

## Truth and transparency: On the judiciary

**Openness** shown in ordering **probe** against judge **should** result in accountability too

In ordering an in-house inquiry by a three-judge panel, **the Chief Justice of India**, Sanjiv Khanna, **has demonstrated** a welcome element of transparency and **quelled speculation** that the institution may not act **decisively** on issues of accountability among constitutional court judges. The **action** taken **so far, in the wake of allegations** that burnt currency notes were found while a fire was being **doused** at the residence of Justice Yashwant Varma of the Delhi High Court, **is multi-pronged**. A **preliminary report** from the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, Justice D.K. Upadhyaya, along with a response from the judge **concerned**, **was** obtained; it has been decided not to **allocate** judicial work to Justice Varma; a proposal had already been initiated to send him back to his parent High Court, the Allahabad High Court. The inquiry will be conducted by the Chief Justices of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, and the Himachal Pradesh High Court, and a judge of the Karnataka High Court. It is clear that the CJI wants to **get to the bottom of** the issue, despite Justice Varma's **categorical denial** that the cash had anything to do with him; and his **assertion** that it is **improbable** that someone would store a large amount of cash in a **virtually** unused, unlocked out-house store room that is accessible from both the front and back gates and frequented by residential and government staff.

By posting photographs and a video clip showing **wads** of burnt notes, as well as Justice Upadhyaya's report and the reply given by Justice Varma, on the Supreme Court of India's website, the institution has **demonstrated** rare transparency. This **augurs well** as there is reason to believe that the **in-house inquiry's findings** may also be made public. However, there are some doubts about the **efficacy** of the probe **mechanism**, especially if it **turns out to be a conspiracy** to **implicate** the judge by **setting fire** to the store room in his absence. A regular police investigation may have been better to **ascertain** the facts, such as the cause of the fire and whether anyone removed the burnt notes from the site. There was also a **mysterious** claim by a Fire Services official that no currency notes were found, but it was subsequently denied. Ever since the Court **held** that no first information report can be registered against a superior court judge without consulting the CJI, the police rarely initiate any inquiry into complaints against judges, and an internal mechanism became **inevitable**. While the judiciary does its work, the government should not be **over-zealous** in this matter, **lest** it be seen as the mastermind trying to **trigger** wider public demands for a **robust** accountability mechanism and a new appointment system for judges. If there is a **lesson to be drawn from this murky episode**, it is that the **independence** of the judiciary **is** not protected by **insulation** from regular investigative processes, but by making it fully **accountable** and transparent in its **functioning**.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, Clarity, Visibility, Disclosure, Candor पारदर्शिता
2. **Probe** (noun) – Investigation, Inquiry, Examination, Scrutiny, Inspection जांच
3. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, Cause, Bring about, Produce, Yield परिणाम होना
4. **Accountability** (noun) – Responsibility, Answerability, Liability, Obligation, Duty जवाबदेही
5. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, Display, Exhibit, Manifest, Reveal प्रदर्शित करना
6. **Quell** (verb) – Suppress, Subdue, Silence, Stifle, Allay दबाना
7. **Speculation** (noun) – Conjecture, Guesswork, Rumor, Theory, Supposition अनुमान
8. **Decisively** (adverb) – Firmly, Resolutely, Conclusively, Authoritatively, Definitely निर्णायक रूप से
9. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, Up to this point, Thus far, To date अब तक
10. **In the wake of** (phrase) – Following, After, Subsequent to, As a result of के बाद
11. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, Charge, Claim, Assertion, Imputation आरोप
12. **Douse** (verb) – Extinguish, Quench, Dampen, Soak, Drench बुझाना
13. **Multi-pronged** (adjective) – Comprehensive, Multi-faceted, Varied, Diversified, Layered बहुआयामी
14. **Preliminary** (adjective) – Initial, Introductory, Preparatory, Early, First प्रारंभिक
15. **Concerned** (adjective) – Involved, Affected, Interested, Relevant, Connected संबंधित
16. **Allocate** (verb) – Assign, Allot, Distribute, Apportion, Designate आवंटित करना
17. **Get to the bottom of** (phrase) – Investigate thoroughly, Uncover, Solve, Resolve, Fathom तह तक पहुँचना
18. **Categorical** (adjective) – Unconditional, Absolute, Explicit, Unequivocal, Direct स्पष्ट
19. **Denial** (noun) – Rejection, Refusal, Repudiation, Disavowal, Negation इनकार
20. **Assertion** (noun) – Declaration, Statement, Affirmation, Claim, Pronouncement दावा
21. **Improbable** (adjective) – Unlikely, Doubtful, Implausible, Far-fetched, Questionable असंभाव्य
22. **Virtually** (adverb) – Almost, Nearly, Practically, Essentially, Effectively लगभग
23. **Wad** (noun) – Bundle, Roll, Stack, Sheaf, Pile गड़ड़ी
24. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, Display, Exhibit, Manifest, Reveal प्रदर्शित करना

25. **Augur well** (phrase) – Bode well, Promise favorably, Indicate success, Foretell positively अच्छा संकेत देना
26. **In-house inquiry** (noun) – Internal investigation, Internal probe, Internal review आंतरिक जांच
27. **Finding** (noun) – Conclusion, Result, Verdict, Determination, Judgment निष्कर्ष
28. **Efficacy** (noun) – Effectiveness, Efficiency, Potency, Usefulness, Success प्रभावकारिता
29. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, Procedure, Process, Framework, Structure तंत्र
30. **Turn out to be** (phrase) – Prove to be, Emerge as, Be revealed as, End up as साबित होना
31. **Conspiracy** (noun) – Plot, Scheme, Intrigue, Collusion, Machination षड्यंत्र
32. **Implicate** (verb) – Involve, Incriminate, Entangle, Associate, Connect फंसाना
33. **Set fire** (phrase) – Ignite, Burn, Torch, Kindle, Inflame आग लगाना
34. **Ascertain** (verb) – Determine, Verify, Confirm, Establish, Discover पता लगाना
35. **Mysterious** (adjective) – Puzzling, Strange, Enigmatic, Cryptic, Unexplained रहस्यमय
36. **Hold** (verb) – Rule, Decide, Declare, Judge, Maintain निर्णय देना
37. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, Certain, Inescapable, Predetermined, Sure अपरिहार्य
38. **Over-zealous** (adjective) – Excessive, Fanatical, Overenthusiastic, Extreme, Overeager अति उत्साही
39. **Lest** (conjunction) – For fear that, In case, So that...not, To avoid कहीं ऐसा न हो कि
40. **Trigger** (verb) – Cause, Provoke, Spark, Prompt, Instigate शुरू करना
41. **Robust** (adjective) – Strong, Sturdy, Vigorous, Resilient, Durable मजबूत
42. **Draw a lesson from** (phrase) – Learn from, Take away, Infer, Conclude, Understand सबक लेना
43. **Murky** (adjective) – Unclear, Obscure, Cloudy, Dubious, Suspicious अस्पष्ट
44. **Episode** (noun) – Incident, Event, Occurrence, Affair, Chapter घटना
45. **Insulation** (noun) – Protection, Shielding, Isolation, Separation, Buffering अलगाव
46. **Accountable** (adjective) – Responsible, Answerable, Liable, Obligated, Chargeable जवाबदेह
47. **Functioning** (noun) – Operation, Performance, Working, Execution, Activity कार्यप्रणाली

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The CJI has ordered a three-judge panel inquiry into allegations involving Delhi HC Judge Yashwant Varma, showing unprecedented transparency.
2. The case stems from burnt currency notes found after a fire in an out-house at Justice Varma's residence.
3. Preliminary steps include:
  - A report from Delhi HC Chief Justice D.K. Upadhyaya.
  - Justice Varma's denial of any connection to the cash.
  - Suspension of judicial work for Justice Varma.
  - A proposal to transfer him to his parent court (Allahabad HC).
4. The inquiry panel includes Chief Justices of Punjab & Haryana HC, Himachal Pradesh HC, and a Karnataka HC judge.
5. Justice Varma claims the cash could not be his, as the burnt room was unlocked, unused, and accessible to staff.
6. The Supreme Court website publicly shared photos, videos of burnt notes, and reports, enhancing transparency.
7. There is hope the inquiry's findings will be made public, setting a positive precedent.
8. Doubts remain about the probe's effectiveness—could it have been a conspiracy to frame the judge?
9. A police investigation might have been better to determine:
  - The fire's cause.
  - Whether evidence was tampered with.
10. A contradictory claim by a fire official (initially denying burnt notes were found) adds mystery.
11. Due to legal safeguards, police cannot probe judges without CJI's approval, making internal inquiries necessary.
12. The government should avoid interference, or it may be seen as pushing for judicial reforms under pressure.
13. The case highlights the need for a stronger accountability mechanism for judges.
14. Judicial independence is not about avoiding scrutiny but ensuring transparency and accountability.
15. The key lesson: A functioning judiciary must balance autonomy with public trust through open and fair processes.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Sarcastic
  - B. Indifferent
  - C. Appreciative with caution
  - D. Hostile
2. **What can be inferred about the judiciary's usual approach to handling allegations against judges?**
  - A. It often involves immediate police investigation
  - B. It lacks any internal mechanism for accountability
  - C. It generally relies on internal inquiry rather than police involvement
  - D. It always makes the findings of inquiries public
3. **Who is leading the in-house inquiry into the allegations against Justice Yashwant Varma?**
  - A. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - B. Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court
  - C. Fire Services Department officials
  - D. A panel of three High Court judges from different states
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. A critique of the legislative process
  - B. The importance of transparency and accountability in the judiciary
  - C. An argument for stricter punishment for judicial misconduct
  - D. A discussion of government interference in judicial appointments
5. **Which of the following steps were taken in response to the allegations?**
  - A. A report and a reply were collected before proceeding
  - B. Judicial work was continued for Justice Varma
  - C. FIR was filed against Justice Varma
  - D. The government announced a new appointment system
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Show
  - A. Cover
  - B. Display
  - C. Register
  - D. Exhibit
7. **Select the option that corrects the error in the given sentence.**  
She performed bad in the exam
  - A. good
  - B. badly
  - C. bad
  - D. goodly

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

The teacher asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ our essays for spelling and grammar errors

- A. advise
- B. revise
- C. revolve
- D. recognise

9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Opponent
- B. Ointment
- C. Obligation
- D. Overview

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

The humble surroundings of our company \_\_\_\_\_ creativity amongst the newly recruited employees

- A. inspired
- B. banished
- C. connected
- D. filed

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

Fetid

- A. Fatal
- B. Fatigued
- C. Fragrant
- D. False

12. **Your sibling accidentally broke your favourite vase. Which of the following idioms might you use to tell them not to worry about it?**

- A. "Shallow brooks are noisy"
- B. "Bite the bullet!"
- C. "You're walking on air!"
- D. "Don't cry over spilt milk!"

13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

Applicants who are younger and prettier than you will continue applying.

- A. applicants
- B. applying
- C. prettier
- D. Younger

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

An eucalyptus tree in my backyard is what acts as a landmark for many to reach my house.

- A. acts as a landmark for many
- B. in my backyard

- C. to reach my house  
D. An eucalyptus tree
15. **Select the most appropriate word opposite in meaning (ANTONYM) to the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Aunt Hema gave us her candid opinion on the skit we performed on Children's Day  
A. intelligent  
B. frank  
C. prejudiced  
D. Strong
16. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**  
We agree that Professor Revanth is very knowledgeable, but we do not like attending his classes because he always keeps blowing the trumpet .  
A. blowing his own trumpet  
B. the sound of the trumpet  
C. sounding the trumpet  
D. the blow of a trumpet
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The late secretary of our society was known for his ruthless treatment of all the security personnel of the society.  
A. Startled  
B. Brutal  
C. Fragile  
D. Compassionate
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
How can someone / walk this farthest / just for / peace of mind?  
A. How can someone  
B. walk this farthest  
C. just for  
D. peace of mind
19. **Select the option that will correct the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no correction is required, select No correction needed.**  
Naveen is as tall as Rocky  
A. the tallest  
B. No correction needed  
C. taller than  
D. tall as
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
I dream of a country where even the least talented person has the \_\_\_\_\_ to earn a living  
A. admit  
B. landmark

C. opportunity

D. Priority

**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.**

Students want (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as the primary outcome of higher education. Hence, practical experience becomes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable to a student's degree. Indian students are highly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at theoretical learning but lack practical training. This (4) \_\_\_\_\_ an issue for decades in the Indian job market. In order to address this (5) \_\_\_\_\_ issue, state governments have to take a lead. The AP government in the past three years have made efforts to bridge this long-lasting gap between theoretical and practical learning of the students.

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

A. employability

B. employable

C. appoint

D. appointed

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

A. hardly

B. voicelessly

C. equally

D. abruptly

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

A. spirit

B. spiritual

C. relaxed

D. competitive

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

A. is

B. has been

C. will be

D. have been

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

A. appetite

B. insignificant

C. momentary

D. perennial



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. C) Appreciative with caution

The passage commends the transparency shown by the Chief Justice of India while also expressing measured concern about the effectiveness of the probe mechanism. Hence, it appreciates the judiciary's steps but maintains caution regarding possible shortcomings.

A: The passage is not mocking or ridiculing any aspect; it is measured and serious.

B: The writer clearly cares about the outcomes and implications; there is no detachment.

D: Though it raises concerns, it does so constructively, not aggressively or with hostility.

### 2. C) It generally relies on internal inquiry rather than police involvement

The passage explains that since police can't register FIRs against judges without CJI's approval, the judiciary usually relies on internal mechanisms for inquiry, implying this is the usual course of action.

A: Police rarely initiate inquiries without CJI's nod, so it's not "immediate."

B: The judiciary does have internal mechanisms, as stated.

D: Findings are not always made public; the passage calls the current transparency "rare."

### 3. D) A panel of three High Court judges from different states

The passage clearly states that the inquiry is to be conducted by Chief Justices of the Punjab & Haryana, Himachal Pradesh High Courts, and a judge from Karnataka High Court — forming a panel from different states.

A: CJI ordered the probe but is not conducting it.

B: Justice Upadhyaya provided a report, not leading the inquiry.

C: Fire Services were only involved in reporting the fire, not the inquiry.

### 4. B) The importance of transparency and accountability in the judiciary

The passage centers on how the judiciary is handling allegations against a High Court judge, highlighting the significance of openness and the need for an effective probe, thereby underscoring both transparency and accountability.

A: The passage focuses on judicial procedures, not legislative ones.

C: It does not primarily advocate harsher punishments; it emphasizes a fair investigation process.

D: While it warns the government not to overreach, the central focus is on judicial accountability, not government meddling.

### 5. A) A report and a reply were collected before proceeding

The passage mentions that a preliminary report from the Delhi HC Chief Justice and a response from Justice Varma were obtained as part of the steps taken.

B: Judicial work was not allocated to Justice Varma.

C: No FIR was filed; police rarely act without CJI consultation.

D: The government is advised not to be overzealous; no such announcement was made.

6. A) **Show** (verb) – To allow something to be seen, to display, to present, or demonstrate. प्रदर्शित करना

**Antonym: Cover** (verb) – To conceal, to hide something, or put something over to protect it. ढकना, छुपाना

- **Display** (verb) – To exhibit or present something for others to see. प्रदर्शन करना
- **Register** (verb) – To record or enroll formally. पंजीकरण करना
- **Exhibit** (verb) – To display publicly, to show something. प्रदर्शित करना

7. B) यहाँ 'performed' एक verb है और उसके बाद कोई adjective नहीं बल्कि adverb आना चाहिए क्योंकि 'perform' क्रिया के तरीके को बताने के लिए adverb का use किया जाता है। 'bad' एक विशेषण (adjective) है जबकि 'badly' एक adverb है।

In the given sentence, 'She performed bad in the exam,' the word 'performed' is a verb, and it requires an adverb to describe how the action was performed. 'bad' is an adjective, whereas 'badly' is an adverb. To correctly modify the verb 'performed,' the adverb 'badly' should be used. Thus, the correct sentence is: She performed badly in the exam.

8. B) The correct answer is 'revise' because 'revise' का अर्थ है किसी लिखित सामग्री की समीक्षा करना और उसमें आवश्यक सुधार करना। यहाँ sentence में बताया गया है कि शिक्षक ने छात्रों से वर्तनी और व्याकरण की त्रुटियों के लिए अपने निबंधों की समीक्षा करने को कहा। इसलिए 'revise' सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'advise' का अर्थ है सुझाव देना, 'revolve' का अर्थ है घूमना, और 'recognise' का अर्थ है पहचानना। ये शब्द इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

**Revise** will be used because it means to review and make necessary corrections to written content. The sentence states that the teacher asked the students to check their essays for spelling and grammar errors, making 'revise' appropriate here. Whereas, 'advise' means to give advice, 'revolve' means to turn or rotate, and 'recognise' means to identify, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) The word **Obligation** is incorrectly spelt, and the correct spelling is **Obligation**. कर्तव्य या दायित्व
10. A) **Inspired** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी को रचनात्मक या अर्थपूर्ण कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करना। sentence में mention है कि कंपनी का साधारण परिवेश नए कर्मचारियों में रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देता है, इसलिए 'Inspired' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Banished' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को निष्कासित करना या छुटकारा पाना, जो रचनात्मकता बढ़ाने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Connected' का अर्थ है जोड़ना या संबंध स्थापित करना, जो प्रेरणा देने के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Filed' का अर्थ है दस्तावेज़ों को व्यवस्थित करना या कुछ प्रस्तुत करना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

The correct answer is '**inspired**' because "inspired" means to fill someone with the urge or ability to do something creative or meaningful. The sentence talks about how the humble surroundings of the company foster creativity among employees, making "inspired" the most appropriate option. Whereas: 'Banished' means to expel or get rid of something, which does not fit the context of fostering creativity. 'Connected' means to bring together or establish a relationship, which does not match the context of inspiring creativity. 'Filed' means to place documents in a systematic order or to submit something, which is irrelevant in this context.

11. C) **Fetid** (adjective) – Having a foul or unpleasant smell; stinking. दुर्गन्धयुक्त, बदबूदार

**Antonym: Fragrant** (adjective) – Having a pleasant or sweet smell; aromatic. सुगन्धित, खुशबूदार

- **Fatal** (adjective) – Causing death or failure; deadly. घातक, प्राणघातक
- **Fatigued** (adjective) – Tired or exhausted; weary. थका हुआ, थकावट
- **False** (adjective) – Not true or correct; misleading. झूठा, गलत

12. D) **Don't cry over spilt milk** (idiom) – कोई बात नहीं, दूध का जला छाछ भी फूंक फूंक कर पीता है।

13. B) The incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence is '**appling**', and the correct spelling is '**applying**'. किसी चीज को लागू करना

14. D) sentence में '**An**' का use 'eucalyptus' शब्द से पहले हुआ है, जो एक स्वर (vowel) ध्वनि से शुरू होता है। हालांकि, 'eucalyptus' शब्द एक consonant ध्वनि (यु) से शुरू होता है। अतः 'An' के स्थान पर 'A' का use सही होगा। सही वाक्य: "A eucalyptus tree in my backyard is what acts as a landmark for many to reach my house."

In the given sentence, the article '**An**' is used before the word 'eucalyptus', which starts with a vowel sound. However, 'eucalyptus' begins with a consonant sound (the 'yu' sound), and hence the correct article should be 'A' instead of 'An'. "A eucalyptus tree in my backyard is what acts as a landmark for many to reach my house."

15. C) **Candid** (adjective) – Honest, straightforward, frank, open, sincere. ईमानदार

**Antonym: Prejudiced** (adjective) – Biased, partial, unfair, showing preconceived opinions. पक्षपाती

- **Intelligent** (adjective) – Smart, clever, knowledgeable, quick-witted. बुद्धिमान
- **Frank** (adjective) – Honest, direct, candid, open. स्पष्टवादी
- **Strong** (adjective) – Powerful, robust, resilient, sturdy. मजबूत

16. A) **Blowing his own trumpet** (idiom) – Boasting or praising oneself excessively (अतिशय आत्म प्रशंसा करना)।

17. D) **Ruthless** (adjective) – Having or showing no pity or compassion; cruel, merciless, heartless. निर्दयी

**Antonym: Compassionate** (adjective) – Feeling or showing sympathy and concern for others; kind, empathetic. दयालु, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण

- **Startled** (adjective) – Feeling sudden shock or alarm; surprised. चौंका हुआ

- **Brutal** (adjective) – Savagely violent, cruel, harsh, or ruthless. क्रूर
- **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged; delicate, weak. नाजुक

18. B) 'walk this farthest' में 'farthest' के स्थान पर 'far' का use होगा क्योंकि 'farthest' superlative degree है और यहाँ comparative sense में दूरी बताई जा रही है। 'Far' comparative context में सही use होगा। सुधार: How can someone walk this far just for peace of mind?

The error lies in the phrase 'walk this farthest'. The word 'farthest' is a superlative degree and is used when comparing more than two things or in a superlative sense. Here, the sentence describes a simple extent of distance, so the correct form is 'far', which is appropriate in comparative or neutral contexts.

19. B) 'No correction needed'

20. C) **Opportunity** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "सुविधा या समय जो किसी को अपनी क्षमताओं का use करके सफलता प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है।" sentence में mention है कि एक ऐसा देश जहाँ हर व्यक्ति को अपनी आजीविका कमाने का मौका मिलता है। इसलिए 'opportunity' सही है। जबकि 'Admit' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, 'Landmark' का अर्थ है मील का पत्थर या प्रमुख घटना, और 'Priority' का अर्थ है प्राथमिकता देना। ये इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

**Opportunity** will be used because it means "a set of circumstances that makes it possible to achieve something." The sentence talks about a country where even the least talented person has the chance to earn a living, making 'opportunity' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Admit' means to accept, 'Landmark' refers to a milestone or significant event, and 'Priority' means giving importance, none of which fit in this context.

21. A) **Employability** का use होगा क्योंकि "employability" का अर्थ है नौकरी के योग्य होने की क्षमता। sentence में यह स्पष्ट है कि छात्र उच्च शिक्षा से नौकरी के अवसरों की अपेक्षा करते हैं, इसलिए 'employability' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि 'employable' एक adjective है जो "नौकरी के योग्य" का मतलब देता है, और यह यहाँ सही फिट नहीं होगा। 'Appoint' का अर्थ है नियुक्त करना, और 'appointed' एक past-tense verb है जिसका मतलब है "नियुक्त किया गया," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

**Employability** will be used because it refers to the ability to be suitable for employment. The sentence clearly indicates that students seek job-readiness as the primary outcome of higher education, making 'employability' the correct choice. Whereas, 'employable' is an adjective meaning "suitable for employment," which doesn't fit in this context. 'Appoint' means to designate or assign, and 'appointed' is a past-tense verb meaning "designated," which are not suitable here.

22. C) **Equally** का use होगा क्योंकि "equally" का अर्थ है समान रूप से। वाक्य में यह कहा गया है कि व्यावहारिक अनुभव एक छात्र की डिग्री के लिए समान रूप से मूल्यवान है। यह वाक्य का

सही अर्थ प्रस्तुत करता है। जबकि 'Hardly' का अर्थ है मुश्किल से, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Voicelessly' का अर्थ है बिना आवाज के, जो यहां अप्रासंगिक है। 'Abruptly' का अर्थ है अचानक, जो वाक्य के विचार से मेल नहीं खाता।

**Equally** will be used because it means "in an equal manner." The sentence states that practical experience becomes equally valuable to a student's degree, which makes 'equally' the correct choice here. Whereas 'Hardly' means scarcely or barely, which doesn't fit in the context. 'Voicelessly' means without a voice, which is irrelevant here. 'Abruptly' means suddenly, which does not align with the meaning of the sentence.

23. D) **"competitive"** का use होगा क्योंकि "competitive" का अर्थ है प्रतिस्पर्धी, और वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि भारतीय छात्र सैद्धांतिक शिक्षा में अत्यधिक दक्ष हैं। यह इंगित करता है कि वे प्रतिस्पर्धी हैं और अपनी शिक्षा में एक उच्च स्तर पर प्रदर्शन करते हैं। जबकि: "Spirit" का अर्थ है आत्मा या भावना, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। "Spiritual" का अर्थ है आध्यात्मिक, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक नहीं है।

"Relaxed" का अर्थ है आरामदायक या तनावमुक्त, जो इस संदर्भ में गलत होगा।

**"Competitive"** will be used because it means striving to excel or being highly proficient, which fits the context as the sentence mentions that Indian students are adept at theoretical learning.

Whereas: "Spirit" means essence or soul, which doesn't fit here. "Spiritual" means related to spirituality, irrelevant in this context. "Relaxed" means at ease or free from stress, which is incorrect in this context.

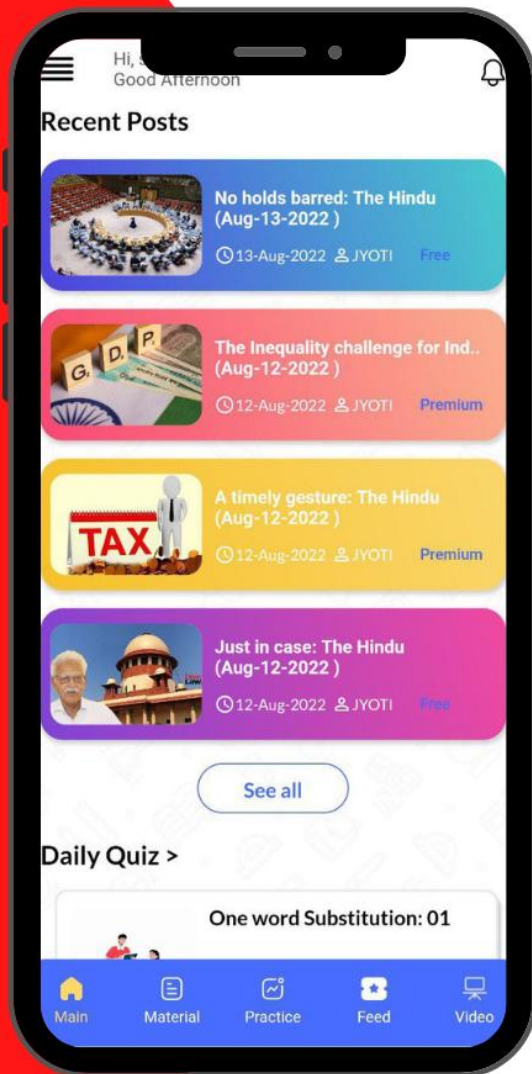
24. B) **Has been** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में 'for decades' दिया गया है, जो समय की एक अवधि को दर्शाता है। Present perfect tense का use तब किया जाता है जब कोई क्रिया या स्थिति अतीत में शुरू हुई हो और वर्तमान तक जारी हो। 'Is' वर्तमान स्थिति को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ समस्या दशकों से चली आ रही है, इसलिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Will be' भविष्य की स्थिति को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'Have been' plural subject के साथ use होता है, लेकिन वाक्य में subject singular है ('this problem'), इसलिए 'has been' सही उत्तर है।

**'Has been'** will be used because the phrase "for decades" indicates a duration of time. The present perfect tense is used when an action or situation started in the past and continues into the present. 'Is' denotes the present state, but the issue has existed for decades, making it inappropriate here. 'Will be' implies a future state, which does not fit the context. 'Have been' is used with plural subjects, but the subject in the sentence is singular ('this problem'), so 'has been' is the correct answer.

25. D) **'Perennial'** का use होगा क्योंकि "perennial" का अर्थ है लंबे समय तक चलने वाला या स्थायी। sentence में mention है कि यह समस्या दशकों से भारतीय नौकरी बाजार में है, इसलिए 'perennial' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Appetite' का अर्थ है भूख या इच्छाशक्ति,

'Insignificant' का अर्थ है महत्वहीन, और 'Momentary' का अर्थ है क्षणिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Perennial' will be used because it means long-lasting or enduring. The sentence mentions that this has been an issue for decades in the Indian job market, making 'perennial' fitting here. Whereas, 'Appetite' means desire or hunger, 'Insignificant' means unimportant, and 'Momentary' implies something temporary, which don't fit in this context.



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