

Bad blood: On India-Canada ties

India and Canada must use every opportunity to **reset** ties

Ten years after he last visited Canada, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will travel to Kananaskis, Alberta, as a special invitee to the G-7 **summit outreach** (June 15-17), with some hopes that the **invitation** from Prime Minister Mark Carney **will** give the two countries a chance to reset **bilateral** ties. Mr. Carney's call to Mr. Modi last Friday **took many by surprise**, as it appeared to come **at the last-minute**, and possibly after some back-channel calls to ensure neither side would be **embarrassed** by the **outcome**. **Under fire** for the invitation despite a pending **trial** against Indian government agents in Canada, Mr. Carney said, quite rightly, that **India**, as a major world economic force, **deserves** to be part of the G-7 **outreach deliberations**. **Regardless of the reasoning**, both the invitation and its acceptance indicate a desire on both sides to take India-Canada ties out of the present lows. In the past two years, after former Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau went public with **thus far unsubstantiated allegations** that India was behind the **assassination** of Khalistani activist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, and was targeting other Canadian nationals, and RCMP officials even named Home Minister Amit Shah in the **conspiracy**, both countries have cut **mission** strengths down to a third. Canada **suspended** talks for a **free trade agreement**, while India temporarily stopped issuing visas to Canadians, **citing persistent** threats to Indian diplomats. Apart from **considerable** trade and investment, India and Canada are **inextricably** bound by their people — over 1.86 million are settled in Canada, but remain connected to India.

Given the tough task ahead, **teams** preparing for the Carney-Modi meeting **must** work with the **utmost sensitivity**. While ties have **nosedived** since 2023, they have had a history of bad blood **dating back to** the 1970s, primarily over the Khalistan issue. It would be **naïve** to imagine that these issues can be resolved in a summit, but a considered decision by both leaders to publicly show respect for each other's positions is necessary. **Returning** the high commissioners and other **diplomats** to their posts **is** an **imperative**, along with a possible timeline for the **restoration** of trade talks. Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Carney said that Mr. Modi has agreed to a "law **enforcement** dialogue" where, no doubt, the Nijjar case and issues over Khalistani threats to Indian diplomats and community centres will come up, and the public messaging from the meeting will be the most important part of ensuring a path to improved relations. "Summit-level **meetings**" such as the one planned in Kananaskis **can** only open a door toward bettering ties; it is the necessarily **tedious** and **painstaking** talks behind the scenes that will actually allow the two countries to step through those doors and **essay** a different way of engaging each other.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Bad blood** (phrase) – hostility, enmity, resentment, animosity, ill will वैमनस्य / दुश्मनी
2. **Reset** (verb) – restart, readjust, restore, reorganize, reestablish दोबारा शुरू करना
3. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, convention, conclave, assembly शिखर बैठक
4. **Outreach** (noun) – communication, engagement, contact, connection, extension संपर्क / पहुँच
5. **Bilateral** (adjective) – two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, joint, shared द्विपक्षीय
6. **Take many by surprise** (phrase) – astonish, shock, stun, bewilder, catch off guard हैरानी में डालना
7. **At the last-minute** (phrase) – just in time, at the eleventh hour, close to deadline, unexpectedly late, last moment आखिरी समय में
8. **Embarrass** (verb) – humiliate, shame, discomfit, mortify, unsettle शर्मिंदा करना
9. **Outcome** (noun) – result, consequence, effect, output, conclusion परिणाम
10. **Under fire** (phrase) – criticized, attacked, blamed, scrutinized, targeted आलोचना के घेरे में
11. **Deliberation** (noun) – discussion, debate, consultation, reflection, consideration विचार-विमर्श
12. **Regardless of** (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, even if, without concern for, though बावजूद इसके
13. **Reasoning** (noun) – logic, argument, thinking, rationale, justification तर्क
14. **Thus far** (phrase) – until now, so far, as yet, to this point अब तक
15. **Unsubstantiated** (adjective) – unproven, unverified, unsupported, groundless, baseless अप्रमाणित
16. **Allegation** (noun) – accusation, charge, claim, assertion, indictment आरोप
17. **Assassination** (noun) – murder, killing, execution, extermination, liquidation हत्या (विशेष रूप से किसी सार्वजनिक व्यक्ति की)
18. **Conspiracy** (noun) – plot, scheme, intrigue, collusion, plan साजिश
19. **Mission** (noun) – delegation, posting, assignment, representation, task दूतावास
20. **Suspend** (verb) – halt, pause, freeze, discontinue, defer निलंबित करना
21. **Free trade agreement** (noun) – an agreement between two or more countries to reduce or eliminate trade barriers such

- as tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions on goods and services मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
22. **Cite** (verb) – mention, quote, refer, invoke, state हवाला देना
23. **Persistent** (adjective) – continuous, constant, unrelenting, relentless, ongoing लगातार
24. **Considerable** (adjective) – significant, substantial, large, noteworthy, important काफी / महत्वपूर्ण
25. **Inextricably** (adverb) – inseparably, tightly, inevitably, indissolubly, unavoidably अविच्छेद्य रूप से
26. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, taking into account, owing to, based on को देखते हुए
27. **Utmost** (adjective) – greatest, highest, maximum, extreme, supreme अत्यधिक
28. **Sensitivity** (noun) – awareness, understanding, tact, sensibility, consideration संवेदनशीलता
29. **Nosedive** (verb) – decline, plunge, drop, deteriorate, crash गिरावट आना
30. **Date back to** (phrase) – originate in, go back to, trace to, stem from, be from शुरू होना
31. **Naïve** (adjective) – innocent, simplistic, gullible, inexperienced, unworldly भोला-भाला
32. **Diplomat** (noun) – ambassador, envoy, representative, emissary, consul राजनयिक
33. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, requirement, essential, obligation, urgency अनिवार्यता
34. **Restoration** (noun) – reinstatement, renewal, recovery, revival, reestablishment पुनर्स्थापना
35. **Enforcement** (noun) – implementation, execution, application, imposition, upholding प्रवर्तन
36. **Tedious** (adjective) – boring, monotonous, dull, tiresome, wearisome उबाऊ
37. **Painstaking** (adjective) – meticulous, thorough, diligent, detailed, careful परिश्रमी
38. **Essay** (verb) – attempt, try, undertake, venture, endeavour प्रयास करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **PM Modi to Visit Canada:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi will visit Canada after a decade to attend the G-7 outreach summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, from June 15-17.
2. **Invitation from PM Carney:** The invitation came from Canadian PM Mark Carney, signaling a potential opportunity to improve strained bilateral ties.
3. **Surprise Invitation:** Carney's last-minute invitation surprised many, indicating sensitive back-channel diplomacy to avoid diplomatic embarrassment.
4. **Acknowledgement of India's Role:** Carney justified the invitation by recognizing India as a significant global economic power worthy of G-7 engagement.
5. **Mutual Interest in Resetting Ties:** Both nations appear interested in moving past current tensions and exploring a diplomatic reset.
6. **Origin of the Tensions:** Ties deteriorated in 2023 after former PM Trudeau alleged Indian involvement in the killing of Khalistani separatist Hardeep Singh Nijjar.
7. **Fallout of Allegations:** Canada and India reduced their diplomatic staff, with India halting visas for Canadians and Canada suspending FTA talks.
8. **People-to-People Ties:** Despite tensions, strong ties remain due to over 1.86 million people of Indian origin living in Canada.
9. **Historical Strains:** India-Canada relations have had a troubled history, especially due to the Khalistan issue since the 1970s.
10. **No Quick Fix Expected:** It's unrealistic to expect resolution in a single summit, but public acknowledgment and mutual respect are crucial steps.
11. **Diplomatic Restoration Needed:** Reinstating high commissioners and diplomats should be prioritized to normalize engagement.
12. **Resuming Trade Talks:** Setting a timeline to resume trade negotiations would be a constructive signal of intent.
13. **Law Enforcement Dialogue:** Modi has reportedly agreed to a law enforcement dialogue, likely covering Nijjar's case and threats to Indian interests in Canada.
14. **Crucial Public Messaging:** What leaders communicate publicly after the meeting will shape the future of the relationship.
15. **Behind-the-Scenes Diplomacy Vital:** While summits create opportunities, only sustained, quiet diplomacy can truly repair and build long-term ties.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Hostile
 - C. Sarcastic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The growth of Indian immigration to Canada
 - B. Criticism of Canadian foreign policy
 - C. A potential diplomatic thaw between India and Canada
 - D. A summary of G-7 summit objectives
3. **What can be reasonably inferred from Mr. Modi's decision to accept the G-7 summit invitation?**
 - A. India wants to confront Canada over the Nijjar case.
 - B. India is seeking to restore diplomatic relations with Canada.
 - C. India believes G-7 will side with it against Canada.
 - D. India is no longer concerned about the Khalistan issue.
4. **What triggered the recent deterioration in India-Canada relations?**
 - A. A trade embargo by Canada
 - B. Canada's allegations about Indian involvement in Nijjar's killing
 - C. Visa denials to Indian students
 - D. G-7 summit exclusion of India in 2023
5. **What is the purpose of the "law enforcement dialogue" agreed upon by Mr. Modi and Mr. Carney?**
 - A. To finalize a free trade agreement
 - B. To investigate all trade violations
 - C. To negotiate visa fee structures
 - D. To discuss the Nijjar case and Khalistani threats
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. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D 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. A) Optimistic

The tone of the passage is cautiously optimistic. Despite discussing the deteriorated India-Canada relations and the serious issues like the Nijjar case, the passage focuses on steps being taken to restore ties, such as Modi's visit, high-level meetings, and diplomatic dialogue.

B; Incorrect. While the passage mentions tensions, it does not express hostility in tone; rather, it seeks resolution.

C: Incorrect. There is no use of irony or ridicule; the language is formal and constructive.

D: Incorrect. The passage shows clear concern and interest in the developments, not apathy.

2. C) A potential diplomatic thaw between India and Canada

The central focus of the passage is the upcoming Modi-Carney meeting and its potential to improve strained India-Canada relations. It emphasizes mutual efforts, public messaging, and the importance of diplomacy.

A: Incorrect. Although mentioned, it's not the central focus.

B: Incorrect. The passage is balanced and doesn't explicitly criticize Canadian policy.

D: Incorrect. The summit is mentioned only in the context of India-Canada ties.

3. B) India is seeking to restore diplomatic relations with Canada.

The passage states that the invitation and its acceptance "indicate a desire on both sides to take India-Canada ties out of the present lows." This suggests an attempt to improve relations, not confrontation or apathy.

A. No direct mention of a confrontational agenda.

C. The passage never implies G-7's support will be partisan.

D. India remains concerned, as shown by the mention of threats to diplomats.

4. B) Canada's allegations about Indian involvement in Nijjar's killing

The passage clearly notes that "relations deteriorated after former Canadian PM Trudeau went public with allegations that India was behind Nijjar's killing."

A. No mention of a trade embargo.

C. India halted visas, not Canada denying them.

D. India has now been invited to the G-7; no reference to a 2023 exclusion.

5. D) To discuss the Nijjar case and Khalistani threats

The passage states that the "law enforcement dialogue" will likely address the Nijjar case and Khalistani threats to Indian diplomats and community centres.

A. Trade talks are separate and only suggested as a future restoration step.

B. Trade violations are not mentioned at all.

C. Visa fees are not discussed in the passage.

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 **Oblegation** 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.

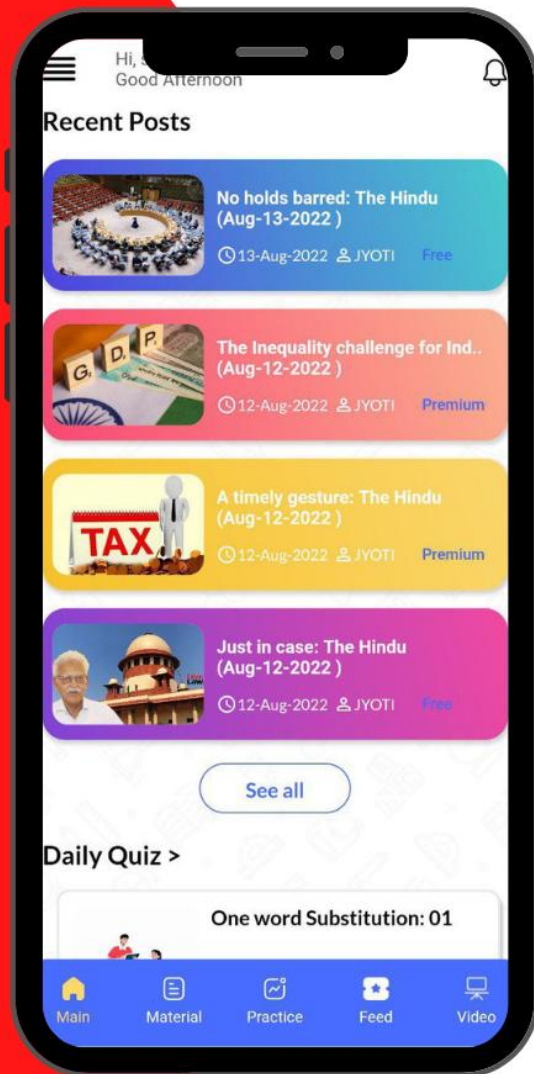
Whereas: "Spirit" means essence or soul, which doesn't fit here. "Spiritual" means related to spirituality, irrelevant in this context. "Relaxed" means at ease or free from stress, which is incorrect in this context.

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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