

Refugees and infiltrators: On different yardsticks for India's refugee community

India needs a refugee policy document that is **non-discriminatory**

Union Home Minister Amit Shah has rightly **stressed** the need to **make a distinction** between refugees and infiltrators. Though **valid**, the problem **lies** in the **application of objective parameters** by those in power to make a distinction. Even where proper policy and a legal framework exist, issues may arise. Also **at play** is the level of official understanding. In India, which is not a **signatory** to the 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, there is no **comprehensive** single law defining who a refugee is, leaving **scope** for **arbitrary** action. Till the end of March 2025, apart from the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Passports Act 1967, three laws (the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920) were applied to **deal with** foreign nationals, including refuge **seekers**. From April, the Immigration and Foreigners Act replaced the three pre-Independence laws and **subsumed** the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act, 2000. While this **streamlined** the legal framework, the **absence** of a refugee policy document **has** also **led to** different yardsticks for the refugee community in India. While there was a **rehabilitation** policy in 2014 for about 63,000 Tibetan refugees, there is no such document for the nearly 90,000 Sri Lankan Tamils. At the end of June 2023, **the population** of refugees or persons of concern in India **was** over 2.11 lakh (also counting those from Myanmar, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Africa and West Asia). Any **undocumented** or overstaying refugee is regarded as an illegal **migrant** (Citizenship Act). He can also be called an infiltrator. Thus, genuine and harmless refugees risk facing harassment.

Even though the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 was aimed at providing citizenship to six religious minorities belonging to Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan, it **drew sharp criticism** as it discriminated **on the lines of** religion and left out sections of Muslims, and also Sri Lankan Tamils and the Rohingya, both minorities in their countries. But in a notification last month, **undocumented or overstaying Tamil refugees**, who have registered themselves with the authorities, **were granted exemption** from **penal** provisions of the Immigration and Foreigners Act, provided they took shelter in India on or before January 9, 2015. Other groups too have been covered. Still, there is no change when it comes to the recent trend of religion-based exclusions. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the approach of **discreet humanitarian** relief to refugees **in general** but this has to be **backed by consistent, rational** and fair treatment for all. [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) – a person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. शरणार्थी
2. **Infiltrator** (noun) – a person who enters a place or organization secretly to undermine it. घुसपैठिया
3. **Yardstick** (noun) – standard, benchmark, criterion, measure, gauge मापदंड
4. **Non-discriminatory** (adjective) – impartial, fair, unbiased, equitable, just गैर-भेदभावपूर्ण
5. **Stress** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, underline, underscore, accentuate जोर देना
6. **Make a distinction** (phrase) – differentiate, distinguish, tell apart, discriminate, separate अंतर करना
7. **Valid** (adjective) – legitimate, sound, reasonable, justifiable, well-founded वैध
8. **Lie** (verb) – exist, reside, be present, be found, be situated निहित होना
9. **Application** (noun) – implementation, use, employment, execution, practice अनुप्रयोग
10. **Objective** (adjective) – impartial, neutral, unbiased, unprejudiced निष्पक्ष
11. **Parameter** (noun) – guideline, criterion, limit, boundary, framework मानदंड
12. **At play** (phrase) – in operation, active, influential, functioning, involved प्रभावी
13. **Signatory** (noun) – a party that has signed an agreement or treaty. हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
14. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – complete, inclusive, all-encompassing, thorough, exhaustive व्यापक
15. **Scope** (noun) – opportunity, room, capacity, leeway, possibility गुंजाइश
16. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – random, discretionary, unpredictable, capricious, unreasonable मनमाना
17. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – handle, manage, address, tackle, confront निपटना
18. **Seeker** (noun) – a person who is looking for or trying to obtain something. चाहने वाला
19. **Subsume** (verb) – include, incorporate, encompass, absorb, contain सम्मिलित करना
20. **Streamline** (verb) – simplify, rationalize, modernize, organize, make efficient सुव्यवस्थित करना
21. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce परिणाम होना

22. **Rehabilitation** (noun) – resettlement, restoration, reestablishment, reintegration
पुनर्वास
23. **Undocumented** (adjective) – without official papers, unregistered, unrecorded
अप्रलेखित
24. **Migrant** (noun) – a person who moves from one place to another. प्रवासी
25. **Draw** (verb) – attract, receive, get, elicit, provoke आकर्षित करना
26. **Sharp** (adjective) – severe, strong, intense, harsh, acute तीखी
27. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, condemnation, disapproval, objection, reproach आलोचना
28. **On the lines of** (phrase) – based on, according to, following the pattern of के आधार पर
29. **Grant** (verb) – give, award, confer, bestow, allow प्रदान करना
30. **Exemption** (noun) – exception, exclusion, immunity, relief, freedom छूट
31. **Penal** (adjective) – punitive, disciplinary, corrective, retributive दंडात्मक
32. **Discreet** (adjective) – careful, prudent, cautious, tactful, diplomatic विवेकपूर्ण
33. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, charitable, altruistic, welfare, relief मानवीय
34. **In general** (phrase) – overall, generally, broadly, on the whole, typically सामान्य तौर पर
35. **Back** (verb) – support, endorse, underpin, fund, finance समर्थन करना
36. **Consistent** (adjective) – steady, constant, regular, uniform, persistent सुसंगत
37. **Rational** (adjective) – logical, reasonable, sensible, reasoned, sound तर्कसंगत

Summary of the Editorial

1. Union Home Minister Amit Shah emphasized the importance of distinguishing between refugees and infiltrators.
2. However, the real issue lies in how the authorities apply these distinctions in practice.
3. India lacks a comprehensive refugee policy or a single law defining who qualifies as a refugee.
4. The country is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol.
5. Till March 2025, India relied on older laws like the Foreigners Act (1946), Registration of Foreigners Act (1939), and Passport (Entry into India) Act (1920).
6. From April 2025, these laws were replaced by the Immigration and Foreigners Act, which streamlined the legal framework.
7. Despite this reform, the absence of a formal refugee policy leads to inconsistent treatment of different refugee groups.
8. For example, there was a rehabilitation policy (2014) for 63,000 Tibetan refugees, but none for about 90,000 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees.
9. As of June 2023, India hosted over 2.11 lakh refugees, including people from Myanmar, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Africa, and West Asia.
10. Under the Citizenship Act, any undocumented or overstaying refugee is considered an illegal migrant and may be labelled an infiltrator.
11. This creates a risk that genuine refugees may face harassment or penal action.
12. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) aimed to grant citizenship to six religious minorities from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.
13. The CAA was criticized for being discriminatory, as it excluded Muslims, Sri Lankan Tamils, and Rohingya refugees.
14. A recent notification provided exemption from penal action to undocumented Tamil refugees who arrived before January 9, 2015.
15. The editorial concludes that while humanitarian relief is welcome, India urgently needs a non-discriminatory, consistent, and rational refugee policy to ensure fairness for all.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is the primary legal reason for the potential of arbitrary action in India's treatment of refugees?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The Foreigners Act of 1946 is too outdated to be effective.
 - B. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 is widely criticized.
 - C. India lacks a comprehensive national law specifically defining a refugee.
 - D. The rehabilitation policy for Tibetan refugees is not applied consistently.
2. **The passage suggests that the recent exemption for undocumented Tamil refugees is an example of what broader approach by the Indian government?**
 - A. A move towards signing the 1951 UN Refugee Convention.
 - B. A shift to a consistent and fair policy for all refugee groups.
 - C. The provision of discreet humanitarian relief on a case-by-case basis.
 - D. The streamlined application of the new Immigration and Foreigners Act.
3. **Based on the passage, which group would most likely be classified as an "infiltrator" under current Indian law?**
 - A. An undocumented Rohingya refugee from Myanmar who has overstayed their visa.
 - B. A Tibetan refugee who arrived in India under the 2014 rehabilitation policy.
 - C. A Sri Lankan Tamil refugee who registered with authorities and arrived before 2015.
 - D. An Afghan Sikh minority eligible for citizenship under the CAA, 2019.
4. **The passage highlights the exemption granted to Tamil refugees in a recent notification to argue that:**
 - A. India has finally adopted a uniform refugee policy for all ethnic groups.
 - B. Streamlining pre-Independence laws has automatically resolved issues of discrimination.
 - C. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 is now comprehensive and inclusive.
 - D. Discreet relief efforts exist but do not address the core problem of inconsistent treatment.
5. **According to the author, what is the fundamental flaw in implementing the distinction between refugees and infiltrators?**
 - A. The lack of any legal framework to deal with foreign nationals.
 - B. The absence of objective parameters and a comprehensive policy, leading to potential arbitrariness.
 - C. The refusal of the Indian government to grant citizenship to any refugee groups.
 - D. The fact that all refugees are uniformly treated as illegal migrants.
6. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**
SPECIFIC
 - A. Proper
 - B. Uncommon
 - C. Noteworthy
 - D. Precise
7. **Choose the incorrectly spelt word.**
 - A. Grease
 - B. Mimic
 - C. Potantial
 - D. Surge
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

- Diamond in the rough
- A. An industry of star-struck actors
 - B. An unsophisticated person with potential
 - C. A top model
 - D. Unpolished diamonds
9. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**
ERADICATE
- A. Put up
 - B. Remove
 - C. Soften
 - D. Suppress
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who cuts precious stones
- A. Cynic
 - B. Bay
 - C. Lapidist
 - D. Advertisement
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) Now we have banks / (b) and people deposit there money their, / (c) and draw it out by cheques. / (d) No error.
- A. Now we have banks
 - B. and people deposit there money their,
 - C. and draw it out by cheques.
 - D. No error.
12. **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) There was no any piece of paper / (b) in my pocket / (c) as I had expected. / (d) No error.
- A. There was no any piece of paper
 - B. in my pocket
 - C. as I had expected.
 - D. No error.
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.**
- P. One such major service disruption occurred on April 15.
 - Q. The RBI has noted with concern that in the absence of 'a robust IT infrastructure and IT risk management framework, the bank's core banking system and its online and digital banking channels have suffered frequent outages in the past two years... resulting in serious customer inconvenience'.
 - R. In a significant development having implications for the entire banking sector, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited to stop the onboarding of new

customers through online and mobile banking with immediate effect and also barred it from issuing credit cards henceforth.

S. The bank was found deficient in building operational resilience, even as the RBI clarified that there were no curbs on providing services to existing customers, including those using credit cards.

- A. RSPQ
- B. QPRS
- C. QRPS
- D. RQPS

14. **Choose the option most opposite in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

Their careers followed a parallel path.

- A. divergent
- B. difficult
- C. similar
- D. dissimilar

15. **Identify the meaning of the idiom used in the following sentence.**

I am feeling a bit under the weather.

- A. feeling lazy and bored
- B. feeling angry
- C. feeling slightly ill
- D. feeling energetic

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

One who looks like a cat

- A. Ovine
- B. Buffoon
- C. Emigrant
- D. Prejudice

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

Weal and woe

- A. Early and late
- B. Simplicity and complexity
- C. Joy and sorrow
- D. Hot and cold

18. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence**

One part of the philosophy of life's meaning consists of the systemetic attempt to identify what people have in mind when they think about the topic

- A. attempt
- B. philosophy
- C. think
- D. systemetic

19. **Choose the option most opposite in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

It was a baseless rumour that triggered riots and arson at an unprecedented scale throughout the country.

- A. choked

- B. tapered off
- C. diluted
- D. ignited

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.

- A. As per the latest findings, 19 government schools in the state are without students, while a staggering 3,148 schools have less than 50 each.
 - B. Also, 811 schools are being run by a lone teacher.
 - C. Over the past year, a series of reports in The Tribune has shed light on the dire state of government schools in Haryana.
 - D. These deficiencies raise serious questions about access to education for children across the state.
- A. DCAB
 - B. CBDA
 - C. CABD
 - D. CDAB

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.

As Paris is ready to host its third Olympics after a century, the 117 Indian athletes are _____1_____ earnestly to increase the country's medal count in the post-COVID Games, kicking off on the banks of the _____2_____ river Seine on July 26. When the pandemic-delayed Olympics were staged behind closed doors in Tokyo three years ago, India claimed seven medals to record its best-ever tally. With the country aiming to bid for the 2036 Games, it is understandable that the government, pumping in money into sports promotion, _____3_____ optimistic about double-digit medals. World and Olympic champion javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra is the brightest medal contender for India. The second Indian individual gold medallist after shooter Abhinav Bindra, he is fourth among the leading throwers this season with a mark of 88.36m. To _____4_____ his legendary status, he must perform at his peak and overcome several elite competitors. Shutler P.V. Sindhu, the only Indian woman with two Olympic medals, will seek to overcome a slump and bag an _____5_____ third medal.

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

- A. gears up
- B. geared up
- C. gearing up
- D. gear up

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

- A. Empathetic
- B. Armistice
- C. Majestic
- D. Gigantic

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

- A. are

- B. was
- C. Is
- D. were

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

- A. Resolve
- B. Cater
- C. Deter
- D. Bolster

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

- A. Unprecedented
- B. Obligated
- C. Excited
- D. Assorted

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) The passage explicitly states that India is not a signatory to the relevant UN conventions and, crucially, "there is no comprehensive single law defining who a refugee is, leaving scope for arbitrary action." While the other options are mentioned in the passage as related issues, they are consequences or examples of this fundamental legal gap, not the primary reason for it.
2. C) The passage describes the exemption for Tamil refugees as a specific act of relief. However, it immediately follows this by stating that "there is no change when it comes to the recent trend of religion-based exclusions," and concludes that the current approach is one of "discreet humanitarian relief" that lacks consistency. Therefore, the Tamil exemption is an instance of this ad hoc, discreet approach rather than a sign of a fundamental policy shift towards fairness for all.
3. A) The passage clearly states that "any undocumented or overstaying refugee is regarded as an illegal migrant" under the Citizenship Act and "can also be called an infiltrator." The Rohingya from Myanmar are specifically mentioned as a group left out of protective laws like the CAA.
4. D) The passage presents the exemption for Tamil refugees as a positive example of "discreet humanitarian relief." However, it uses this very example to contrast it with the ongoing "religion-based exclusions" and the lack of a consistent policy. The author's point is that while such specific relief is good, it is not a substitute for a "consistent, rational and fair treatment for all." The other options are contradicted by the passage, which states that discrimination persists and the CAA is criticized for being exclusionary.
5. B) The passage opens by agreeing with the need for the distinction but immediately points out that "the problem lies in the application of objective parameters by those in power." It then elaborates on the lack of a single refugee law and a comprehensive policy document, which leads to "different yardsticks" and the risk that "genuine and harmless refugees risk facing harassment." Option A is incorrect because several laws exist. Option C is too absolute and false, as the CAA and specific exemptions prove. Option D is also incorrect, as the passage details different treatments for different groups.
6. 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
7. C) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Potantial**.' The correct spelling is '**Potential**,' संभावना, क्षमता.
8. B) **Diamond in the rough** (idiom) – An unsophisticated person with potential साधारण सा दिखने वाला अत्यधिक योग्य व्यक्ति

9. 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

10. C) **Lapidist** - One who cuts precious stones

- **Cynic** - One who questions everything दोषदर्शी
- **Bay, gulf** - A part of the sea/Lake in closed by a wide curve of the shore खाड़ी
- **Advertisement** - A public notice offering or asking for good, services, etc विज्ञापन

11. B) 'there..... their' के बदले 'their..... there' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'money' के लिए

Possessive Pronoun चाहिए, न कि Adverb of Place.

- 'their..... there ' will be used instead of ' there..... their ' because the sentence is referring to possession of money, not to a place.

Correct: Now we have banks and people deposit their money there, and draw it out by cheques.

12. A) no any' के स्थान पर केवल 'no' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'no' और 'any' को एक साथ प्रयोग करना गलत है। सही वाक्य होगा— There was no piece of paper in my pocket as I had expected.

- 'no' and 'any' cannot be used together. We either say no piece of paper or not any piece of paper, but never no any piece.

13. D) **RQPS**

- R: Sentence R introduces the main action by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) affecting Kotak Mahindra Bank, setting a context for regulatory intervention in the banking sector.
- Q: After introducing the RBI's directive in sentence R, sentence Q explains the reasons behind this action. It highlights the deficiencies in the bank's IT infrastructure and risk management, which have led to frequent service disruptions.
- P: Sentence P mentions a specific instance of service disruption on April 15, which exemplifies the ongoing issues described in sentence Q. Placing this after Q makes sense because it gives a concrete example of the problems that have been occurring, making the RBI's concern more tangible and justified.
- S: Finally, sentence S concludes the paragraph by detailing the scope of the RBI's restrictions, clarifying that existing customers can continue to use their services, including credit cards. This wraps up the discussion by addressing the immediate effects on the bank's operations and customer relations following the RBI's directive.

14. A) **Parallel** (adjective) – extending in the same direction, side by side, having the same nature or course समानान्तर, समान

Antonym: **Divergent** (adjective) – moving in different directions, tending to be different, opposite in course or opinion. विपरीत, भिन्न

- **Difficult** (adjective) – hard, not easy, requiring effort. कठिन
- **Similar** (adjective) – alike, resembling, having resemblance. समान
- **Dissimilar** (adjective) – not alike, different. असमान

15. C) **Under the weather** (idiom)- Feeling slightly ill (थोड़ा बीमार महसूस करना)

16. A) **Ovine - One who looks like a cat**

- **Buffoon** - An actor in a theatrical performance whose business is To make people laugh though his actions or talk ठोला
- **Emigrant** - One who leaves one's country in order to settle permanently in others उत्प्रवासी
- **Prejudice** - Be biased against पूर्वाग्रह

17. C) **Weal and woe** (idiom) – Joy and sorrow सुख- और दुःख

18. D) The correct spelling of '**systemetic**' is **systematic** which means "done or acting according to a fixed plan or system; methodical" व्यवस्थित

19. B) **Trigger** (verb) – To cause something to happen suddenly, to provoke, to set off, to incite, to activate. उकसाना / भड़काना

Antonym: **Tapered off** (phrasal verb) – To diminish gradually, reduce, decline, subside. धीरे-धीरे कम होना / समाप्त होना

- **Choked** (verb) – To block or suffocate, to hinder breathing or movement. घुटना / रुकना
- **Diluted** (verb) – To make weaker by adding something, reduce concentration. पतला करना / कमजोर करना
- **Ignited** (verb) – To set on fire, arouse, kindle. जलाना / भड़काना

20. C) **CABD**

- C is the introductory statement. It provides context by mentioning the series of reports highlighting the poor state of government schools in Haryana.
- A follows, as it presents concrete data and specific examples of the issues first introduced in Sentence C. It mentions the number of schools affected by student shortages and those operating with minimal student counts, directly elaborating on the "dire state" referenced in Sentence C.
- B adds further detail to the narrative established by Sentence A by illustrating another significant problem—schools with only one teacher.
- D concludes the sequence as it summarizes the impact of the issues presented in Sentences A and B.

21. C) '**gearing up**' का use होगा क्योंकि "are" के साथ main verb के रूप में present continuous tense उपयुक्त है। यहाँ खिलाड़ी अभी तैयारी की प्रक्रिया में हैं। जबकि 'gears up' singular है और मुख्य रूप से present simple tense में अकेले प्रयोग होता है जो कि बहुवचन Subject "athletes" के साथ और "are"

के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Geared up' past tense में है लेकिन यहाँ भविष्य की तैयारी की बात हो रही है। 'Gear up' infinitive रूप में है जो यहाँ आवश्यक नहीं है।

- 'Gearing up' will be used because it matches the plural subject "athletes" with the auxiliary verb "are" to form the present continuous tense, showing an ongoing preparation process. 'Gears up' is singular and does not fit with plural "athletes," 'Geared up' implies past tense not suitable for an ongoing process, and 'Gear up' is an infinitive form that doesn't fit the sentence structure.

22. C) '**Majestic**' का use होगा क्योंकि "majestic" का अर्थ होता है भव्य, शानदार, या प्रभावशाली। वाक्य में "banks of the majestic river Seine" का उपयोग यह दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है कि Seine नदी अपनी सुंदरता और भव्यता के लिए जानी जाती है, जो पेरिस में होने वाले ओलंपिक का वातावरण और भी आकर्षक बनाती है। जबकि 'Empathetic' का अर्थ है सहानुभूति रखने वाला, जो नदी के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Armistice' का अर्थ है युद्धविराम, जो यहाँ नदी का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Gigantic' का अर्थ है विशाल, जो नदी की भव्यता और ऐतिहासिक महत्व को पूरी तरह व्यक्त नहीं करता।

- 'Majestic' will be used because it means grand, magnificent, or impressive. The phrase "banks of the majestic river Seine" highlights the elegance and grandeur of the river, enhancing the context of the Paris Olympics. On the other hand, 'Empathetic' means showing sympathy, which is irrelevant to describing a river. 'Armistice' means truce, which does not fit here. 'Gigantic' only describes enormous size, failing to capture the river's elegance and historical significance.

23. C) '**Is**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence present tense में है और यह बताता है कि सरकार अभी भी खेलों में पदकों की संख्या बढ़ाने को लेकर आशान्वित है। 'Is' यहाँ सरकार (government) के लिए सही singular verb है। 'Are' plural के लिए use होता है, जो singular subject 'government' के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Was' भूतकाल (past tense) का उपयोग करता है, जो वर्तमान में सरकार की आशावादिता को नहीं दर्शा सकता। 'Were' plural और past tense दोनों के लिए use होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है।

- 'Is' will be used because the sentence is in the present tense and describes the government's current optimism about winning medals. 'Is' is the correct singular verb for the singular subject 'government.' 'Are' is used for plural subjects, which does not align with the singular subject 'government.' 'Was' is past tense and cannot convey the government's ongoing optimism. 'Were' is for plural subjects or hypothetical past situations, which is inappropriate here.

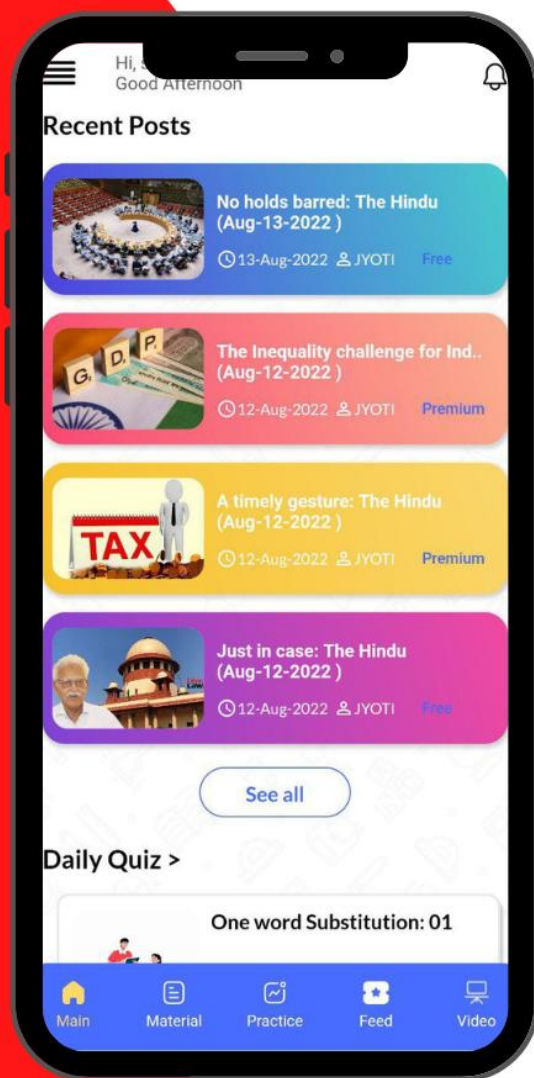
24. D) '**Bolster**' का use होगा क्योंकि "bolster" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को मज़बूत करना या समर्थन देना। sentence में नीरज चोपड़ा को अपनी "legendary status" को मज़बूत करने के लिए अपनी श्रेष्ठता साबित करनी होगी। "Bolster" यहाँ सही विकल्प है क्योंकि यह उनके प्रदर्शन को और अधिक मज़बूती देने के भाव को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Resolve' का अर्थ है समस्या का समाधान या दृढ़ता दिखाना, 'Cater' का अर्थ है सेवा प्रदान करना, और 'Deter' का अर्थ है रोकना या हतोत्साहित करना।

- 'Bolster' will be used because it means to strengthen or support something. In the sentence, Neeraj Chopra needs to reinforce his legendary status by performing at his

peak and overcoming elite competitors. 'Bolster' fits perfectly as it signifies adding strength. On the other hand, 'Resolve' means to solve or show determination, 'Cater' means to provide a service, and 'Deter' means to discourage or prevent.

25. A) '**Unprecedented**' का use होगा क्योंकि "unprecedented" का अर्थ है "अभूतपूर्व", यानी पहले कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ। पी.वी. सिंधु के पास पहले ही दो ओलंपिक पदक हैं, और अगर वह तीसरा पदक जीतती हैं, तो यह भारत की ओर से किसी महिला खिलाड़ी के लिए एक अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धि होगी। इसीलिए 'unprecedented' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। जबकि 'Obligated' का अर्थ है बाध्य होना, 'Excited' का अर्थ है उत्साहित होना, और 'Assorted' का अर्थ है विविध प्रकार का होना, ये शब्द इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- '**Unprecedented**' will be used because it means something that has never happened before. P.V. Sindhu already has two Olympic medals, and winning a third would be an extraordinary feat never achieved by any other Indian woman athlete, making 'unprecedented' the right choice. Meanwhile, 'Obligated' means compelled, 'Excited' means feeling eager or enthusiastic, and 'Assorted' means of various kinds. These do not fit the context of describing a never-before-seen accomplishment.



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