Mob rule: On migrants, rising hate crimes in India

The **bogey** of **infiltration** **is** resulting in hate crimes across India

In the closing weeks of 2025, a **series** of violent incidents across India **exposed** a disturbing pattern of mob violence **directed** at migrants who were **labelled** foreigners — Bangladeshis and Chinese — by their attackers. In these cases, the three victims were Indian citizens from various parts of the country. **Suspicion** based on language, region, appearance or **presumed** nationality **is escalating** into mob violence in different regions. This is extremely worrying and the police must act strictly. The **political leadership** in States and the Centre must make it clear that such violence is unacceptable. In Palakkad district, Kerala, Ram Narayan Baghel, a 31-year-old migrant **worker** from Chhattisgarh **was lynched** by a mob on December 17. Baghel was **accused** **of theft** and repeatedly **questioned** about his identity, with his attackers allegedly asking him whether he was "Bangladeshi" before **beating him to death**. **Kerala is** heavily dependent on migrant labour, and **prides** itself on its high levels of education and law and order. The lynching is a **blot** on its reputation. On December 24, in Sambalpur in Odisha, a young migrant **worker** from West Bengal **was** beaten to death by a mob that accused him of being a "Bangladeshi". Juel Sheikh, a daily wage labourer, was **confronted** at a tea stall by unidentified persons who demanded his identity documents and accused him of being an illegal Bangladeshi immigrant. Two days later, in another incident from Odisha, a Bengali-speaking street vendor from West Bengal was **assaulted**.

In Tamil Nadu, a man from Odisha was attacked while travelling on a train, in Tiruvallur district, by **juveniles armed** with **machetes** and **sickles**. The assault was filmed and circulated on social media. In Dehradun, on December 28, **Anjel Chakma**, a 22-year-old student from Tripura, **was stabbed** by a group that had **allegedly hurled racial slurs** at him and his brother. He died in hospital later. **People** from the northeastern States **are** often treated as **perpetual** outsiders in other parts of India; Chakma was called "Chinese" by his attackers. These are not **isolated** incidents: they occur **amid** numerous other cases of mob **intimidation**, sometimes targeting worshippers of minority communities, at other times, even young students celebrating a friend's birthday. The **police** in the States **have** responded to these **horrible** crimes by making some arrests, but that is not sufficient. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has turned its **incendiary** campaign against "illegal infiltration" from Bangladesh as a **central plank** in the **forthcoming** Assembly elections in Assam and West Bengal. It is no **coincidence** that **mobs** across the country **feel emboldened** to raise this bogey at random against **helpless** people. The BJP should realise the dangers of its campaign and **restrain** itself. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Bogey** (noun) – spectre, phantom, bugbear, menace, dread डर

2. **Infiltration** (verb) – penetration, intrusion, slip, sneak, creep घुसपैठ

3. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – to cause a particular situation to happen or exist के परिणामस्वरूप होना

4. **Expose** (verb) – reveal, uncover, disclose, unveil, manifest उजागर करना

5. **Direct** (verb) – aim, point, level, train, focus निर्देशित करना

6. **Label** (verb) – tag, term, dub, characterize, describe नामांकित करना/ठप्पा लगाना

7. **Suspicion** (noun) – doubt, mistrust, skepticism, wariness, distrust संदेह

8. **Presume** (verb) – assume, suppose, surmise, conjecture, deduce मान लेना

9. **Escalate** (verb) – intensify, aggravate, heighten, amplify, mount बढ़ाना

10. **Make clear** (phrase) – to say something in a way that is very easy to understand स्पष्ट करना

11. **Lynch** (verb) – execute, kill, slay, murder, assassinate गैर–कानूनी तरीके से मार डालना

12. **Accuse** (of)(verb) – to say that someone has done something morally wrong, illegal, or unkind आरोप लगाना

13. **Theft** (noun) – robbery, larceny, pilferage, purloining, stealing चोरी

14. **Question** (verb) – interrogate, examine, quiz, grill, pump पूछताछ करना

15. **Beat to death** (phrase) – to hit someone repeatedly until they die पीट–पीटकर मार डालना

16. **Law and order** (noun) – a situation in which the laws of a country are being obeyed and social control is maintained by the police and legal system कानून व्यवस्था

17. **Blot** (noun) – stain, blemish, smear, spot, taint कलंक

18. **Confront** (verb) – face, challenge, encounter, tackle, defy सामना करना

19. **Assault** (verb) – attack, strike, hit, storm, wallop हमला करना

20. **Juvenile** (noun) – minor, adolescent, youth, youngster, stripling किशोर

21. **Armed** (with) (adjective) – carrying or equipped with weapons से लैस

22. **Machete** (noun) – a large heavy knife used as a weapon or for cutting plants एक प्रकार का बड़ा चाकू

23. **Sickle** (noun) – a tool with a short handle and a curved blade used for cutting grass or grain हँसिया

24. **Stab** (verb) – pierce, puncture, knife, gore, spear चाकू घोंपना

25. **Allegedly** (adverb) – reportedly, purportedly, ostensibly, supposedly, reputedly कथित तौर पर

26. **Hurl** (verb) – utter (abuse) vehemently. जोर-जोर से बोलना (गाली देना)।

27. **Racial** (adjective) – Of or related to genetically distinguished groups of people जातीय

28. **Slur** (noun) – a derogatory or insulting term applied to a particular group of people अपमानजनक शब्द

29. **Perpetual** (adjective) – constant, eternal, everlasting, incessant, perennial निरंतर

30. **Isolated** (adjective) – solitary, unique, sporadic, detached, separate अलग–थलग/छिटपुट

31. **Amid** (preposition) – among, during, amidst, throughout, between के बीच में

32. **Intimidation** (noun) – frightening, bullying, menacing, terrifying, daunting डराना–धमकाना

33. **Horrible** (adjective) – dreadful, awful, ghastly, hideous, horrific भयानक

34. **Incendiary** (adjective) – provocative, inflammatory, seditious, rabble–rousing, explosive भड़काऊ

35. **Central** (adjective) – key, crucial, main, essential, core मुख्य

36. **Plank** (noun) – a fundamental or main part of a political program or strategy मुख्य आधार

37. **Forthcoming** (adjective) – upcoming, imminent, approaching, impending, nearing आगामी

38. **Coincidence** (noun) – fluke, chance, accident, fortuity, hap संयोग

39. **Embolden** (verb) – encourage, hearten, inspire, invigorate, animate उत्साहित करना/साहस बढ़ाना

40. **Helpless** (adjective) – vulnerable, defenseless, powerless, weak, impotent असहाय

41. **Restrain** (verb) – curb, check, restrict, inhibit, bridle रोकना

Summary of the Editorial

1. In late 2025, India witnessed a disturbing rise in mob violence against migrants wrongly labelled as "foreigners".
2. Victims were targeted based on language, appearance, region, or presumed nationality rather than any proven offence.
3. Several Indian citizens were falsely accused of being Bangladeshis or Chinese and brutally attacked.
4. Such suspicion-driven violence reflects a serious breakdown of law, order, and social trust.
5. In **Palakkad district**, a migrant worker from Chhattisgarh was lynched after being questioned about his identity.
6. The incident is especially shocking given **Kerala**'s dependence on migrant labour and its reputation for education and governance.
7. Similar attacks occurred in **Sambalpur**, where a migrant labourer from West Bengal was beaten to death after being accused of illegal immigration.
8. Another Bengali-speaking street vendor was assaulted in Odisha, showing a pattern rather than isolated events.
9. In **Tamil Nadu**, a migrant from Odisha was attacked on a train, with the violence filmed and spread on social media.
10. In **Dehradun**, a student from Tripura was stabbed after facing racial abuse and being called "Chinese".
11. People from northeastern States are frequently treated as outsiders, facing racism and xenophobia across India.
12. These incidents occur alongside other cases of mob intimidation targeting minorities, worshippers, and even students.
13. While police have made arrests, enforcement alone is insufficient to stop the wider climate of fear and hatred.
14. The editorial links this violence to the political rhetoric on "illegal infiltration", especially used by the **Bharatiya Janata Party**.
15. The article urges political leadership at both State and Centre to clearly condemn such narratives and prevent further hate crimes.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?** **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Celebratory and optimistic
   B. Neutral and descriptive
   C. Critical and cautionary
   D. Detached and analytical

2. **From the passage, it can be most reasonably inferred that the recent rise in mob violence against migrants is primarily driven by**
   A. Administrative failure to verify migrant identity documents uniformly
   B. Economic competition between local workers and migrant labourers
   C. Political rhetoric that normalizes suspicion toward perceived outsiders
   D. Social media circulation of violent incidents involving migrants

3. **The author's principal demand to address such incidents is that political leadership must _____ unequivocally against mob violence.**
   A. campaign persistently
   B. legislate promptly
   C. intervene militarily
   D. clarify unambiguously

4. **Which of the following best explains the structural link between political discourse and the rise in mob violence as suggested by the passage?**
   A. Political narratives have indirectly legitimised suspicion, encouraging mobs to act without fear of accountability.
   B. Electoral rhetoric has replaced law enforcement mechanisms, leading to spontaneous public justice.
   C. Media amplification alone has distorted public perception, resulting in isolated violent reactions.
   D. Administrative inefficiency has caused citizens to assume policing roles in migrant-heavy regions.

5. **Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.**
   Statements:
   I. The victims of mob violence described in the passage were primarily undocumented foreign nationals.
   II. Linguistic and racial profiling has contributed significantly to migrants being perceived as outsiders.
   A. Statement I is true and Statement II is false
   B. Statement I is false and Statement II is true
   C. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
   D. Both Statement I and Statement II are false

6. **In the passage, the word "bogey" most nearly means:**
   A. Fabricated threat used to provoke fear
   B. Confirmed danger requiring immediate action
   C. Unavoidable crisis backed by evidence
   D. Historical issue resolved through policy

7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Dwindling."**

A. Escalating

B. Amplifying

C. Waning

D. Accumulating

8. **Directions: Each sentence has three underlined parts labelled (a), (b), and (c). Find out whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your answer accordingly. If you find no error, your answer should be (d).**

(a) I have done my best; /(b) the whole thing is now/(c) in the hands of the Gods./ (d) No error.

A. I have done my best;

B. the whole thing is now

C. in the hands of the Gods.

D. No error.

9. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**

_____, not revenge, is the key to happiness and peace.

A. Forgiveness

B. Arrogance

C. Pride

D. Humility

10. **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**

The documents had been submitted by the assistant before the deadline.

A. The assistant submits the documents before the deadline.

B. The assistant had submitted the documents before the deadline.

C. The assistant was submitting the documents before the deadline.

D. The assistant is submitting the documents before the deadline.

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Disorderly."**

A. Sporadic

B. Tangible

C. Methodical

D. Lucid

12. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**

Eat humble pie

A. To demand an apology

B. To celebrate one's success

C. To accept insult or defeat gracefully

D. To prepare for failure

13. **Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.**

The blueprint is finalized after approval from stakeholders.

First, a basic framework is proposed.

Then revisions are made after discussions.

Finally, execution begins as per plan.

A. 2-3-1-4

B. 1-3-2-4

C. 3-2-1-4

D. 2-1-3-4

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

A deal of agreement done in a company or firm.

A. Concurrence

B. Acceptance

C. Contract

D. Conformity

15. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**

Her natural optimsim helped her overcome difficulties.

A. optimisim

B. optimizm

C. optymism

D. optimism

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Procurement."**

A. Deprivation

B. Rejection

C. Abdication

D. Acquisition

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

Two people were _____ to death when a bike hit a truck

A. crushed

B. fell

C. brushed

D. rushed

18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**

The chief guest concluded his speech as he requested to stop by the organisers

A. he will be requested

B. he was requested

C. no substitution

D. he is requested

19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Sobering."**

A. Corpulent

B. Mutable

C. Jejune

D. Frivolous

20. **Directions: Each sentence has three underlined parts labelled (a), (b), and (c). Find out whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your answer accordingly. If you find no error, your answer should be (d).**

(a) Oh for God sake/(b) leave me alone/(c) and go away from here./ (d) No error.

A. Oh for God sake

B. leave me alone

C. and go away from here.

D. No error.

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.

Educational Philosophy is a (1)_____ that deals with the analysis of education'sobjectives, procedures, essence, and ideologies. It is (2)_____ a philosophy and aneducational offshoot. Education is defined as the teaching and learning of specialised(3)_____, as well as the instilling of awareness, judgement, and knowledge andunderstanding, and (4)_____ a much broader spectrum than the societal institute ofhigher education that we frequently communicate (5)_____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
    A. coinage
    B. data
    C. word
    D. Term

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
    A. concurrently
    B. among
    C. similarly
    D. Both

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
    A. codes
    B. norms
    C. skills
    D. Branches

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
    A. defines
    B. indicates
    C. signals
    D. Encompasses

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
    A. to
    B. on
    C. with
    D. For

Answers

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

Explanations

1. C) **Critical and cautionary**
   The passage strongly condemns mob violence against migrants and warns political authorities about the dangerous consequences of inflammatory rhetoric, making the tone both critical of current actions and cautionary about their impact.
   A: There is no sense of celebration or optimism; the focus is on violence and failure.
   B: The language is not neutral; it openly expresses concern and condemnation.
   D: Though facts are presented, the passage is emotionally charged rather than detached.

2. C) **Political rhetoric that normalizes suspicion toward perceived outsiders**
   The passage directly links mob confidence and frequency of attacks to the incendiary campaign against "illegal infiltration," particularly associated with the Bharatiya Janata Party, suggesting political rhetoric legitimises suspicion and violence.
   A: Administrative lapses are not identified as the root cause of violence.
   B: Economic rivalry is not emphasized as a motivating factor in the attacks.
   D: Social media is mentioned as amplifying violence, not causing it.

3. D) **clarify unambiguously**
   The passage explicitly states that political leadership "must make it clear that such violence is unacceptable," which aligns precisely with the phrase clarify unambiguously.
   A: Campaigning is discussed as part of the problem, not the solution.
   B: Legislative action is not directly demanded in the passage.
   C: Military intervention is neither suggested nor implied.

4. A) **Political narratives have indirectly legitimised suspicion, encouraging mobs to act without fear of accountability**
   The passage explicitly connects incendiary political campaigns with mobs feeling emboldened to attack migrants, implying indirect legitimisation.
   B (Incorrect): The passage does not suggest that electoral rhetoric has replaced law enforcement.
   C (Incorrect): Media circulation is mentioned, but not as the primary structural cause.
   D (Incorrect): The issue is ideological mobilisation, not administrative vacuum alone.

5. B) **Statement I is false and Statement II is true**
   I (False): The passage clearly states that the victims were Indian citizens, not undocumented foreigners.
   II (True): The passage repeatedly highlights language, appearance, and racial identity as triggers for violence.

6. A) **Fabricated threat used to provoke fear**
   "Bogey" here refers to an exaggerated or fabricated fear used to incite hostility and justify violence.
   B (Incorrect): The passage shows no verified or immediate danger.
   C (Incorrect): The issue is portrayed as speculative, not evidence-backed.
   D (Incorrect): The problem is current and unresolved, not historical

7. C) **Dwindling** (adjective) – Gradually reducing in size, amount, or strength; diminishing, declining. घटता हुआ / कम होता हुआ

    Synonym: Wan**i**ng (adjective) – Decreasing in power, size, or intensity; declining. कमज़ोर पड़ता हुआ / घटता हुआ

    - **Escalating** (adjective) – Increasing rapidly. बढ़ता हुआ
    - **Amplifying** (adjective) – Making something louder or more intense. विस्तार करना / बढ़ाना
    - **Accumulating** (adjective) – Gathering or amassing over time. इकट्ठा करना

8. D) **No error**.

9. A) **Forgiveness'** का use होगा क्योंकि "forgiveness" का अर्थ होता है किसी की गलतियों को माफ कर देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि खुशी और शांति की कुंजी क्या है, इसलिए 'forgiveness' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Arrogance' का अर्थ है घमंड, 'Pride' का अर्थ है गर्व, और 'Humility' का अर्थ है विनम्रता, जो इस context में खुशी और शांति की कुंजी के रूप में सही नहीं है।

    - **Forgiveness'** should be used because it means to pardon someone's mistakes. The sentence mentions what the key to happiness and peace is, making 'forgiveness' fitting here. Whereas, 'Arrogance' means overbearing pride, 'Pride' means a sense of self-esteem, and 'Humility' means modesty, which don't fit in this context as the key to happiness and peace

10. B) **The assistant had submitted the documents before the deadline**.

    Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य में दिया गया Agent (by + person) Active वाक्य का Subject बनता है और Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय same tense बनाए रखना अनिवार्य होता है।

    दिए गए वाक्य में "had been submitted" Past Perfect Passive है, इसलिए Active में Past Perfect Active (had submitted) का ही प्रयोग होगा।

    Passive वाक्य में "The documents" Subject है, "had been submitted" Verb (Past Perfect Passive) है और "by the assistant" Agent है।

    Active में बदलने पर Agent "The assistant" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "had submitted" (Past Perfect Active) में बदला गया है और "the documents" Object के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है।

    - To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the agent becomes the subject of the active sentence, and the verb is changed from passive to active while keeping the same tense.
      Here, "The documents" (Subject), "had been submitted" (Verb in Past Perfect Passive), and "by the assistant" (Agent) are transformed into "The assistant" (Subject), "had submitted" (Verb in Past Perfect Active), and "the documents" (Object).

11. C) **Disorderly** (adjective) – chaotic, uncontrolled, irregular. अव्यवस्थित

    Antonym: **Methodical** (adjective) – orderly, systematic. सुव्यवस्थित

    - **Tangible** (adjective) – perceptible. स्पर्शनीय
    - **Sporadic** (adjective) – irregular. अनियमित

- **Lucid** (adjective) – clear. स्पष्ट

12. C) **Eat humble p**ie (idiom) – To accept insult or defeat gracefully अपमान या हार को विनम्रता से स्वीकार करना

13. A) **2-3-1-4**
    2 starts the paragraph by introducing the initial step—proposing a basic framework.
    3 follows as it explains that revisions are made after discussions on the proposed framework.
    1 comes next, describing the finalization of the blueprint after stakeholder approval.
    4 concludes the paragraph by mentioning the execution phase based on the approved plan.
    2 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह पहला कदम—basic framework का प्रस्ताव— बताता है।

    3 इसके बाद आता है जो discussion के बाद संशोधन (revisions) को स्पष्ट करता है।

    1 इसके बाद blueprint के finalization और stakeholder की मंजूरी को बताता है।

    4 अंत में आता है जो approved plan के अनुसार कार्यान्वयन (execution) को दर्शाता है।

14. C) **Contract** (noun) – A deal of agreement done in a company or firm अनुबंध
    - **Concurrence** (noun) – Agreement or consistency between opinions or actions. सहमति
    - **Acceptance** (noun) – The action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered. स्वीकृति
    - **Conformity** (noun) – Compliance with standards, rules, or laws. अनुपालन

15. D) The correct spelling of 'optimsim' is '**optimism**' which means "hopefulness, confidence, or positivity" आशावाद, सकारात्मक सोच।

16. D) **Procurement** (noun) – The action of obtaining or acquiring something, especially goods or services. खरीद / अधिग्रहण

    Synonym: **Acquisition** (noun) – The act of obtaining something; gain, purchase, or attainment. प्राप्ति / अधिग्रहण

    - **Deprivation** (noun) – The lack or denial of something considered necessary. अभाव
    - **Abdication** (noun) – Renouncing a throne or responsibility. त्याग
    - **Rejection** (noun) – The dismissing or refusing of something. अस्वीकार

17. A) **crushed'** का use होगा क्योंकि "crushed" का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति पर इतना जोरदार दबाव डालना कि वह पूरी तरह से चूर-चूर हो जाए। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि एक बाइक एक ट्रक से टकरा गई, जिससे दो लोगों की मौत हो गई, इसलिए 'crushed' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Fell' का अर्थ है गिरना, 'Brushed' का अर्थ है हल्के से छूना, और 'Rushed' का अर्थ है जल्दबाजी में होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
    - **crushed'** should be used because it means to apply such force to an object or person that it breaks into pieces. The sentence describes a scenario where a bike hits a truck, leading to the death of two people, making 'crushed' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Fell' means to drop down, 'Brushed' means to touch lightly, and 'Rushed' implies doing something hurriedly, which don't fit in this context

18. B) he was requested' का प्रयोग **'he requested'** के स्थान पर किया जाएगा क्योंकि मुख्य clause में Verb Past Tense 'concluded' में है। इसलिए Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होना चाहिए। अतः 'he was requested' सही उत्तर है। उदाहरण के लिए:

- he was requested' will be used instead of 'he requested' because in the main clause, the verb 'concluded' is in the Past Tense. Therefore, the Relative Clause should also follow the Past Tense. Hence, 'he was requested' is the correct answer.

19. D) **Frivolous**

Sobering (adjective) – Serious, alarming, grounding; होश उड़ा देने वाला / गम्भीर करने वाला.

Antonym: **Frivolous** – Not serious; हल्का-फुल्का / तुच्छ.

- **Corpulent** – Fat; मोटा.
- **Mutable** – Changeable; परिवर्तनशील.
- **Jejune** – Dull or naive; नीरस / अपरिपक्.

20. A) 'for God sake' के बदले **'for God's sake'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'God' के साथ Possessive Case ('s) आवश्यक है। अंग्रेज़ी में यह एक सामान्य रूप से प्रयुक्त expression है— "for God's sake" जिसका अर्थ है "भगवान के लिए" या "कृपया"।

- 'for God's sake' will be used instead of 'for God sake' because the possessive form ('s) is required with 'God'. In English, the correct idiomatic expression is "for God's sake," which means "for heaven's sake" or "please."

21. D) **'Term'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "term" का अर्थ होता है एक विशेष शब्द या वाक्यांश जो किसी विशिष्ट बात, स्थिति या संकेत को व्यापक रूप से दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 'Educational Philosophy' एक विशेष 'term' है जो शिक्षा के विश्लेषण से संबंधित है। जबकि 'Coinage' का अर्थ है नया शब्द रचना, 'Data' का अर्थ है जानकारी, और 'Word' का अर्थ है एक व्यक्तिगत शब्द, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Term'** should be used because it means a specific word or phrase that comprehensively represents a particular matter, situation, or indication. In this context, 'Educational Philosophy' is a specific 'term' that is related to the analysis of education. Whereas, 'Coinage' means the creation of a new word, 'Data' means information, and 'Word' means an individual word, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **Both'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में यह दर्शाता है कि शिक्षा दर्शन एक दर्शन भी है और शिक्षा की एक शाखा भी है। जबकि 'Concurrently' का अर्थ होता है समान समय पर, 'Among' का अर्थ होता है बीच में, और 'Similarly' का अर्थ होता है इसी प्रकार से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Both' should be used because it indicates that

- Educational Philosophy is both a philosophy and an educational offshoot. Whereas, 'Concurrently' means at the same time, 'Among' means in the middle of, and 'Similarly' means in a similar manner, which don't fit in this context. '

23. C) **Skills'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "skills" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में ज्ञान या क्षमता। शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा विशेषज्ञता या क्षमताओं को सिखाना और विकसित करना होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Codes' का अर्थ होता है नियमों का समूह, 'Norms' का अर्थ होता है मानक या नियम, और 'Branches' का अर्थ होता है शाखाएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Skills'** should be used because it means knowledge or proficiency in a particular area. A significant part of education involves teaching and developing these proficiencies or competencies, which is the most appropriate in this context. Whereas, 'Codes' means a
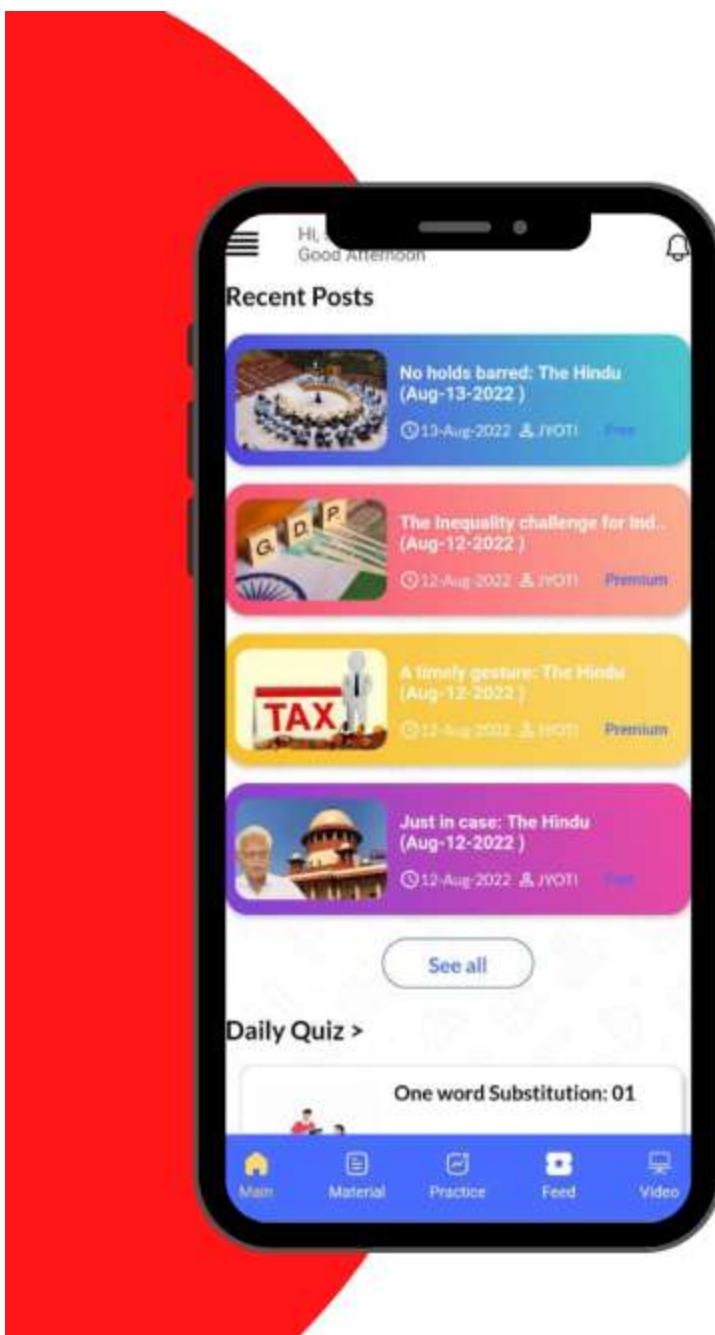
set of rules, 'Norms' means standard or rules, and 'Branches' means divisions or subdivisions, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **'Encompasses'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encompasses" का अर्थ होता है शामिल करना या समाहित करना। इस संदर्भ में, यह शब्द शिक्षा के व्यापक दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाने में सहायक होता है, जो केवल उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान से अधिक है। जबकि 'Defines' का अर्थ है परिभाषित करना, 'Indicates' का अर्थ है सूचित करना, और 'Signals' का अर्थ है संकेत करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Encompasses'** should be used because it means to include or encompass. In this context, this word helps to illustrate the broad perspective of education, which is more than just the societal institute of higher education. Whereas, 'Defines' means to delineate, 'Indicates' means to point out, and 'Signals' means to gesture or communicate, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **With'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ होता है "के साथ" या "संपर्क में". इस संदर्भ में, हम शिक्षा के संस्थान के साथ संवाद करते हैं, इसलिए "with" शब्द सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'To' का अर्थ होता है "के लिए" या "के प्रति", 'On' का अर्थ होता है "पर" या "ऊपर", और 'For' का अर्थ होता है "के लिए", जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'With'** should be used because it means "in relation to" or "in connection with". In this context, we communicate with the institution of education, so the word "with" is the most appropriate choice. 'To' implies "towards" or "in the direction of", 'On' means "upon" or "above", and 'For' means "intended to aid or benefit", which don't fit in this context.