

Relief for refugees: On the Immigration and Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 2025

India and Sri Lanka must help voluntary **repatriation** of refugees

The **formulation** of the Immigration and Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 2025, notified by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs on September 1, 2025, **provides** greater clarity on certain issues **concerning** India's immigration **framework**. It **exempts** a set of people from the requirement of a valid passport or other valid travel document and valid visa to enter, stay and exit the country. Apart from specified sets of Indian citizens, it covers nationals of Nepal and Bhutan; Tibetan refugees; six religious minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, and Sri Lankan Tamils. A significant **aspect** is the reference to the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, with many living in Tamil Nadu since 1990. The order protects them from forcible repatriation to Sri Lanka, the **stipulations** being that they should have **taken shelter** in the country as on January 9, 2015 and registered themselves. In the last 30-odd years, neither the Union government nor the Tamil Nadu government had **drawn up** any **unilateral** plan to send them back. In fact, after the end of the **civil war** in Sri Lanka in 2009, both the governments have been **doing their bit** to ensure their welfare. Yet, Sri Lankan Tamils were not included when the Union government **amended** the Citizenship Act six years ago to provide citizenship to the six non-Muslim groups from three Muslim-majority countries. Thus, the order gives Tamil refugees some relief.

However, there are unanswered questions. It is not clear whether the refugees will be able to **shake off** their "illegal migrants" tag. A **hurdle** in their applying for Indian citizenship — by registration under Section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 or by **naturalisation** under Section 6 of the Act **is** that they are 'illegal migrants' as per the law. When the refugees are not considered eligible to apply for a Long Term Visa (LTV) it is doubtful whether they will be able to **seek** citizenship. LTVs will enable their gainful employment and higher education. **In the run-up to** the **enactment** of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2009, the Ministry had justified their exclusion and had taken the stand that they were among those eligible for LTVs if they could prove that they had been "victims of **oppression** in their countries of origin...." The Centre would do well if it **liberalised** its stand on LTVs for the deserving among the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees. The **certificate** of identity for Tibetan refugees **can** be a model. It is also time that India and Sri Lanka took early steps for voluntary repatriation along with a scheme of **structured assistance**. Local **integration** is also an option to **sort out** the issue. Fundamentally, the **stakeholders** should adopt a **humane** approach. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Refugee** (noun) – displaced person, asylum seeker, exile, forced migrant, escapee शरणार्थी
2. **Immigration** (noun) – the process of coming to live permanently in a country that is not your own; the number of people who do this अप्रवासन
3. **Repatriation** (noun) – return to homeland, voluntary return, homecoming, return programme, sending back स्वदेश-वापसी (पुनर्वतन)
4. **Formulation** (noun) – drafting, framing, articulation, development, codification रूपरेखा-निर्माण
5. **Concerning** (preposition) – about, regarding, in relation to, with respect to, pertaining to के संबंध में
6. **Framework** (noun) – structure, architecture, system, scheme, scaffold ढांचा
7. **Exempt** (verb) – exclude, waive, spare, excuse, relieve from छूट देना
8. **Aspect** (noun) – facet, dimension, feature, element, angle पहलू
9. **Stipulation** (noun) – condition, requirement, proviso, clause, term शर्त
10. **Take shelter** (phrase) – seek refuge, take asylum, find shelter, take cover, find protection शरण लेना
11. **Draw up** (phrasal verb) – draft, prepare, formulate, devise, frame तैयार करना
12. **Unilateral** (adjective) – one-sided, non-reciprocal, sole, single-party, non-mutual एकतरफा
13. **Civil war** (noun) – a war between groups of people who live in the same country गृहयुद्ध
14. **Do one's bit** (phrase) – play one's part, contribute, pitch in, do one's share, lend a hand अपना योगदान देना
15. **Amend** (verb) – modify, revise, alter, update, change संशोधित करना
16. **Shake off** (phrasal verb) – get rid of, shed, cast off, discard, throw off छुटकारा पाना
17. **Naturalisation** (noun) – the admittance of a foreigner to the citizenship of a country. नागरिकता-प्राप्ति (प्राकृतिककरण)
18. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, request, apply for, strive for, look for माँगना
19. **In the run-up to** (phrase) – in the lead-up to, ahead of, prior to, before, in preparation for से पहले

20. **Enactment** (noun) – passage (of a law), legislation, promulgation, adoption, making into law अधिनियमन
21. **Oppression** (noun) – persecution, repression, subjugation, tyranny, injustice उत्पीड़न/दमन
22. **Liberalise** (verb) – relax, ease, loosen, deregulate, broaden ढील देना
23. **Structured** (adjective) – organised, systematic, formalised, well-designed, methodical संगठित
24. **Assistance** (noun) – aid, support, help, relief, facilitation सहायता
25. **Integration** (noun) – assimilation, incorporation, amalgamation, inclusion, mainstreaming एकीकरण
26. **Sort out** (phrase) – resolve, settle, iron out, work out, clear up सुलझाना
27. **Stakeholder** (noun) – concerned party, interested party, participant, actor, constituent हितधारक
28. **Humane** (adjective) – compassionate, kind, empathetic, benevolent, considerate मानवीय

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Immigration and Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 2025, was notified by India's Ministry of Home Affairs on September 1, 2025.
2. It clarifies exemptions from passport and visa requirements for certain groups to enter, stay, or exit India.
3. Beneficiaries include nationals of Nepal and Bhutan, Tibetan refugees, six minority groups from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, and Sri Lankan Tamils.
4. A key feature is the inclusion of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, many of whom have lived in Tamil Nadu since 1990.
5. The order protects them from forcible repatriation, provided they were sheltered in India before January 9, 2015, and are registered.
6. Neither the Union government nor Tamil Nadu had attempted forced repatriation in the last three decades.
7. Since the end of Sri Lanka's civil war in 2009, both governments have focused on welfare measures for these refugees.
8. However, Sri Lankan Tamils were excluded from the 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act, which granted citizenship to other persecuted groups.
9. The new order offers relief but leaves ambiguity about their "illegal migrant" status.
10. Under current law, their "illegal migrant" tag blocks them from applying for Indian citizenship under Sections 5 and 6 of the Citizenship Act.
11. Their ineligibility for Long Term Visas (LTVs) further restricts access to higher education and employment.
12. Earlier, the Centre argued that Sri Lankan Tamils could get LTVs if they proved persecution in their country of origin.
13. A liberalised approach to LTVs for deserving Sri Lankan Tamil refugees could help, with the Tibetan refugee identity certificate as a model.
14. India and Sri Lanka should work together on voluntary repatriation supported by structured assistance.
15. Ultimately, a humane approach involving options like repatriation or local integration is needed to resolve the issue.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What concrete relief does the Immigration and Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 2025 provide to eligible Sri Lankan Tamil refugees?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Automatic grant of Indian citizenship
 - B. Protection from forcible repatriation, subject to cut-off date and registration
 - C. Guaranteed issuance of Long-Term Visas (LTVs)
 - D. Immediate voting rights and Aadhaar enrolment
2. **Which single policy change would MOST directly remove the principal legal barrier to citizenship applications for Sri Lankan Tamil refugees described in the passage?**
 - A. Officially deeming them not to be “illegal migrants” under the law
 - B. Liberalising LTVs to ease work and higher education
 - C. Issuing a certificate of identity on the Tibetan model
 - D. Launching a bilateral, structured voluntary-repatriation scheme
3. **What type of pronoun is the word “themselves” in the sentence:**
“The order protects them from forcible repatriation... and **they** should have taken shelter... and **registered themselves**.”
 - A. Reflexive pronoun
 - B. Emphatic pronoun
 - C. Relative pronoun
 - D. Demonstrative pronoun
4. **Identify the sentence with correct subject–verb agreement:**
 - A. “The order protect them from forcible repatriation to Sri Lanka.”
 - B. “There is unanswered questions about the refugees’ eligibility for citizenship.”
 - C. “Both the governments have been doing their bit to ensure their welfare.”
 - D. “LTVs enables their gainful employment and higher education.”
5. **Based on the passage, which action would most directly improve Sri Lankan Tamil refugees’ access to lawful work and higher education in India?**
 - A. Liberalising eligibility for Long Term Visas (LTVs) for deserving refugees
 - B. Immediate inclusion under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2009
 - C. Maintaining the current “illegal migrant” designation without change
 - D. Prioritising only early voluntary repatriation without administrative changes
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Call it a day
 - A. To reach the destination
 - B. To decide to stop doing something
 - C. To avoid meeting someone
 - D. To stop worrying over something
7. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 1. It is fantastic to see India, the world’s largest democracy, take the global stage as host of the G-20, a vital forum for fostering international cooperation.
 - A. Recovered powers to forge trade deals with booming economies such as India
 - B. The United Kingdom has long held the belief

- C. In trade as a force for growth and prosperity
D. It is why we advocate for free and fair trade at the World Trade Organization and why we are taking advantage of our newly
2. Collaboration on issues such as global value chains resilience and digitalisation of trade documents is key to harnessing the true value of global trade.
A. BADC
B. ACDB
C. BCDA
D. CADB
8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
(a) The parties disagreed/(b) on the two first clauses/(c) in the agreement./ (d) No error.
A. The parties disagreed
B. on the two first clauses
C. in the agreement.
D. No error.
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To have sticky fingers
A. To have a tendency to steal
B. To remain joyful in a difficult situation
C. To be suspicious
D. To punish for a crime
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
(a) John could not come/(b) to school/(c) as he was ill from cold./ (d) No error.
A. John could not come
B. to school
C. as he was ill from cold.
D. No error.
11. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
(a) In view of the fact that almost all varieties of rural games and sports/(b) are fast gaining national importance it is desired/(c) that the rules of such games are strictly adhered./ (d) No error.
A. In view of the fact that almost all varieties of rural games and sports
B. are fast gaining national importance it is desired
C. that the rules of such games are strictly adhered.
D. No error.
12. **Select the word that is most opposite in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**
BARREN
A. Wet

- B. Rich
C. Rich
D. Exception
13. **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. It is past midnight.
B. All is calm, but not quiet.
C. A few other dogs from near and far respond to the barking, each creating individual high-decibel circles of a half-a-km radius.
D. A dog begins to bark in a measured way — not for, or at, anything particularly, but as though just establishing its presence — and wakes up households around a half-a-km radius
A. a, b, d, c
B. c, a, b, d
C. d, a, c, b
D. a, c, b, d
14. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**
ERADICATE
A. Put up
B. Remove
C. Soften
D. Suppress
15. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
(a) The scientist was seemed/(b) to be excited/(c) over the result of his experiment./ (d) No error.
A. The scientist was seemed
B. to be excited
C. over the result of his experiment.
D. No error.
16. **Choose the correct indirect speech for:**
Reena said to the boy, "What's the matter? Why are you crying? Be cheerful."
A. Reena told the boy what is the matter and why are you crying and to be cheerful.
B. Reena asked the boy that what was the matter and why he cried and ordered him be cheerful.
C. Reena asked the boy what the matter was and why he was crying. She also asked him to be cheerful.
D. Reena enquired why was the matter and why he is crying; she told him that be cheerful.
17. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
(a) More than one/(b) workmen/(c) was killed./ (d) No error.
A. More than one workmen
B. workmen

C. was killed.

D. No error.

18. **Choose the correct indirect speech for:**

The customer said, "Can I get a garden-roller in this shop?" The assistant replied, "Sir, you will get it in the hardware department."

A. The customer asked that could he get a garden-roller in this shop. The assistant replied that he will get it in the hardware department.

B. The customer told he can get a garden-roller in that shop; the assistant replied he will get it in hardware.

C. The customer wondered can he get a garden-roller in that shop and the assistant answered he would get it in the hardware department.

D. The customer inquired if he could get a garden-roller in that shop. The assistant respectfully replied that he would get it in the hardware department.

19. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**

SPECIFIC

A. Proper

B. Uncommon

C. Noteworthy

D. Precise

20. **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. Meanwhile, gig workers, or approximately 1.3% of India's active labour force, rarely have access to any social security benefit.

B. In effect, this means that such employees have no access to a provident fund, pension, and health care and disability insurance.

C. Another conclusion is that just 1.9% of the poorest 20% quintile of India's workforce has access to any benefits.

D. India's social security system is also ranked poorly; Mercer CFS ranked it at 40 out of 43 countries in 2021.

E. Around 53% of all of the salaried workforce does not have any social security benefits in India, according to the Periodic Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2021-22, and which has been cited in the media.

A. EBCAD

B. BCDEA

C. ACBED

D. ABEDC

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.

The Great Nicobar Island Project, _____(1)_____ by the Narendra Modi government, is _____(2)_____ ambitious project with an integrated development plan that comprises an international container transshipment terminal (ICTT) with a capacity of 14.2 million TEU (Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit), a greenfield international airport, a 450 MVA gas and solar-based power plant, and township of an area of 16,610 hectares.

The project, of strategic, defence and national importance, ____ (3) ____ designed to transform Great Nicobar into a major hub of maritime and air connectivity in the Indian Ocean Region. The project ____ (4) ____ no threat to the island's tribal groups, does not come in the way of any species, and does not ____ (5) ____ the eco-sensitivity of the region.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**

- A. envisage
- B. envisaging
- C. envisaged
- D. envisages

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

- A. was
- B. are
- C. were
- D. is

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**

- A. poses
- B. alleviates
- C. lessens
- D. vilifies

25. **What should come in the place of 5.**

- A. safeguard
- B. condone
- C. delineate
- D. jeopardise

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- B) Protection from forcible repatriation, subject to cut-off date and registration
 The Order “protects them from forcible repatriation to Sri Lanka,” provided they had taken shelter as on 9 January 2015 and registered themselves.

A) Citizenship is not granted by this Order; citizenship hurdles remain.

C) The passage calls LTV eligibility “doubtful” for them; not guaranteed.

D) The Order does not confer political rights or automatic document entitlements.
- A) **Officially deeming them not to be “illegal migrants” under the law**
 The passage identifies the core hurdle as their classification as “illegal migrants,” which blocks citizenship by registration (Sec. 5) and naturalisation (Sec. 6). Removing that tag directly clears the legal bar to applying.

B) Helpful for livelihoods/education, but does not remove the citizenship bar itself.

C) Identity documents can aid administration, but don’t resolve the “illegal migrant” disqualification.

D) Repatriation addresses return, not Indian citizenship access.
- A) **Reflexive pronoun**
 “themselves” reflects back to the subject “they” in “they... registered themselves,” showing the doer and receiver are the same.

B) Emphatic: would be used for emphasis (e.g., “They themselves registered”); here it’s reflexive, not emphatic.

C) Relative: introduces clauses (who, which, that), not applicable.

D) Demonstrative: points out (this, that, these, those), not applicable.
- C) “Both the governments have been doing their bit to ensure their welfare.”
 Plural subject “both the governments” correctly takes plural verb “have.”

A) Singular subject “order” needs “protects,” not “protect.”

B) Plural “questions” requires “are,” not “is.”

D) Plural subject “LTVs” needs “enable,” not “enables.”
- A) Liberalising eligibility for Long Term Visas (LTVs) for deserving refugees
 The passage states that LTVs will enable gainful employment and higher education, and suggests the Centre liberalise its stand—so easing LTV access is the most direct lever.

B) May address citizenship in the long run, but the question asks for the most direct route to work/study; the text singles out LTVs for that.

C) Status quo doesn’t improve access.

D) Repatriation alone doesn’t provide access within India; the passage also discusses local integration and administrative facilitation (e.g., LTVs, certificates).
- B) **Call it a day** (Idiom): To decide to stop doing something, “किसी काम को बंद करने का निर्णय लेना
- C) **BCDA**

- 1-B: The sentence 1 praises India for taking the global stage, specifically as the host of the G-20. Following this, the next logical step is to present a view or belief from a major nation that would have an interest in global cooperation. "B. The United Kingdom has long held the belief" provides this perspective, suggesting the UK's stance on a certain matter.
 - B-C: Once the belief of the UK is stated, the next sentence should clarify what this belief is about. "C. In trade as a force for growth and prosperity" does precisely that by explaining the UK's belief in the power of trade.
 - C-D: After establishing the belief in trade, the next sentence should specify how this belief is put into action or practice.
 - D-A: The word "newly" in sentence D indicates something that has recently happened or a change in status. Sentence A, "Recovered powers to forge trade deals with booming economies such as India", clarifies what the UK has recently gained or recovered, thus providing a continuation from D.
8. B) 'two first' के बदले 'first two' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Adjective + Ordinal number का सही क्रम होता है Ordinal Number + Adjective + Noun. यहाँ 'first two clauses' सही होगा, न कि 'two first clauses'. जैसे— The first two chapters of the book are very interesting.
- 'first two' will be used instead of 'two first' because the correct order of adjectives with numbers is Ordinal Number + Adjective + Noun. In this sentence, it should be 'the first two clauses' not 'the two first clauses'. Example— The first two chapters of the book are very interesting.
9. A) **To have sticky fingers** – To have a tendency to steal चोरी करने की प्रवृत्ति।
10. C) 'ill from cold' के बदले 'ill with cold' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी में किसी बीमारी या रोग के कारण को व्यक्त करने के लिए preposition with का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि from; जैसे— He was ill with fever. / She is ill with malaria.
- 'ill with cold' will be used instead of 'ill from cold' because in English the correct preposition to express illness cause is with, not from; Like— He was ill with fever. / She is ill with malaria.
11. C) adhered' के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग आवश्यक है क्योंकि 'adhere' एक prepositional verb है और हमेशा 'to' के साथ आता है। सही वाक्य होगा: that the rules of such games are strictly adhered to.
- 'adhered' will take 'to' because 'adhere' is a prepositional verb and must always be followed by 'to'. The correct sentence should be: that the rules of such games are strictly adhered to.
12. C) **Barren** (adjective) – Unproductive, infertile, arid, desolate, sterile. बंजर / अनुपजाऊ
Antonym: Fertile (adjective) – Capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops, fruitful, productive, rich. उपजाऊ
- **Wet** (adjective) – Covered with or saturated with water or another liquid. गीला
 - **Rich** (adjective) – Having a lot of money, valuable resources, or qualities. धनवान / समृद्ध
 - **Exception** (noun) – A person or thing that is excluded from a general statement. अपवाद
13. A) a, b, d, c

a: This sentence sets the time and the environment, providing context.

b: We know it's past midnight and thus the calmness can be anticipated. However, the mention of "not quiet" sets up an anticipation or a precursor to a possible disturbance or sound, which is a logical continuation from the first sentence.

d: This sentence now explains the reason why it's "not quiet" as mentioned in sentence 'b'. It elaborates on the source of the noise/disturbance. Moreover, the use of the phrase "a half-a-km radius" indicates the effect of the dog's barking.

c: This sentence is a direct consequence of the dog's barking from sentence 'd'. After the initial dog has barked, other dogs respond. The use of the phrase "a half-a-km radius" again provides continuity and confirms the sequence.

14. B) **Eradicate** (verb) – Eliminate, abolish, exterminate, annihilate, extirpate नष्ट करना

Synonym: Remove (verb) – Take away, eliminate, withdraw, discard, detach हटाना

- **Put up** (phrasal verb) – To build, to tolerate, to stay temporarily. खड़ा करना/सहन करना

- **Soften** (verb) – To make gentle, less hard, mellow, ease. नरम करना

- **Suppress** (verb) – To forcibly put an end to, subdue, repress, stifle. दबाना

15. A) 'was seemed' के बदले 'seemed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb seem को पहले से ही passive नहीं बनाया जा सकता। 'Was seemed' व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत है। सही वाक्य होगा— The scientist seemed to be excited over the result of his experiment.

- 'seemed' will be used instead of 'was seemed' because the verb seem is an intransitive verb and does not take a passive form. Thus, 'was seemed' is grammatically incorrect. The correct sentence is: The scientist seemed to be excited over the result of his experiment.

16. C) Reena asked the boy what the matter was and why he was crying. She also asked him to be cheerful.

- said to → asked for questions.
- WH-questions keep the WH word (what/why) and use subject + verb order (not inversion).
- Tense backshift: "What's" → what ... was; "are you crying" → he was crying.
- Imperative "Be cheerful." → asked him to be cheerful (infinitive form).

हिंदी में संक्षेप में:

- "said to" को प्रश्नों में asked करते हैं।
- WH-प्रश्नों में what/why बना रहता है और क्रम subject + verb होता है।
- काल बदलता है: "What's" → was, "are ... crying" → was crying।
- आज्ञा/अनुरोध "Be cheerful." → asked him to be cheerful (to + verb)।

17. B) 'workmen' के बदले 'workman' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "more than one" हमेशा Singular Noun और Singular Verb लेता है; जैसे— More than one student was present in the class.

- 'workman' will be used instead of 'workmen' because "more than one" is always followed by a Singular Noun and Singular Verb; Like— More than one student was present in the class.

18. D) The customer inquired if he could get a garden-roller in that shop. The assistant respectfully replied that he would get it in the hardware department.

- Yes/No question → if/whether; “Can I” → whether he could (backshift).
- Deixis: “this shop” → that shop.
- Future backshift: “will” → would.
- Politeness: “Sir” → respectfully replied (sense retained).
- हाँ/क्यों: Yes/No प्रश्न में if/whether आता है; “Can I” → he could; “this” → that; “will” → would; “Sir” का भाव respectfully से बना रहता है।

Why the others are wrong (brief):

- A: “asked that could he ...” (wrong structure; no “that” in reported questions; inversion kept); “will” not backshifted.
- B: “told” can’t report a question; no backshift (“can”); missing “department” and article; style faulty.
- C: “wondered can he ...” keeps inversion; “would got” ungrammatical.

19. D) **Specific** (adjective) – Exact, distinct, detailed, definite, explicit विशिष्ट

Synonym: Precise (adjective) – Clearly expressed, accurate, exact, definite, correct सटीक

- **Proper** (adjective) – Suitable, appropriate, correct, fitting. उपयुक्त
- **Uncommon** (adjective) – Rare, unusual, exceptional, extraordinary. असामान्य
- **Noteworthy** (adjective) – Significant, remarkable, notable, extraordinary. उल्लेखनीय

20. A) **EBCAD**

E: The logical starting point appears to be sentence E, as it introduces the issue (lack of social security benefits for a majority of the salaried workforce) and mentions a specific source - the "Periodic Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2021-22".

B: Sentence B uses the word "such employees," which can be a reference to the salaried workforce mentioned in sentence E. Hence, B logically follows E

C: Sentence C mentions "Another conclusion", indicating that there was a previous conclusion or statement related to workforce benefits.

A: The use of "Meanwhile" in A acts as a transitional word, indicating a switch in focus from the previous group (poorest 20% quintile) to another segment of the workforce (gig workers).

D: After discussing specifics about various segments of India's workforce, sentence D provides a broader context by discussing India's ranking in social security on an international scale. The mention of the ranking (40 out of 43 countries in 2021) offers a more generalized picture after discussing the specific groups

21. C) **'Envisaged'** का use होगा क्योंकि "envisaged" past participle है और यहाँ “by the Narendra Modi government” के साथ passive, reduced relative clause बनाया गया है: “The Great Nicobar Island Project, envisaged by...” इसलिए 'envisaged' सही है। जबकि 'envisage' (base form) और 'envisages' (simple present active) “by” के साथ passive नहीं बनाते, और 'envisaging' (present participle) के साथ “by” लगाना व्याकरणतः असंगत है।

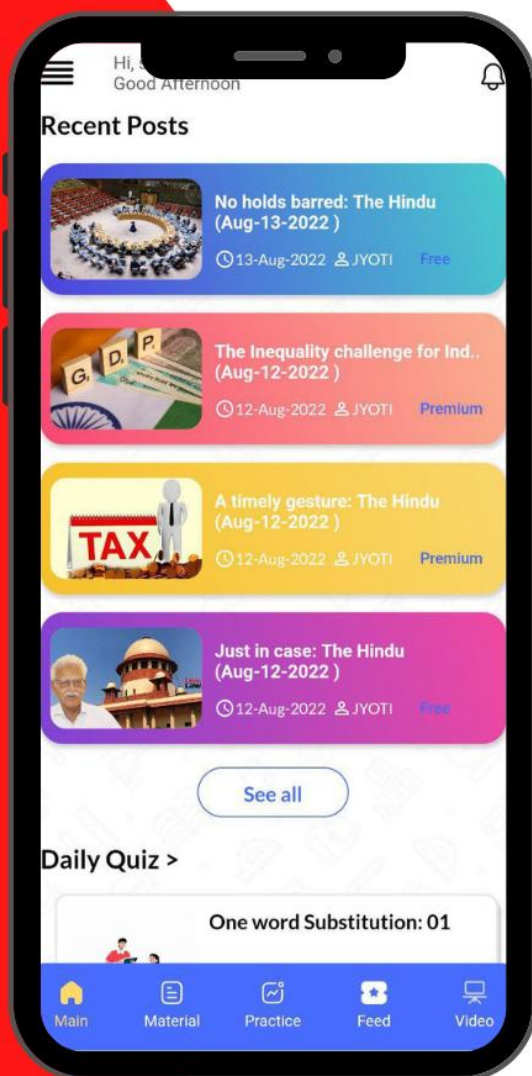
- **'Envisaged'** will be used because it's a past participle forming a passive reduced relative clause with “by the Narendra Modi government.” Hence it fits the structure “Project, envisaged by...”. In contrast, 'envisage' (base form) and 'envisages' (simple present

active) don't create the required passive with "by," and 'envisaging' paired with "by" is grammatically inappropriate here.

22. B) 'an' का use होगा क्योंकि "ambitious" vowel sound (/æm-/) से शुरू होता है और singular countable noun "project" के लिए अनिश्चित article चाहिए; इसलिए clause "is an ambitious project" व्याकरण की दृष्टि से सही predicate complement बनता है। जबकि 'a' consonant sound से पहले आता, 'the' definite article है—यहाँ पहले से निर्दिष्ट कोई विशेष "ambitious project" नहीं है, और 'no article' गलत है क्योंकि singular countable noun को किसी determiner की आवश्यकता होती है।
- 'an' will be used because "ambitious" begins with a vowel sound (/æm-/), and a singular countable noun "project" needs an indefinite article; thus "is an ambitious project" is grammatically correct as the predicate complement. Whereas, 'a' is for consonant sounds, 'the' is definite (no previously identified specific "ambitious project" here), and 'no article' is wrong because singular countable nouns require a determiner.
23. D) 'Is' का use होगा क्योंकि "The project" एक singular subject है और वाक्य वर्तमान सामान्य (present simple) passive में सच/स्थायी तथ्य बताता है: "is designed...". बीच के कॉमा-वाले phrase (of strategic, defence and national importance) subject की संख्या नहीं बदलता। जबकि 'are' plural verb है, 'were' past + plural sense देता है, और 'was' past singular है जो पहले के frame "is ... ambitious project" (present) से टकराता है।
- 'Is' will be used because it forms the present simple passive "is designed...", stating a current fact about a singular subject "The project". The commaed appositive does not affect subject number. Whereas, 'are' is a plural verb (number mismatch), 'were' is past/plural, and 'was' is past singular, clashing with the present framing earlier ("is ... ambitious project").
24. A) 'Poses' का use होगा क्योंकि "pose (a threat)" का अर्थ होता है किसी जोखिम/खतरे को प्रस्तुत करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि परियोजना जनजातीय समूहों को कोई खतरा प्रस्तुत नहीं करती, इसलिए 'poses' यहाँ सही है। यह grammatically भी सही है: singular subject 'project' → 'poses', और fixed collocation 'pose a/no threat' होता है। जबकि 'Alleviates' का अर्थ है कम करना/राहत देना, 'Lessens' का अर्थ है घटाना, और 'Vilifies' का अर्थ है बदनाम करना—ये 'no threat' के साथ न अर्थ में फिट बैठते हैं न collocation के रूप में सही हैं।
- 'Poses' will be used because 'pose (a threat)' means to present a risk/danger. The sentence states that the project presents no threat to tribal groups, so 'poses' fits. It's also grammatically correct: singular subject 'project' takes 'poses', and the fixed collocation is 'pose a/no threat'. Whereas, 'Alleviates' means to reduce/relieve, 'Lessens' means to decrease, and 'Vilifies' means to malign/defame; these don't collocate with 'no threat' and don't suit the context.
25. D) 'Jeopardise' का use होगा क्योंकि "jeopardise" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को जोखिम/खतरे में डालना। sentence में कहा गया है "does not jeopardise the eco-sensitivity", यानी परियोजना पर्यावरणीय संवेदनशीलता को खतरे में नहीं डालती; इसलिए यह सही है। साथ ही यहाँ "does not + base verb" संरचना है और 'jeopardise' एक transitive verb है जो 'eco-sensitivity' को

object लेता है। जबकि 'safeguard' का अर्थ संरक्षण करना है—“does not safeguard” उल्टा अर्थ देगा; 'condone' का अर्थ गलत को मौन स्वीकृति देना है; और 'delineate' का अर्थ स्पष्ट रूप से वर्णन/रेखांकन करना है—ये सब इस context और object के साथ फिट नहीं होते।

- **'Jeopardise'** will be used because it means to endanger/put at risk. The sentence asserts the project “does not jeopardise the eco-sensitivity,” which fits the intended meaning and the “does not + base verb” grammar; 'jeopardise' is a transitive verb correctly taking “eco-sensitivity” as its object. Whereas, 'safeguard' means protect (and “does not safeguard” would imply the opposite of the author’s positive claim), 'condone' means tacitly approve wrongdoing, and 'delineate' means describe/outline—none match the risk/harm sense or collocate naturally with “eco-sensitivity.”



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