A voluntary mandate: On the APAAR student ID

The APAAR ID should not be **imposed** without a law **in place**

The **introduction** of an Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID by the Ministry of Education, to **digitise** the academic **transcripts** of every student, **aims** to ensure a "single source of truth" for all their records throughout their life in the academic **ecosystem** in India. Linked with Aadhaar, APAAR is far from the first such step towards a rapid **digitisation** of school records in India: since the implementation of the National Education Policy, 2020, education authorities have pushed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) and the Student Database Management Information System. While these radically novel **technocratic overhauls** of record-keeping are one thing, the **blatantly** unlawful ways in which they are being pushed on parents and **wielded** as weapons at the State level are quite another. The **description** of APAAR as unlawful **is** no **mere interpretation**: the Education Ministry's website is clear that the programme is not mandatory, with no law mandating its usage. But schools and district education administrators do not seem to be operating within that reality.

In Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, schools have been given an **unambiguous** target: 100% "**saturation**," or complete **enrolment** of all students. In their **fervour** to **attain** this target, schools have warned parents of consequences **in the event of** non-enrolment, and State education authorities have **rattled their sabres** at religious minority institutions and even at **fellow** administrators, **alleging** a mismatch of enrolment data between APAAR and existing records. In the initial days of what has now been **rechristened** as Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), the government had similarly been all too **keen** to **propagate** Aadhaar and services such as Digi Yatra to an unsuspecting (and too often non-consenting) public, achieving such broad coverage that a formal mandate later becomes a **fait accompli**. All-too-familiar **issues** such as name mismatches, **leading to** failure of enrolment, **have** also emerged. It is important for informed consent to be the **bedrock** of any DPI. Else, it risks being mandated **de facto**. **Collecting and digitising** this data — with **tall claims** of security and convenience — **should** be **alarming** when the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 has yet to **take effect**. More importantly, the Supreme Court of India has ruled, in its right to privacy judgment, that Aadhaar cannot be mandated for basic education. APAAR is an **ill-disguised proxy** that **steers clear of** the text — but not the spirit — of that judgment. If the government wishes to **undertake** the goal of improving the reliability and accessibility of education records, it should **back** its administration of that effort with legislation.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, Mandate, Levy, Apply, Introduce थोपना

2. **In place** (phrase) – Established, Operational, Functional, Active, Set up लागू

3. **Digitise** (verb) – Computerize, Electronify, Modernize, Convert, Automate डिजिटल बनाना

4. **Transcript** (noun) – Record, Report, Document, Certificate, Statement अभिलेख

5. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, Network, System, Framework, Structure पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

6. **Digitisation** (noun) – the conversion of text, pictures, or sound into a digital form that can be processed by a computer. डिजिटलीकरण

7. **Technocratic** (adjective) – Technology-driven, Expert-led, Scientific, Automated, Mechanized तकनीकी

8. **Overhaul** (noun) – Revamp, Reform, Restructure, Redesign, Upgrade पुनर्निर्माण

9. **Blatantly** (adverb) – Openly, Shamelessly, Brazenly, Flagrantly, Unashamedly खुलेआम

10. **Wield** (verb) – Exercise, Use, Employ, Apply, Utilize इस्तेमाल करना

11. **Mere** (adjective) – Only, Just, Simple, Bare, Plain मात्र

12. **Interpretation** (noun) – Explanation, Understanding, Analysis, Reading, Perception व्याख्या

13. **Unambiguous** (adjective) – Clear, Definite, Explicit, Straightforward, Precise स्पष्ट

14. **Saturation** (noun) – Fullness, Completeness, Totality, Maximum, Peak; to a very full extent, especially beyond the point regarded as necessary or desirable पूर्णता

15. **Enrollment** (noun) – Registration, Admission, Sign-up, Recruitment, Joining नामांकन

16. **Fervour** (noun) – Enthusiasm, Passion, Zeal, Ardor, Eagerness जोश

17. **Attain** (verb) – Achieve, Accomplish, Reach, Gain, Secure प्राप्त करना

18. **In the event of** (phrase) – In case of, If there is, Should there be, In the situation of, In the circumstance of की स्थिति में

19. **Rattle sabre** (phrase) – Threaten, Intimidate, Warn, Bluster, Menace धमकी देना

20. **Fellow** (adjective) – Colleague, Peer, Associate, Companion, Counterpart सहयोगी

21. **Allege** (verb) – Claim, Assert, Accuse, Declare, Contend आरोप लगाना

22. **Rechristen** (verb) – Rename, Rebrand, Relabel, Retitle, Redesignate नया नाम देना

23. **Keen** (adjective) – Eager, Enthusiastic, Interested, Willing, Avid उत्सुक

24. **Propagate** (verb) – Promote, Spread, Disseminate, Circulate, Publicize प्रसारित करना

25. **Fait accompli** (noun) – Done deal, Foregone conclusion, Irreversible act, Settled matter, Accomplished fact पूर्ण सत्य

26. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, Cause, Bring about, Trigger, Produce वजह बनना

27. **Bedrock** (noun) – Foundation, Basis, Core, Groundwork, Cornerstone आधार

28. **De facto** (noun) – In practice, In reality, Actual, Effective, Unofficial वास्तविक

29. **Tall claim** (phrase) – Exaggerated claim, Overstated assertion, Boastful statement, Grand promise, Overblown declaration बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दावा

30. **Alarming** (adjective) – Worrying, Disturbing, Troubling, Frightening, Shocking चिंताजनक

31. **Take effect** (phrase) – Become active, Come into force, Start, Operate, Implement लागू होना

32. **Ill-disguised** (adjective) – Poorly hidden, Obvious, Transparent, Evident, Clear खराब छिपाव

33. **Proxy** (noun) – Substitute, Replacement, Stand-in, Surrogate, Alternative प्रतिनिधि

34. **Steer clear of** (phrase) – Avoid, Evade, Shun, Dodge, Stay away from दूर रहना

35. **Undertake** (verb) – Begin, Start, Commence, Embark on, Initiate शुरू करना

36. **Back** (verb) – Support, Endorse, Fund, Finance, Advocate समर्थन करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **APAAR ID Introduction**: The Ministry of Education introduced the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID to digitize academic records and create a "single source of truth" for students.

2. **Linked with Aadhaar**: APAAR is linked to Aadhaar, continuing India's trend of digitizing education records.

3. **Previous Initiatives**: Similar efforts include the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) and the Student Database Management Information System under the National Education Policy, 2020.

4. **Non-Mandatory Program**: The Education Ministry clarifies that APAAR is not mandatory, as no law mandates its use.

5. **Enforcement Issues**: Despite this, schools and education administrators in states like Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are pushing for 100% enrolment, often coercing parents.

6. **Coercive Tactics**: Schools have warned parents of consequences for non-enrolment, and authorities have pressured minority institutions and administrators over data mismatches.

7. **Parallel to Aadhaar**: APAAR's rollout mirrors the aggressive propagation of Aadhaar and Digi Yatra, where widespread adoption preceded formal mandates.

8. **Technical Glitches**: Issues like name mismatches have already caused enrolment failures, highlighting implementation challenges.

9. **Informed Consent**: The lack of informed consent raises ethical concerns, as APAAR risks becoming a de facto mandate without legal backing.

10. **Data Security Concerns**: The collection and digitization of sensitive data are concerning, especially since the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, is not yet in effect.

11. **Supreme Court Ruling**: The Supreme Court has ruled that Aadhaar cannot be mandated for basic education, and APAAR appears to circumvent this ruling in spirit.

12. **Need for Legislation**: If the government aims to improve education records' reliability and accessibility, it should enact legislation to support such initiatives.

13. **Technocratic Overhauls**: While digitization of records is innovative, its implementation must respect legal and ethical boundaries.

14. **Parental Rights**: Parents and students should have the right to opt out without facing coercion or consequences.

15. **Balancing Goals**: The government must balance its digitization goals with transparency, consent, and legal frameworks to ensure trust and fairness.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?** **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Critical and Cautionary
   B. Optimistic and Encouraging
   C. Neutral and Informative
   D. Appreciative and Supportive

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The potential risks and legal concerns surrounding the implementation of APAAR ID
   B. The technological benefits of digitizing student records in India
   C. The role of Aadhaar in transforming India's education system
   D. How Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) improves governance

3. **What can be inferred about the government's approach towards implementing APAAR despite it being labeled as voluntary?**
   A. The government is ensuring strict legal compliance while promoting APAAR.
   B. APAAR is being subtly enforced despite its non-mandatory nature.
   C. Schools and administrators are hesitant to adopt APAAR due to privacy concerns.
   D. The Supreme Court has explicitly mandated APAAR for education.

4. **Direction: Choose the most appropriate word/phrase to complete the sentence meaningfully.**
   The passage suggests that the introduction of APAAR, despite being labeled as voluntary, risks becoming a _____ mandate due to administrative pressure.
   A. transparent
   B. de facto
   C. temporary
   D. justified

5. What is the closest synonym for the word "**fervour**" as used in the passage?
   A. Apathy
   B. Indifference
   C. Zeal
   D. Hesitation

6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
   A. Regulator
   B. Machenical
   C. Annual
   D. Technical

7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
   We **talked over** the matter for two hours; unfortunately, we could not reach a decision
   A. Argued
   B. Debated

    C. Quarrelled

    D. Discussed

8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

    It's important to bring up **sensitive** topics in a respectful manner

    A. Drowsy

    B. Considerate

    C. Strong

    D. Cordial

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

    Like a dying duck in a thunderstorm

    A. Dejected or hopeless

    B. Fearful or scared of water

    C. Bad swimmer or practitioner

    D. Harmful or vigilant

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

    Gold is **much** costly than any other metal.

    A. most

    B. many

    C. more

    D. most costlier

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

    High-altitude climbing poses **significant** risks due to factors like altitude sickness, hypothermia and extreme weather conditions.

    A. inconsequential

    B. magnificent

    C. tempestuous

    D. plentiful

12. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.**

    The **beutiful** flowers bloomed in the garden.

    A. beautifuul

    B. beautifull

    C. beautiful

    D. beautiful

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

    She _____ the book to her friend

    A. lent

    B. leant

    C. lend

    D. laned

14. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**

Jack always looks handsome, even if he is a _____ out of style.

A. least
B. less
C. more little
D. little

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

Idle

A. Unsafe
B. Uneasy
C. Ungrateful
D. Unoccupied

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

The writer's _____ prose resonated with readers, evoking powerful emotions.

A. banal
B. mundane
C. sporadic
D. eloquent

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

Doves _____ in the sky above me.

A. shore
B. sour
C. sore
D. soar

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

The orator declared that the women are _____ than the men.

A. intelligent
B. more intelligent
C. most intelligent
D. intelligenter

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

The teacher emphasised the importance of _____ correct grammar and punctuation in our writing

A. using
B. used
C. uses
D. use

20. **Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options**

A. The Nile is the long river in the world with a length about approximately 6650 km.
B. The Nile is the most long river in the world of a length of approximately 6650 km.
C. The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length about approximately 6650 km.

D. The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of approximately 6650 km.

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.

It is true that strangers meeting for the first time seem to feel _____1_____ if they do not engage _____2_____ small talk. Usually, this is _____3_____ and even necessary if strangers are to size each other up. But, this small talk aside, what are some _____4_____ rules for general conversation? In the first place, certain _____5_____ should be taboo. Kitchen topics, bus time-tables and other dull or specialised things should be barred from general discussion

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. uncomfortable
    B. comforts
    C. discomforts
    D. comforting

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. in
    B. by
    C. on
    D. from

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**
    A. remedy
    B. harmless
    C. comedy
    D. happy

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. alimentary
    B. elementary
    C. illuminative
    D. eliminating

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. books
    B. objects
    C. essays
    D. subjects

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) Critical and Cautionary**

   The passage takes a critical stance towards the implementation of the APAAR student ID, highlighting the unlawful ways in which it is being enforced despite being voluntary. The author also raises caution about potential privacy risks and the lack of legal backing.

   B) Incorrect because the passage does not praise or encourage APAAR; instead, it warns about its misuse.

   C) Incorrect because the passage does not just present information; it clearly critiques the government's approach.

   D) Incorrect because the passage does not express any appreciation; rather, it highlights serious concerns

2. **A) The potential risks and legal concerns surrounding the implementation of APAAR ID**

   The passage primarily discusses the concerns, risks, and legal issues associated with APAAR, including its unlawful enforcement, privacy threats, and lack of legislative backing.

   B) Incorrect because the passage does not emphasize the benefits; instead, it critiques the coercive implementation.

   C) Incorrect because the focus is not on Aadhaar's benefits but on how it is being misused indirectly.

   D) Incorrect because the passage warns about DPI being enforced without proper consent, rather than praising its role in governance.

3. **B) APAAR is being subtly enforced despite its non-mandatory nature.**

   The passage highlights that while APAAR is officially voluntary, schools and administrators are pressuring parents to enroll, making it a de facto mandate.

   A) This is incorrect as the passage explicitly states that the manner of implementation is "blatantly unlawful."

   C) The passage suggests that schools are actively pushing for 100% enrollment rather than resisting it.

   D) This is incorrect; the passage clarifies that the Supreme Court ruled that Aadhaar cannot be mandated for basic education.

4. **B) de facto**

   The passage states that APAAR is technically voluntary but is being imposed indirectly, making it a "de facto" (in practice, though not officially stated) mandate.

5. **C) Zeal**

"Fervour" in the passage refers to the intense enthusiasm or eagerness with which schools are pushing for 100% enrollment in APAAR. "Zeal" is the closest synonym, meaning great energy or enthusiasm for a cause.

6. B) The incorrect spelling in the given options is **'Machenical'**. The correct spelling is **'Mechanical'**, which means "relating to machines or machinery" (मशीन या यांत्रिकी से संबंधित)

7. **D) Talked over** (idiom): To discuss something in detail. चर्चा करना

8. C) **Sensitive** (adjective) – Easily affected, responsive to feelings or emotions, delicate, tender. संवेदनशील

   ANTONYM: Strong (adjective) – Not easily disturbed, tough, resistant, firm, sturdy. मजबूत, कठोर।

   • **Drowsy** (adjective): Sleepy, lethargic, tired, sluggish. नींद में या सुस्त

   • **Considerate** (adjective): Thoughtful, kind, sensitive, caring. विचारशील, संवेदनशील।

   • **Cordial** (adjective): Friendly, warm, affable, pleasant.सौहार्दपूर्ण, मैत्रीपूर्ण।

9. A) **Like a dying duck in a thunderstorm** – Dejected or hopeless अत्यधिक निराश, उदास या असहाय दिखना (व्यक्ति की पूरी निराशा और दयनीय स्थिति को दर्शाता है, जैसे एक मरता हुआ बत्तख गरज और बारिश में होता है।)

10. C) 'much costly' के बदले 'more costly' का use होगा क्योंकि 'costly' एक Adjective है, और Comparative Degree बनाने के लिए 'more' का use किया जाता है। 'much' का use केवल Adverbs और Uncountable Nouns के साथ किया जाता है; जैसे— Gold is more costly than any other metal.

    'more costly' will be used instead of 'much costly' because 'costly' is an adjective, and comparative adjectives take 'more' instead of 'much'; Like— Gold is more costly than any other metal.

11. A) **Significant** (adjective) – Having meaning, importance, or a noticeable effect; important, noteworthy. महत्वपूर्ण, अर्थपूर्ण

    Antonym: **Inconsequential** (adjective) – Not important or significant; trivial, unimportant. महत्वहीन, तुच्छ

    • **Magnificent** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive; splendid, grand.
    भव्य, शानदार

    • **Tempestuous** (adjective) – Characterized by strong and turbulent or conflicting emotions; stormy, volatile. तूफानी, उग्र

- **Plentiful** (adjective) – Existing in great quantity; abundant, copious. प्रचुर, भरपूर

12. C) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**beutiful'** is '**beautiful'**, which means "pleasing the senses or mind aesthetically" (सुंदर, मनोहर).

13. A) '**Lent'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह "lend" का past tense है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को अस्थायी रूप से किसी को देना। sentence में mention है कि उसने किताब अपने दोस्त को दी, इसलिए past tense का use किया जाएगा। 'Leant' का अर्थ है "झुकना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Lend' present tense है और यह वाक्य के grammar से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Lent' will be used because it is the past tense of "lend," which means to temporarily give something to someone. The sentence indicates a completed action in the past, so the past tense is appropriate. 'Leant' means "to lean," which is contextually incorrect here. 'Lend' is in the present tense and does not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence.

14. D) 'little' का use होगा क्योंकि "a little" का अर्थ होता है "थोड़ा सा" या "कुछ हद तक" और यह आमतौर पर किसी adjective या verb की तीव्रता को कम करने के लिए USE किया जाता है। इस sentence में, "a little out of style" का अर्थ होगा "थोड़ा सा फैशन से बाहर," जो सही है। 'A least' गलत है क्योंकि "least" superlative degree का होता है और इसके साथ "a" का USE नहीं किया जाता। 'A less' गलत है क्योंकि "less" comparative degree में आता है और इससे पहले "a" का USE नहीं किया जाता। 'A more little' गलत है क्योंकि "more little" grammatically गलत है; "little" एक non-gradable adjective है, इसलिए इसके साथ "more" नहीं आता।

'little' will be used because it means "slightly" or "somewhat," which correctly conveys the idea of being "a little out of style." 'A least' is incorrect because "least" is a superlative and does not take "a" before it. 'A less' is incorrect because "less" is comparative and does not take "a" before it. 'A more little' is grammatically incorrect because "little" is a non-gradable adjective and does not take "more."

15. D) **Idle** (adjective) – Not active, not in use, or without work; lazy; inactive. निष्क्रिय, खाली, कामचोर।

Synonym: **Unoccupied** (adjective) – Not occupied; vacant or not engaged in any activity. खाली, अप्रयुक्त।

- **Unsafe** (adjective) – Not safe; dangerous or risky. Meaning in Hindi: असुरक्षित।

- **Uneasy** (adjective) – Feeling anxious or uncomfortable; not at ease. Meaning in Hindi: बेचैन।

- **Ungrateful** (adjective) – Not showing gratitude; unthankful. कृतघ्न।

16. 'D) **Eloquent'** का use होगा क्योंकि "eloquent" का अर्थ होता है ऐसा व्यक्त करने की क्षमता जो प्रभावशाली और भावनात्मक हो। sentence में यह mention है कि लेखक की गद्य शैली पाठकों के साथ प्रतिध्वनित हुई और शक्तिशाली भावनाओं को प्रेरित किया, इसलिए 'eloquent' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि, 'banal' का अर्थ होता है सामान्य या उबाऊ, 'mundane' का अर्थ है सांसारिक या साधारण, और 'sporadic' का अर्थ है असंगत या अनियमित, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Eloquent' will be used because "eloquent" means having the ability to express something in a way that is impressive and evokes emotions. The sentence mentions that the writer's prose resonated with readers and evoked powerful emotions, making 'eloquent' the right choice here.

On the other hand, 'banal' means ordinary or dull, 'mundane' means worldly or plain, and 'sporadic' means inconsistent or irregular, none of which fit this context.

17. D) **'soar'** सही answer होगा क्योंकि 'soar' का अर्थ है "तेजी से ऊपर उठना या ऊँचाई पर उड़ना।" इस sentence में, 'doves' यानी कबूतरों के आकाश में ऊँचाई पर उड़ने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'soar' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Shore' का अर्थ है किनारा या तट, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Sour' का अर्थ है खट्टा या अप्रिय, जो यहां उचित नहीं है। 'Sore' का अर्थ है पीड़ा या दर्द, जो वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Soar' is the correct answer because it means "to rise quickly or fly high." In this sentence, it describes the doves flying high in the sky, making 'soar' the appropriate choice. 'Shore' means the edge of a sea or lake, which doesn't fit the context. 'Sour' means unpleasant or acidic, which is irrelevant here. 'Sore' means pain or ache, which doesn't align with the sentence's meaning.

18. B) **'More intelligent'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि sentence में तुलना की जा रही है। "The women are _____ than the men" वाक्य में "than" शब्द दर्शाता है कि यह तुलना का वाक्य है। comparative degree में adjectives के लिए 'more' का use किया जाता है। 'Intelligent' (A) का अर्थ होता है "बुद्धिमान," लेकिन यह positive degree है, जो तुलना के लिए सही नहीं है। 'Most intelligent' (C) superlative degree है, जो तब use होती है जब तुलना एक समूह के बीच की जाती है, न कि केवल दो के बीच। 'Intelligenter' (D) गलत है क्योंकि 'intelligent' के साथ comparative degree में 'more' का use होता है, न कि 'er' का।

'More intelligent' will be used because the sentence involves a comparison. The phrase "The women are _____ than the men" indicates a comparative context, and adjectives in the comparative degree are formed using 'more' with longer adjectives like 'intelligent.' 'Intelligent' (A) means "smart," but it is the positive degree, which is not suitable for comparisons.

'Most intelligent' (C) is the superlative degree, used for comparing one among many, not between two. 'Intelligenter' (D) is incorrect, as the comparative form of 'intelligent' requires 'more' instead of adding 'er.'

19. A) **Using'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence present participle के रूप में काम करता है, जो यहां "the importance of" के बाद आने वाली noun phrase को पूरा करता है। 'Used' (past tense) का अर्थ है 'प्रयुक्त किया गया,' जो वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Uses' third-person singular के लिए use होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Use' (base form) भी grammatical structure के अनुसार सही नहीं है।

'Using' is correct because it functions as a present participle here, completing the noun phrase following "the importance of." 'Used' is past tense, meaning "something that has been utilized," which doesn't align with the sentence meaning. 'Uses' is for third-person singular, which is not appropriate here. 'Use' as a base form is grammatically incorrect in this structure.

20. D) **The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of approximately 6650 km**

'The Nile is the longest river in the world' का use यह दिखाने के लिए किया गया है कि Nile विश्व की सबसे लंबी नदी है। इसमें longest (superlative degree) का use उचित है क्योंकि तुलना सभी नदियों से की गई है। इसके बाद, "with a length of approximately 6650 km" का use सही है क्योंकि "of" दर्शाता है कि लंबाई Nile की है।

Option D is grammatically and structurally correct. The phrase "The Nile is the longest river in the world" appropriately uses longest (superlative degree) to indicate a comparison with all other rivers. The continuation, "with a length of approximately 6650 km," correctly uses "of" to indicate the length belonging to the Nile.

21. A) **'Uncomfortable'** का use होगा क्योंकि "uncomfortable" का अर्थ है असुविधाजनक या असहज महसूस करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि जब अजनबी पहली बार मिलते हैं तो यदि वे छोटी-छोटी बातें नहीं करते हैं तो उन्हें असहज महसूस होता है। इसलिए 'uncomfortable' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'comforts' का अर्थ है आराम, 'discomforts' का अर्थ है असुविधा, और 'comforting' का अर्थ है सान्त्वना देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Uncomfortable' will be used because it means feeling uneasy or awkward. The sentence explains that strangers meeting for the first time feel uneasy if they don't engage in small talk, making 'uncomfortable' suitable here. On the other hand, 'comforts' means ease, 'discomforts' means inconvenience, and 'comforting' means providing solace, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) **in'** का use होगा क्योंकि सही phrase "engage in" है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी गतिविधि में भाग लेना। sentence के संदर्भ में, इसका अर्थ है कि अजनबी जब मिलते हैं, तो वे छोटे वार्तालाप में शामिल होते हैं।

'by,' 'on,' और 'from' गलत हैं क्योंकि: 'by' किसी माध्यम का संकेत करता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'on' का "engage" के साथ इस संदर्भ में सही मेल नहीं है। 'from' का use इस sentence सही नहीं है।

in' will be used because the correct collocation is "engage in," which means to participate or involve oneself in something. In the context of the sentence, it implies strangers participate in small talk when they meet. 'by,' 'on,' and 'from' are incorrect because: 'by' implies a means or method, which does not fit the meaning of the sentence. 'on' does not pair correctly with "engage" in this context. 'from' makes no logical sense in this sentence structure.

23. B) **Harmless'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'harmless' का अर्थ होता है कि जो नुकसानदायक नहीं हो। sentence में यह mention है कि अजनबियों के बीच छोटी-मोटी बातें करना सामान्य और जरूरी है। इसलिए 'harmless' यहां सही है। जबकि 'Remedy' का अर्थ है उपचार, 'Comedy' का अर्थ है हास्य, और 'Happy' का अर्थ है खुशी, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
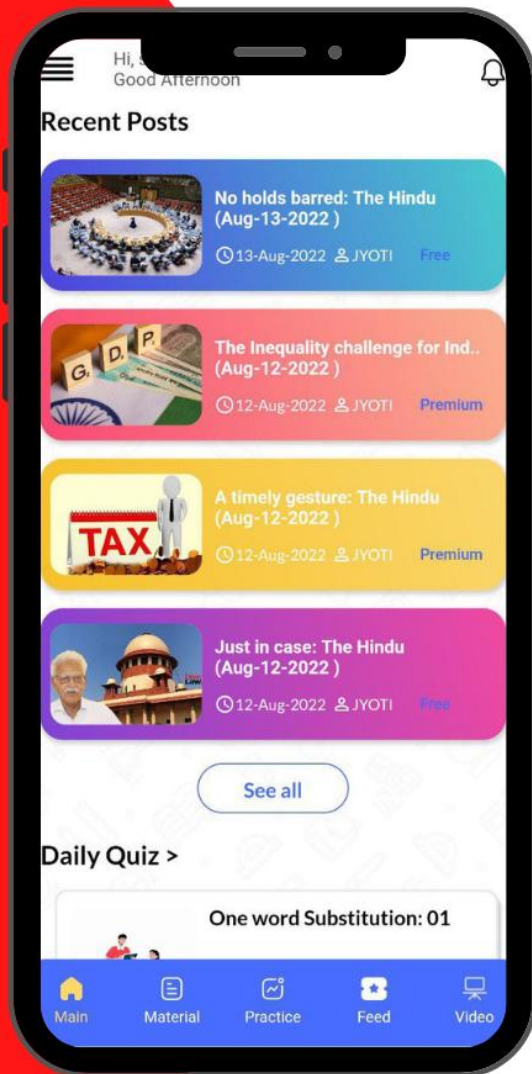
'Harmless' will be used because it means not causing harm. The sentence conveys that engaging in small talk is usual and necessary among strangers, making 'harmless' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Remedy' means cure, 'Comedy' implies humor, and 'Happy' denotes joy, which do not fit this context.

24. B) **'Elementary'** का use होगा क्योंकि "elementary" का अर्थ होता है बुनियादी या सरल, जो यहाँ सामान्य बातचीत के नियमों के संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि सामान्य बातचीत के लिए कुछ बुनियादी नियम होने चाहिए। 'Alimentary' का अर्थ है पोषण से संबंधित, 'Illuminative' का अर्थ है प्रकाश डालने वाला, और 'Eliminating' का अर्थ है समाप्त करना या हटाना, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Elementary' will be used because it means basic or simple, which fits the context of fundamental rules for general conversation. The sentence implies that some basic rules should exist for such conversations. Whereas, 'Alimentary' relates to nourishment, 'Illuminative' means enlightening, and 'Eliminating' means removing, none of which are suitable in this context.

25. D) **'Subjects'** का use होगा क्योंकि "subjects" का अर्थ है चर्चा के विषय या मुद्दे। passage में कहा गया है कि कुछ विषयों को सामान्य चर्चा से बाहर रखा जाना चाहिए, इसलिए 'subjects' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'books' का अर्थ है किताबें, 'objects' का अर्थ है वस्तुएँ, और 'essays' का अर्थ है निबंध, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं हैं।

'Subjects' will be used because it means topics or matters for discussion. The passage mentions that certain topics should be barred from general discussion, making 'subjects' the correct option here. Whereas, 'books' means written works, 'objects' refers to physical items, and 'essays' implies written pieces, none of which fit in this context