resources.

5. **C) To act as a foundation for informed governance, affecting political and social policies.**
    The passage describes the Census as "more than a population count" and a "cornerstone of informed governance," highlighting its role in influencing governance, representation, and resource allocation decisions.

A: While the Census can impact resource allocation, it does so based on demographic data, not solely on economic or income factors.
B: While counting the population is a part of the Census, the passage emphasizes that it has a much broader purpose, impacting political and social policymaking.
D: Although the Census affects the implementation of the Women's Reservation Bill, its purpose extends beyond just this aspect, covering various facets of governance.

6. D) The correct spelling of '**Atributes'** is '**Attributes'** which means "a quality or characteristic of a person or thing" – गुण, विशेषता.

7. C) 'pitch on their easy victory' के बदले **'pitch for their easy victory'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'for' का प्रयोग उद्देश्य, प्रयोजन या लक्ष्य को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, और यहाँ 'easy victory' लक्ष्य है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "The team always anticipate a bowling friendly pitch for their easy victory in the T20 matches."
'pitch for their easy victory' will be used instead of 'pitch on their easy victory' because 'for' is used to indicate purpose, intention, or target, and here 'easy victory' is the target. Hence, the correct sentence will be— "The team always anticipate a bowling friendly pitch for their easy victory in the T20 matches."

8. **A) The winner will be announced by the team tomorrow.**
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "will announce" को Passive Voice में "will be announced" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → will be V³ → announced
Note: "The winner" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "will be announced" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by the team" और "tomorrow" को वाक्य के अंत में रखा गया।
Explanation in English:
 While converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "will announce" is changed to "will be announced." For example:→ To Be → will be → V³ → announced
Note: "The winner" is placed as the object, and "will be announced" is used in Passive Voice. "by the team" and "tomorrow" are placed at the end of the sentence

9. C) have' के बदले **'has'** का use होगा क्योंकि Subject (Mr. Surya) Singular है, अतः Singular Verb 'has' का प्रयोग होगा। उदाहरण के लिए: It was Mr. Surya who has no interior motive in offering you support.
'has' will be used instead of 'have' because the Subject (Mr. Surya) is Singular, so Singular Verb 'has' will be used. For example: It was Mr. Surya who has no interior motive in offering you support.

10. A) will been working' के बदले **'will have been working'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'by the end of this month' भविष्य में किसी कार्य की समाप्ति दर्शा रहा है और Future Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग किया जाएगा; जैसे— By the end of this month, he will have been working here for five years.
'will have been working' will be used instead of 'will been working' because 'by the end of this month' indicates the completion of an action in the future and Future Perfect Continuous Tense will be used; Like— By the end of this month, he will have been working here for five years.

11. D)**Acrophobia'** का use होगा क्योंकि "acrophobia" का अर्थ है ऊँचाई का डर। sentence में mentions है कि कमल 12वीं मंजिल पर घर नहीं खरीदना चाहती क्योंकि उसे ऊँचाई से डर लगता है, इसलिए 'acrophobia' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Heliophobia' का अर्थ है सूर्य का डर, 'Sociophobia' का अर्थ है सामाजिक स्थितियों का डर, और 'Claustrophobia' का अर्थ है बंद जगहों का डर, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

    'Acrophobia' will be used because it means the fear of heights. The sentence mentions that Kamal is not willing to purchase a house on the 12th floor because she is fearful of heights, making 'acrophobia' the correct option here. Whereas, 'Heliophobia' means fear of the sun, 'Sociophobia' means fear of social situations, and 'Claustrophobia' means fear of enclosed spaces, which don't fit in this context.

12. **C) Large** (adjective) – **Of considerable size, big, huge, gigantic.** बड़ा

    Antonym: **Tiny** (adjective) – **Extremely small in size, miniature, minute.** बहुत छोटा

    - **Bumper** (adjective) – Unusually large, abundant, massive. भरपूर
    - **Gigantic** (adjective) – Extremely large, huge, colossal, enormous. विशाल
    - **Heroic** (adjective) – Brave, courageous, valiant, daring. वीर

13. A) **Epitome** (noun) – A perfect example, embodiment, personification, or model of a particular quality or type. प्रतिमान

    Antonym: **Expansion** (noun) – The action of becoming larger or more extensive, extension, increase, enlargement. विस्तार

    - **Precise** (adjective) – Exact, accurate, clear-cut, specific. सटीक
    - **Exhort** (verb) – To strongly encourage or urge someone to do something, press, persuade. प्रोत्साहित करना
        - **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, easy to understand, transparent, intelligible. सुस्पष्ट

    Note: In this context, epitome represents something that is a condensed or perfect example, while expansion refers to making something larger or more extensive, which is conceptually opposite to a perfect, concise example

14. A) **Incorrigible** (adjective) – Cannot be corrected. संशोधित नहीं किया जा सकता

    - **Illegible** (adjective) – Not clear enough to be read. अपाठ्य
    - **Incredible** (adjective) – Difficult to believe; extraordinary. अविश्वसनीय
    - **Ineligible** (adjective) – Not qualified for or allowed. अयोग्य

15. C) **ABCD**
    A starts with "Smoking in," which introduces the subject of the sentence and the context that this sentence is discussing the effects of smoking, specifically in youth.
    B follows A because "your youth stunts" completes the action, explaining what smoking does in youth. This creates the subject-verb relationship, where smoking is the subject and stunts is the verb that affects your youth.
    C follows B as it continues the thought by specifying what smoking stunts: "the body and," expanding on the effects that began with B. The "and" connects the effects on the body to another part of the body.

D concludes with "clouds the brain," adding the final impact of smoking. It completes the sentence by specifying that, in addition to stunting the body, smoking also clouds the brain

16. C) **Do not be fooled by Dylan**.

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "let Dylan fool" को Passive Voice में "be fooled by Dylan" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → be V³ → fooled

Note: "Do not" को शुरू में रखा गया और "be fooled by Dylan" को Passive Voice में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

While converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "let Dylan fool" is changed to "be fooled by Dylan." For example: → To Be → be → V³ → fooled

Note: "Do not" is placed at the beginning, and "be fooled by Dylan" is used in Passive Voice.

17. A) great' के बदले **'grateful'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में Satya के अपने मित्रों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करने की भावना व्यक्त की गई है, जिन्होंने मुसीबत के समय उसकी सहायता की थी। 'Grateful' का अर्थ होता है 'कृतज्ञ' या 'आभारी', जो कि वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही है। Example — She is grateful to her parents for their support.

'grateful' will be used instead of 'great' because the sentence expresses Satya's sense of gratitude towards his friends who helped him when he was in trouble. 'Grateful' means 'feeling or showing thanks', which is appropriate in the context of the sentence. Example— She is grateful to her parents for their support.

18. A) **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning, unclear, doubtful. अस्पष्ट

Antonym: Certain (adjective) – known for sure, definite, clear. निश्चित, स्पष्ट

- **Dubious** (adjective) – Hesitating or doubting, uncertain, questionable. संदिग्ध
- **Vague** (adjective) – Not clear, not definite, imprecise, uncertain. अस्पष्ट
- **Puzzling** (adjective) – Causing confusion, baffling, perplexing. उलझन भरा

19. B) **'their'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'there' का उपयोग किसी स्थान को इंगित करने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि 'their' का use स्वामित्व (ownership) को दर्शाने के लिए होता है। इस sentence में "homophone" का मतलब होता है एक जैसा उच्चारण पर अलग अर्थ रखने वाले शब्द। इसलिए, 'their' सही answer है। 'Those' का अर्थ है 'वे' और इसका उच्चारण 'there' से अलग है, इसलिए यह सही answer नहीं है। 'That' का अर्थ है 'वह' और यह भी 'there' का homophone नहीं है। 'Clear' का अर्थ है 'स्पष्ट' और इसका भी 'there' से कोई संबंध नहीं है।
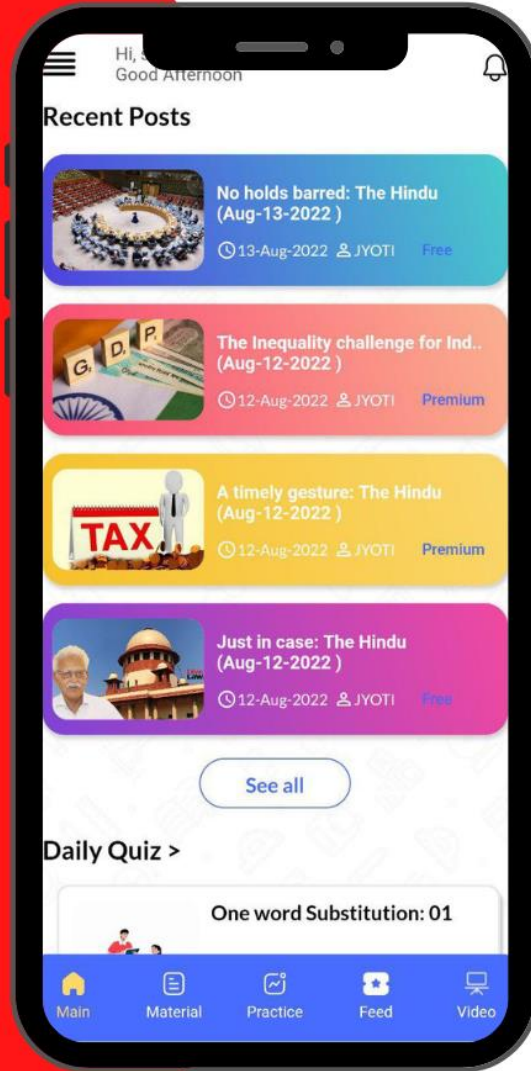
'Their' will be used because it is a homophone of 'there,' meaning both have the same pronunciation but different meanings and usage. 'There' is used to indicate a place, while 'their' indicates possession. The sentence asks for a homophone, so 'their' is the correct answer. Those' means 'these' and is pronounced differently from 'there,' so it's not the right option. 'That' means 'that' and is also not a homophone of 'there.' 'Clear' means 'obvious' and has no relation to 'there.'

20. B) **Turned a deaf ear to** (idiom) – Disregarded अवहेलना करना / अनदेखा करना

21. 'D) **Aspects'** का use होगा क्योंकि "aspects" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के विभिन्न पहलू या रूप। sentence में mention है कि सोना, सपने देखना और जागना मनुष्यों के तीन महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं, इसलिए 'aspects' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'angles' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण, 'methods' का अर्थ है विधियाँ और 'problems' का अर्थ है समस्याएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

    'Aspects' will be used because it means different facets or features of something. The sentence states that sleeping, dreaming, and waking are three important aspects for ordinary humans, making 'aspects' fitting here. Whereas, 'angles' means viewpoints, 'methods' means ways or techniques, and 'problems' means issues, which are not suitable in this context.

22. A) **Deep'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में mention है कि जिनके पास "transcendental knowledge" है, उनके लिए ये तीन अवस्थाएँ (सोना, सपना देखना, और जागना) लगभग समान होती हैं। "Deep" का अर्थ है "गहरी", जो इस context में सही बैठता है क्योंकि यह उनके गहन ज्ञान का संकेत देता है। जबकि 'Depth' का अर्थ है गहराई (जो noun है), 'Superficial' का अर्थ है सतही, और 'Large' का अर्थ है बड़ा, जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है।

    'Deep' will be used because the sentence talks about people who possess "transcendental knowledge," and for them, these three states are almost the same. "Deep" indicates profound or extensive knowledge, making it appropriate here. Whereas 'Depth' refers to the noun form of depth, 'Superficial' means shallow or on the surface, and 'Large' means big, which do not fit in this context.

23. C) **'Says'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में Adi Shankaracharya के विचारों को व्यक्त करता है। sentence में उनके विचारों को अभी भी वर्तमान में मान्य और संदर्भित किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'says' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'saying' (कहना) एक participle है और sentence में subject के बिना सही रूप से उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, 'was said' (कहा गया था) past tense में है और वर्तमान संदर्भ में गलत होगा, और 'tells by' grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि 'tells' के बाद preposition 'by' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

    'Says' will be used because it reflects Adi Shankaracharya's thoughts in the present tense. The sentence mentions his thoughts as still valid and referenced in the current context, making 'says' appropriate. Whereas, 'saying' is a participle and cannot be used correctly without a subject in the sentence. 'Was said' is in the past tense and incorrect for the present context, and 'tells by' is grammatically incorrect as 'tells' is not followed by the preposition 'by'.

24. B) **'Unreal'** का use होगा क्योंकि "unreal" का अर्थ होता है जो वास्तविक न हो, काल्पनिक हो। इस sentence में यह mention है कि Ramana Maharshi का मानना था कि जागने की स्थिति और सपने दोनों ही अवास्तविक हैं और एक काल्पनिक दुनिया से दूसरी काल्पनिक दुनिया में जाने जैसा है, इसलिए 'unreal' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'reality' का अर्थ है वास्तविकता, 'confused' का अर्थ है भ्रमित, और 'unimaginary' एक गलत शब्द है (इसका अर्थ कुछ भी नहीं होता), जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते।

    'Unreal' will be used because it means something that is not real or imaginary. In the sentence, it is mentioned that Ramana Maharshi believed that both the waking state and dreams are unreal, and

moving from one state to another is like transitioning between imaginary worlds. Hence, 'unreal' is appropriate here. On the other hand, 'reality' means something real, 'confused' means bewildered, and 'unimaginary' is an incorrect word (having no meaning), which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **'is gained'** का use होगा क्योंकि "is gained" passive voice में है और इसका अर्थ है कि "सच्ची खुशी" प्राप्त की जाती है। sentence में mention है कि गहरी नींद के दौरान, जब शरीर, मन और दुनिया की कोई अनुभूति नहीं होती, तब सच्ची खुशी प्राप्त होती है। इसलिए, 'is gained' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'gained' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, लेकिन यह पूर्णता (completion) दर्शाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'was gained' past tense में है, जबकि वाक्य वर्तमान स्थिति की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'gains' active voice में है, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठता।

- **'is gained'** will be used because it is in passive voice and means that "real happiness" is attained. The sentence mentions that during deep sleep, when there is no sense of body, mind, and the world, real happiness is attained. Therefore, 'is gained' is the correct choice here. 'gained' means to obtain or achieve, but it indicates completion, which doesn't fit the context here. 'was gained' is in past tense, while the sentence talks about the present situation, making it incorrect. 'gains' is in active voice, which doesn't match the context of the sentence.