Away from home: On the plight of the Indian worker

There are no easy solutions to the **travails** of Indian workers abroad

The **story** of 16 Indian workers **allegedly deceived** into working under **inhumane** conditions in Libya **highlights** the **persistent** issue of labour **exploitation** faced by millions of Indians abroad. According to government reports, these **workers**, who had travelled to the United Arab Emirates for employment, **were** later **coerced into** relocating to Benghazi, Libya, to work in a cement factory. While the Indian mission has been providing them with food and supplies, the workers cannot leave without the necessary exit permits. This incident is **far from isolated**. In June, a fire at a labour camp in Mangaf, Kuwait, **claimed** the lives of at least 40 Indians. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent visit to Kuwait has **brought attention to** the **plight** of Indian workers, particularly those in labour camps. Despite Mr. Modi's **acknowledgment** of Kuwait's support for its over one-million-strong Indian community, the **dangers** faced by Indian workers **remain** a concern. According to the Ministry of External Affairs, there are around 13 million Indian nationals abroad, with most in the Gulf countries. These **workers**, who lack eligibility for citizenship in their **host** countries, **contribute** significantly to India's economy through **remittances** — about $111 billion in 2022. However, their personal gains are often limited. Many are burdened by recruitment fees, loans for travel and **relocation**, and **exploitative** work conditions such as the kafala system in the Gulf countries.

The Indian government has made attempts to regulate labour **migration**. The **introduction** of the e-Migrate system over a **decade** ago for workers travelling to 18 countries requiring Emigration Clearance (ECR) **was** a step forward. However, labour contractors and agents, operating in international networks, **often circumvent** these **safeguards**. **Moreover**, these protections do not extend to non-ECR countries such as Israel and Russia, where Indian workers have faced **dire consequences**, including death in conflict zones. Reforming India's Emigration Act, stricter monitoring of recruitment agents, and demanding higher compensation guarantees from foreign employers are necessary. Yet, a more **sustainable** solution **lies** in **fostering** equitable economic growth in India. **Ultimately**, in cases like that of the workers in Libya, the government is often left with no choice but to **repatriate** them. However, many return to a **bleak** future. For most, the harsh **realities** of life **overseas** still **appear** preferable. Rather than **merely** celebrating the success of its **diaspora**, India must use platforms such as the Pravasi Bharatiya Sammelan to **address** the struggles of these workers. Their plight remains **in stark contrast to** India's growing economic and **diplomatic ambitions** on the global stage.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Plight** (noun) – Difficult situation, predicament, hardship, struggle, adversity संकट

2. **Travail** (noun) – Hardship, labor, effort, ordeal, struggle कठिनाई

3. **Allegedly** (adverb) – Supposedly, reportedly, apparently, claimed to be, assumed कथित तौर पर

4. **Deceive** (verb) – Trick, mislead, dupe, defraud, cheat धोखा देना

5. **Inhumane** (adjective) – Cruel, harsh, unkind, brutal, merciless अमानवीय

6. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, stress, draw attention to जोर देना

7. **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuous, enduring, relentless, ongoing, unrelenting लगातार

8. **Exploitation** (noun) – Abuse, manipulation, misuse, taking advantage of शोषण

9. **Coerce** (into) (verb) – Force, compel, pressure, intimidate, bully मजबूर करना

10. **Far from** (phrasal verb) – Not at all, anything but, certainly not, far removed from बिलकुल नहीं

11. **Isolated** (adjective) – Alone, separated, solitary, remote, cut off अलग-थलग

12. **Claim** (verb) – State, assert, declare, maintain, allege दावा करना

13. **Bring attention to** (phrase) – Draw focus to, highlight, emphasize, point out ध्यान आकर्षित करना

14. **Acknowledgement** (noun) – Recognition, acceptance, admission, validation स्वीकृति

15. **Host** (adjective) – Receiving, accommodating, providing, welcoming मेजबान

16. **Remittance** (noun) – Money sent back, transfer, payment, contribution धन प्रेषण

17. **Relocation** (noun) – Moving, transfer, shift, change of place पुनर्स्थापन

18. **Exploitative** (adjective) – Abusive, unfair, manipulative, oppressive, profiteering शोषणकारी

19. **Migration** (noun) – Movement, relocation, travel, shift, immigration प्रवासन

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

21. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, usually, commonly अक्सर

22. **Circumvent** (verb) – Avoid, bypass, evade, sidestep, elude दरकिनार करना

23. **Safeguard** (noun) – Protection, defense, measure, precaution, security सुरक्षा

24. **Moreover** (adverb) – Additionally, also, furthermore, besides, as well इसके अलावा

25. **Dire** (adjective) – Serious, critical, grave, alarming, severe गंभीर

26. **Consequence** (noun) – Result, outcome, effect, repercussion, impact परिणाम

27. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Long-lasting, viable, enduring, renewable, maintainable टिकाऊ

28. **Lie** (verb) – Reside, exist, be found, rest, remain स्थित होना

29. **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, promote, support, nurture, cultivate बढ़ावा देना

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

31. **Repatriate** (verb) – Send back, return, restore, bring home, deport स्वदेश वापस भेजना

32. **Bleak** (adjective) – Gloomy, hopeless, depressing, dark, dismal निराशाजनक

33. **Overseas** (noun) – Abroad, foreign lands, international locations, outside the country विदेश

34. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, simply, just, purely, solely मात्र

35. **Diaspora** (noun) – Expatriates, emigrants, people living abroad, community abroad प्रवासी समुदाय

36. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, tackle, resolve, confront, manage समाधान करना

37. **In contrast to** (phrase) – As opposed to, compared to, in opposition to, unlike के विपरीत

38. **Stark** (adjective) – Clear, obvious, distinct, plain, glaring स्पष्ट

39. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Political, international, foreign policy-related, tactful कूटनीतिक

40. **Ambition** (noun) – Aspiration, goal, aim, objective, desire महत्वाकांक्षा

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the exploitation of Indian workers abroad, exemplified by the case of 16 workers mistreated in Libya.

2. These workers were originally recruited for jobs in the UAE but were coerced into working in Libya under harsh conditions.

3. Despite efforts by the Indian mission to provide food and supplies, the workers cannot leave Libya without exit permits.

4. This incident reflects a broader, persistent issue of exploitation faced by Indian workers abroad.

5. A similar tragedy occurred in June, when a fire at a labour camp in Kuwait killed at least 40 Indian workers.

6. Prime Minister Modi's visit to Kuwait highlighted the concerns regarding Indian workers in the Gulf, despite Kuwait's support for its Indian community.

7. The Ministry of External Affairs reports that around 13 million Indians work abroad, primarily in Gulf countries.

8. These workers contribute significantly to India's economy through remittances, with $111 billion sent in 2022.

9. However, these workers face financial burdens, such as recruitment fees and loans, and exploitative labor systems like the kafala system.

10. The Indian government has attempted to regulate labor migration, notably with the e-Migrate system, but its effectiveness is limited.

11. Recruitment agents and contractors often circumvent protections, and non-ECR countries like Israel and Russia lack adequate safeguards.

12. Reforming India's Emigration Act and enforcing better monitoring of recruitment agents is necessary.

13. Ensuring foreign employers offer higher compensation guarantees is another needed reform.

14. A more sustainable solution lies in promoting equitable economic growth in India to reduce the need for overseas labor migration.

15. Despite repatriation efforts, many workers return to uncertain futures, facing harsh conditions that still seem preferable to their lives back home.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which system was introduced by the Indian government to regulate labour migration for workers traveling to certain countries**?   **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Kafala system
   B. Pravasi Bharatiya Sammelan
   C. e-Migrate system
   D. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) regulation

2. **Why are Indian workers in Gulf countries particularly vulnerable to exploitation**?
   A. They have access to citizenship in host countries.
   B. They work under the kafala system and face recruitment fees.
   C. The Indian government provides insufficient remittances.
   D. They are mostly undocumented workers.

3. **What is the primary recommendation made in the passage to address the challenges faced by Indian workers abroad**?
   A. Enhancing remittance channels for workers
   B. Strictly monitoring recruitment agents and reforming the Emigration Act
   C. Increasing the number of labour camps abroad
   D. Reducing the number of workers sent to Gulf countries

4. **What can be inferred about the Indian government's efforts to address the exploitation of migrant workers**?
   A. The government has entirely failed in protecting migrant workers.
   B. The government has implemented measures, but they are insufficient due to loopholes.
   C. Labour migration has been completely regulated with no major issues.
   D. The government prioritizes repatriation over economic reforms.

5. **Based on the passage, what does the plight of Indian workers abroad suggest about India's global ambitions**?
   A. India's global economic ambitions align seamlessly with its diaspora's well-being.
   B. The success of Indian workers abroad directly reflects India's diplomatic achievements.
   C. India's government is primarily concerned with addressing labour exploitation abroad.
   D. India's focus on economic and diplomatic growth overshadows the struggles of its migrant workers.

6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
   The police told the agitators to back in, else they would lathi-charge
   A. Lathi-charge
   B. Else they would
   C. The police told
   D. The agitators to back in

7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

   We took dinner in a Chinese restaurant and were amazed to see the interior of a

   Restaurant

   A. we took dinner
   B. in a Chinese restaurant
   C. and were amazed to see
   D. the interior of a restaurant

8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

   A person who performs magic to entertain people

   A. Palmist
   B. Magician
   C. Alchemist
   D. Angel

9. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

   Transnational linkages, for example, sever the nation-state's **integrity and corrupt** state-society relations.

   A. cohesion and erode
   B. divergence and relativity
   C. severance and revolution
   D. controversy and diminution

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

    The cashier had finished the assigned task on time.

    A. The assigned task had been finished by the cashier on time.
    B. The assigned task is finished by the cashier on time.
    C. The assigned task was finished by the cashier on time.
    D. The assigned task has been finished by the cashier on time.

11. **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. However, their population is declining nowadays due to noise pollution.

    B. It is one of the most common birds along with the other two species, the European starling, and the rock pigeon.

    C. Their constant presence outside our homes makes it easy to overlook them.

    D. House sparrows can be found in most places with and without houses (or other structures).

    A. DBCA
    B. DACB
    C. BDCA
    D. DABC

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

    Desolate

A. Melancholic
B. Frugal
C. Festive
D. Allusive

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Data is being collected by the researcher

A. The researcher has been collecting data.
B. The researcher will be collecting data.
C. The researcher is collecting data.
D. The researcher has collected data.

14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word to fill in the blank. Capricious**

Share market prices have remained _____ for weeks.

A. fickle
B. stable
C. mischievous
D. volatile

15. **Out of the four sentences given, three have spelling errors. Identify the sentence that has no spelling error**

A. A clergyman read the litturgy from the prayer-book.
B. What advice did he give to young entreprenuers?
C. She tried to manoeuvre her trolley around people.
D. The computer's software detected an anamoly caused by a virus.

16. **Select the most appropriate option that has the same meaning as the italicised segment.**

His illness became **a blessing in disguise** when he married his nurse

A. when someone finds it difficult to choose between two alternatives
B. deal with a problem if and when it becomes necessary
C. to present a counter- argument
D. an apparent misfortune that eventually has good results

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

Determined

A. hesitant
B. faltering
C. resolute
D. loathe

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

Evenings get **dark** very early in this cold weather

A. Shadowy
B. Dim
C. Bright
D. Gloomy

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

Fallacy

A. Veracity
B. Error
C. Evidence
D. Verify

20. **Select the most appropriate order of the segments in the options that will fill in the blanks and make a coherent paragraph.**

Though Sheela loves watching horror movies,

_____/_____/_____/_____ she rented another romantic today.

A. and to her surprise she enjoyed it very much /so much so that /so she rented the latest romantic /she planned to try something different yesterday
B. so she rented the latest romantic / and to her surprise she enjoyed it very much / so much so that / she planned to try something different yesterday
C. so much so that / and to her surprise she enjoyed it very much / she planned to try something different yesterday / so she rented the latest romantic
D. she planned to try something different yesterday / so she rented the latest romantic / and to her surprise she enjoyed it very much / so much so that

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.

When Ojeya Cruz Banks moved to Ohio from New Zealand (1) _____ years ago, she was overwhelmed by the logistics of uprooting her life. But Cruz Banks, a Denison University professor and a single mom, who is also my neighbour and friend, was (2) _____ to find a house next to a public elementary school. She assumed that she would be able to walk to pick up her daughter, a needed convenience given that she didn't yet have a car.

Unfortunately, when she went to register her daughter for kindergarten, she was met with an (3) _____ surprise: The only (4) _____ option was a half-day program that would bus students to a day-care centre on the outskirts of the town for the afternoon. The district did offer a limited number of full-day slots, but those had all been claimed in a lottery earlier that spring and came with a tuition cost. "I was like, 'Cost me? What? Public school costs money here?'" she told me.

Many parents across the United States, like Cruz Banks, may assume that free, full-day kindergarten is a (5) _____ part of the country's public education system. I was one of them, until my youngest had to enter our district's lottery several months ago. When he was assigned to the half-day program, I swung between alarm and frustration.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
    A. particular
    B. immense
    C. several

D. enormous

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
    A. distraught
    B. dispassionate
    C. worried
    D. relieved

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
    A. amusing
    B. enjoyable
    C. unpleasant
    D. agreeable

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
    A. futile
    B. available
    C. inaccessible
    D. nonviable

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
    A. disapproved
    B. required
    C. ceaseless
    D. inessential

Answers

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

Explanation

1. C) The passage mentions that the Indian government introduced the e-Migrate system over a decade ago to regulate labour migration for workers traveling to 18 countries requiring Emigration Clearance (ECR). This was a step towards ensuring better oversight of the labour migration process. The other options either describe unrelated systems or general platforms, not specific initiatives.

2. B) The passage highlights that Indian workers in Gulf countries face exploitative work conditions like the kafala system, which ties their employment status to their employers, limiting their freedom. Additionally, they often incur recruitment fees and loans for relocation, which increase their financial burden. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant.

3. B) The passage stresses the importance of reforming India's Emigration Act, stricter monitoring of recruitment agents, and higher compensation guarantees from foreign employers as essential measures to address the exploitation faced by Indian workers. While fostering

equitable growth in India is suggested as a sustainable solution, immediate steps involve regulating recruitment and migration practices.

4. B) The passage discusses the introduction of the e-Migrate system and mentions steps taken by the government to regulate labour migration. However, it also points out that contractors and agents often circumvent these safeguards, making the measures insufficient. The inference is that while there have been efforts, challenges remain due to systemic loopholes.

5. D) The passage contrasts India's growing economic and diplomatic ambitions with the persistent exploitation faced by its workers abroad. This suggests that despite its global focus, India needs to address the challenges faced by its diaspora to ensure their welfare matches its international stature.

6. D) to back in' के बदले **'to back off'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'back off' एक phrase है जो "to retreat or move away" के लिए प्रयोग होता है। 'back in' का यहां कोई मतलब नहीं बनता है; जैसे— The police told the protesters to back off to avoid any conflict.

   'to back off' will be used instead of 'to back in' because 'back off' is a phrase that means "to retreat or move away." 'back in' does not make sense in this context; Like— The police told the protesters to back off to avoid any conflict.

7. D) a restaurant' के बदले **'the restaurant'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां जिस रेस्तरां की आंतरिक सज्जा की बात हो रही है, वह पहले से ज्ञात और विशेष रेस्तरां है (the Chinese restaurant), इसलिए 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा; जैसे— We took dinner in a Chinese restaurant and were amazed to see the interior of the restaurant.

   'the restaurant' will be used instead of 'a restaurant' because the interior being referred to is of a specific restaurant that has already been mentioned (the Chinese restaurant). Therefore, 'the' is used to specify it; Like— We took dinner in a Chinese restaurant and were amazed to see the interior of the restaurant.

8. B) **Magician** (noun) – A person who performs magic to entertain people. जादूगर
   - **Palmist** (noun) – A person who interprets or tells the future by examining the lines on a person's palm. हस्तरेखाविद
   - **Alchemist** (noun) – A person who practices alchemy, a medieval chemical science aimed at turning metals into gold or finding a universal elixir. रसायनशास्त्री
   - **Angel** (noun) – A spiritual being believed to act as a messenger or attendant of God. देवदूत

9. A) 'integrity and corrupt' के बदले **'cohesion and erode'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'sever' का अर्थ 'काटना या तोड़ना' होता है, इसलिए सही option वह होगा जिसमें इस क्रिया के अनुकूल भाव हो। 'cohesion' (अखंडता) और 'erode' (क्षरण) एक-दूसरे के अनुकूल भाव व्यक्त करते हैं और वाक्य का अर्थ सही प्रकार से व्यक्त करते हैं। उदाहरण— Transnational linkages sever the nation-state's cohesion and erode state-society relations.

'**cohesion and erode**' will be used instead of 'integrity and corrupt' because 'sever' means 'to cut or break,' so the correct option will be the one that aligns with this action. 'Cohesion' (unity) and 'erode' (to wear away) express the intended meaning appropriately and convey the sentence's message correctly. For example— Transnational linkages sever the nation-state's cohesion and erode state-society relations.

10. **A) The assigned task had been finished by the cashier on time.**

   Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का use किया जाता है। वाक्य 'The cashier had finished the assigned task on time' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'the assigned task' को sentence की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'had finished' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'had been finished' किया जाता है। Subject 'the cashier' को अंत में 'by the cashier' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

   To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'The cashier had finished the assigned task on time', the object 'the assigned task' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'had finished' is changed to 'had been finished'. The subject 'the cashier' is placed at the end as 'by the cashier'. Therefore, the correct answer is (The assigned task had been finished by the cashier on time)

11. A) **DBCA**
   Why D comes first: D introduces the subject, "House sparrows," and gives a general description of their habitat, setting the context for the rest of the paragraph
   Why B follows D: B provides additional information about the house sparrows, placing them in the context of other common birds.
   Why C follows B: C builds on the idea in B by explaining why house sparrows are often overlooked, despite being common. It logically connects to B by discussing how their familiarity leads to their being unnoticed
   Why A comes last: A introduces a contrasting idea with "However," discussing the current decline in the sparrow population and providing a reason for this decline (noise pollution).

12. **C) Desolate** (adjective) – A place deserted of people and in a state of bleak and dismal emptiness. (सूना, उजाड़)

   Antonym: Festive (adjective) – Relating to a festival, cheerful, or joyful atmosphere. (उत्सवपूर्ण)

   - **Melancholic** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing deep sadness or sorrow. (उदास)
   - **Frugal** (adjective) – Sparing or economical with money or food, thrifty. (मितव्ययी)
   - **Allusive** (adjective) – Referring to or hinting at something indirectly. (संकेतपूर्ण)

13. **C) The researcher is collecting data.**
   Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए (Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Present Participle + Object) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जब वाक्य Present Continuous Tense में हो। sentence 'Data is being collected by the researcher' को Active Voice में बदलते समय Subject 'the researcher' को वाक्य की

शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'is being collected' को Active Voice में बदलकर 'is collecting' किया जाता है। Object 'data' को sentence के अंत में रखा जाता है।

To convert Passive Voice into Active Voice in the Present Continuous Tense, the structure (Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Present Participle + Object) is used. In the sentence 'Data is being collected by the researcher', the subject 'the researcher' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'is being collected' is changed to 'is collecting'. The object 'data' is placed at the end. Therefore, the correct answer is (The researcher is collecting data).

14. B) **Capricious** (adjective) – Given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior, unpredictable, impulsive. अप्रत्याशित, चंचल

   Antonym: **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail, firm, steady, constant. स्थिर

   - **Fickle** (adjective) – Changing frequently, especially in regard to loyalties or interests. अस्थिर

   - **Mischievous** (adjective) – Causing trouble or harm, naughty, playful. शरारती

   - **Volatile** (adjective) – Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse. अस्थिर, विस्फोटक

15. C) **She tried to manoeuvre her trolley around people.**
   The word "litturgy" is incorrectly spelled. The correct spelling is "liturgy
   The word "entreprenuers" is misspelled. The correct spelling is "entrepreneurs"
   The word "anamoly" is misspelled. The correct spelling is "anomaly".

16. D) **A blessing in disguise** – An apparent misfortune that eventually has good results एक छुपा हुआ आशीर्वाद

17. C) **Determined** (adjective) – having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it, committed, resolute.

   Synonym: **Resolute** (adjective) – admirably purposeful, determined, unwavering, firm, steadfast. दृढ़ निश्चयी

   - **Hesitant** (adjective) – unsure, reluctant, uncertain, wavering. अनिश्चित

   - **Faltering** (adjective) – losing strength or momentum, uncertain, unsteady. डगमगाता हुआ

   - **Loathe** (verb) – feel intense dislike or disgust for, hate. घृणा करना

18. C) **Dark** (adjective) – Lacking light, having very little or no light, gloomy, shadowy. अंधेरा

   Antonym: **Bright** (adjective) – Giving out or reflecting a lot of light, shining, luminous, radiant. चमकीला

   - **Shadowy** (adjective) – Full of shadows, dark, shaded. छायादार

   - **Dim** (adjective) – Not shining brightly, faint, dull, weak. धुंधला

   - **Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark, poorly lit, especially so as to appear depressing or frightening. उदास, अंधकारपूर्ण

19. B) **Fallacy** (noun) – A mistaken belief, especially one based on unsound argument; misconception, delusion, error. भ्रांति

Synonym: **Error** (noun) – A mistake, inaccuracy, fault. त्रुटि

- **Veracity (noun)** – Truthfulness, accuracy, honesty. **सत्यता**

- **Evidence (noun)** – Information indicating whether a belief is true or valid. **साक्ष्य**

- **Verify (verb)** – To confirm the truth or accuracy. **सत्यापित करना**

20. D) D starts the paragraph with "she planned to try something different yesterday," which sets up the context and tells us what Sheela intended to do. This introduces the subject "she" and connects with the idea of trying something new.

Next, "so she rented the latest romantic" follows logically because it describes the action she took as a result of her plan. Here, the conjunction "so" connects the intention to the action taken, establishing a cause-and-effect relationship.

The phrase "and to her surprise she enjoyed it very much" comes next, adding a reaction to her action. The conjunction "and" introduces an unexpected outcome, giving depth to the narrative.

Finally, "so much so that" completes the paragraph by intensifying her reaction and setting up a sense of continuation. It implies that her enjoyment was significant enough to lead to further developments, completing the thought process smoothly.

Explanation in Hindi

D sentence की शुरुआत "she planned to try something different yesterday" से करता है, जो context को सेट करता है और यह बताता है कि Sheela ने कुछ नया करने की योजना बनाई थी। यह subject "she" को introduce करता है और उसके उद्देश्य को दर्शाता है।

इसके बाद "so she rented the latest romantic" naturally आता है क्योंकि यह उसके प्लान का action बताता है। यहाँ conjunction "so" योजना और की गई क्रिया के बीच cause-and-effect संबंध बनाता है।

अगला phrase "and to her surprise she enjoyed it very much" आता है, जो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया को व्यक्त करता है। Conjunction "and" यह बताता है कि यह एक अप्रत्याशित outcome था, जिससे कहानी में depth जुड़ती है।

अंत में, "so much so that" sentence को पूरा करता है और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया की तीव्रता को दर्शाता है, जिससे आगे की घटनाओं की संभावना बनती है।

21. C) **Several'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'several' का अर्थ होता है "कुछ या अनेक", जो कि यहाँ सालों के बारे में सही बैठता है। वाक्य में "years ago" के साथ 'several' सबसे उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह संख्या या मात्रा को सूचित करता है, और यहाँ बताया जा रहा है कि कुछ साल पहले वह न्यूज़ीलैंड से आई थी। जबकि 'Particular' का अर्थ है "विशिष्ट", 'Immense' का अर्थ है "विशाल", और 'Enormous' का अर्थ है "बहुत बड़ा", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Several' will be used because it means "a few or many", which fits the context of the sentence when referring to years. The phrase "years ago" fits well with 'several' as it indicates a general number or quantity. Whereas, 'Particular' means "specific", 'Immense' means "vast", and 'Enormous' means "huge", which do not fit the context in this case.

22. D) **Relieved'** का use होगा क्योंकि "relieved" का अर्थ होता है किसी तनाव या चिंता के समाप्त होने पर सुकून महसूस करना। यहाँ, Cruz Banks को राहत महसूस हो रही थी कि उन्हें अपने घर के पास एक स्कूल मिल गया था, जो उनकी स्थिति में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुविधा थी। इसलिए 'relieved' सही है। जबकि 'Distraught' का अर्थ है बहुत अधिक चिंता में होना, 'Dispassionate' का अर्थ है भावनाओं से मुक्त या निष्पक्ष होना, और 'Worried' का अर्थ है चिंतित होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

   'Relieved' will be used because it means feeling comfort or ease after stress or worry is removed. In this context, Cruz Banks was relieved to find a house near a school, which was a major convenience for her situation. Therefore, 'relieved' is the correct choice. Whereas, 'distraught' means being deeply upset, 'dispassionate' means being impartial or emotionless, and 'worried' means feeling anxious, which don't fit this context.

23. C) **'Unpleasant'** का use होगा क्योंकि "unpleasant" का अर्थ होता है अप्रिय या असुविधाजनक। sentence में यह व्यक्त किया गया है कि Cruz Banks को जब अपनी बेटी का पंजीकरण करवाने गईं, तो उन्हें अप्रत्याशित रूप से एक असुविधाजनक स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ा। इसलिए 'unpleasant' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'amusing' का अर्थ होता है मनोरंजक, 'enjoyable' का अर्थ होता है आनंददायक, और 'agreeable' का अर्थ होता है सहमत होने योग्य, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

   'Unpleasant' will be used because it means something that is not pleasant or agreeable, indicating discomfort or inconvenience. The sentence highlights that Cruz Banks faced a surprising and uncomfortable situation when she went to register her daughter. Hence, 'unpleasant' is correct here. Whereas, 'amusing' means entertaining, 'enjoyable' means pleasant, and 'agreeable' means something one can agree with, which do not fit in this context.

24. B) **Available'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'उपलब्ध', जो इस sentence के context में सही बैठता है। Paragraph में कहा गया है कि केवल एक आधे दिन का कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध था, जो छात्रों को एक डे-केयर केंद्र तक बस करता था। इसलिए, 'available' सही है। जबकि 'futile' का अर्थ है 'निरर्थक', 'inaccessible' का अर्थ है 'अप्राप्य', और 'nonviable' का अर्थ है 'अव्यवहार्य', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।
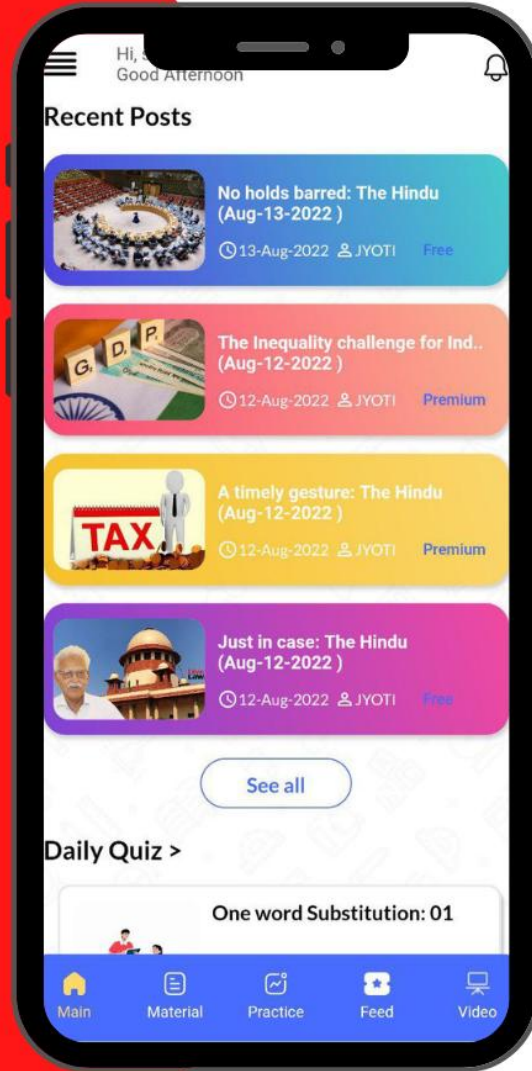
   'Available' will be used because it means 'accessible or ready for use', which fits well in the context of the sentence. The paragraph states that only a half-day program was available to bus students to a day-care center. So, 'available' is the correct word here. Whereas, 'futile' means 'pointless', 'inaccessible' means 'unreachable', and 'nonviable' means 'not feasible', which don't fit the context.

25. B) **'Required'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कुछ ऐसा जो आवश्यक या अनिवार्य हो। Passage में यह बताया गया है कि अधिकांश माता-पिता मानते हैं कि मुफ्त, पूर्ण-दिवसीय किंडरगार्टन देश की सार्वजनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली का एक अनिवार्य हिस्सा है, इसलिए 'required' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Disapproved' का अर्थ है अस्वीकार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी नियम या प्रणाली को अस्वीकार करने की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Ceaseless' का अर्थ है बिना रुके चलने वाला, जो

शिक्षा प्रणाली के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ शिक्षा की अनिवार्यता की बात की जा रही है, न कि निरंतरता की। 'Inessential' का अर्थ है जो आवश्यक नहीं है, और यह इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि passage में शिक्षा के एक आवश्यक हिस्से के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है।

Required' is the most fitting option because it refers to something necessary or obligatory. The passage talks about parents assuming that full-day kindergarten is a necessary part of the public education system, making this word grammatically correct here. 'Disapproved' means rejected, which is not the case being discussed, as the passage doesn't mention rejecting any system. 'Ceaseless' means continuous without stopping, which doesn't fit here because the discussion is about something being mandatory, not continuous. 'Inessential' means not necessary, which contradicts the context where full-day kindergarten is assumed to be essential.

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