

The Hindu EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

18th March 2025

**PREPARE FOR BANK (PO/ CLERK), SSC, UPSC,
State PSC, CAT, CTET, RAILWAY EXAMS, CDS,
TET, NDA/AIRFORCE, NET and all Govt.
Exams**

1. Depleting (कम हो रहा)

- **Meaning:** Diminishing or reducing in quantity.
- **Synonyms:** Dwindling, exhausting, diminishing
- **Antonyms:** Increasing, replenishing, augmenting
- **Example:** The depleting coal reserves in Britain forced a shift to other energy sources.

2. Protracted (लंबित)

- **Meaning:** Lasting for a long time or longer than expected or usual.
- **Synonyms:** Extended, prolonged, drawn-out
- **Antonyms:** Brief, short, quick
- **Example:** The protracted process of transitioning from coal to renewable energy in the U.K. took decades.

3. Retrenchment (कटौती)

- **Meaning:** The reduction of costs or spending in response to economic difficulty.
- **Synonyms:** Downsizing, cutback, economizing
- **Antonyms:** Expansion, enlargement, growth
- **Example:** Retrenchment in the coal sector led to widespread job losses during the 1980s.

4. Repatriation (स्वदेश वापसी)

- **Meaning:** The process of returning a person to their country of origin or citizenship.
- **Synonyms:** Return, deportation, homecoming
- **Antonyms:** Exile, banishment, expatriation
- **Example:** The government facilitated the repatriation of stranded citizens from war-torn regions.

5. Manacled (बेड़ियों में जकड़ा हुआ)

- **Meaning:** Restrained with handcuffs or shackles.
- **Synonyms:** Handcuffed, shackled, bound
- **Antonyms:** Freed, released, unchained
- **Example:** The prisoners were manacled before being transported to the high-security facility.

6. Clandestinely (गुप्त रूप से)

- **Meaning:** In a secretive or concealed manner, often to avoid detection.
- **Synonyms:** Secretly, covertly, furtively
- **Antonyms:** Openly, publicly, transparently
- **Example:** The documents were clandestinely smuggled out of the country to avoid government scrutiny.

7. Insidious (कपटपूर्ण)

- **Meaning:** Proceeding in a gradual, subtle way but with harmful effects.
- **Synonyms:** Deceptive, treacherous, sinister
- **Antonyms:** Harmless, honest, straightforward
- **Example:** The insidious spread of misinformation on social media can have serious consequences.

8. Conflated (मिलाया हुआ, गड़मड़ किया हुआ)

- **Meaning:** To combine two or more things into one, often leading to confusion.
- **Synonyms:** Merged, blended, confused
- **Antonyms:** Separated, distinguished, differentiated
- **Example:** The media often conflates different issues, leading to misinformation among the public.

9. Unceremonious (अनौपचारिक , असम्मानजनक)

- **Meaning:** Done in a sudden or rude way, without proper respect or formality.
- **Synonyms:** Abrupt, rude, impolite
- **Antonyms:** Courteous, respectful, formal
- **Example:** The employees were given an unceremonious dismissal without prior notice.

10. Traverse (पार करना, यात्रा करना)

- **Meaning:** To travel across or through a place or area.
- **Synonyms:** Cross, journey, navigate
- **Antonyms:** Remain, stay, halt
- **Example:** The hikers had to traverse a dense forest to reach the mountain summit.

VOCABULARY

One-word substitute:

1. A person who copies someone else's work or ideas and presents them as their own:

Plagiarist

2. The belief that God is present in all things and that the universe and God are identical:

Pantheism

3. A person who is between 90 and 99 years old:

Nonagenarian

4. People who enter someone's property without permission:

Trespassers

VOCABULARY

Phrasal Verbs:

1. Break down

Meaning: To stop working (for machinery or vehicles); to lose control of emotions.

2. Look up

Meaning: To search for information (in a book, database, etc.); to improve (situation).

3. Run into

Meaning: To meet someone by chance; to encounter problems or difficulties.

4. Take off

Meaning: To leave the ground (for airplanes); to become successful suddenly; to remove (clothing).

VOCABULARY

Idioms & Phrases

1. Play hardball

Meaning - Act aggressively and ruthlessly

2. Jack of all trades

Meaning - A person who can do many different types of work.

3. Gift of the gab

Meaning - The ability to speak with eloquence and fluency.

VOCABULARY

4. Man of his word

Meaning - A man who keeps promises, who can be trusted.

5. Top dog

Meaning - The most important person or organization in a particular situation.

Article for Reading

**A jab in time: On
India and vaccination
against flu**

With recent reports indicating a rise in the seasonal influenza cases in the Delhi-NCR area, it is once again time to issue a cautionary note and make a renewed effort to push adult vaccination in the country. The predominant strains involved this season are Influenza A and Influenza B, many treating physicians and pulmonologists have reported. Influenza, with the moniker flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by viruses. While it is routinely conflated with the common cold, since the symptoms present similarly — sudden cough and sore throat, with high fever, accompanied by muscle pain, body aches, headaches, fatigue and stuffy nose — it is not quite the same. Both are caused by different viruses and can have varying symptoms and severity. The flu causes mild to serious illness, requiring hospitalisation sometimes, and in a few cases, mostly coinciding with a delay in hospitalisation, can even lead to death.

In India, there are two peaks of seasonal influenza, one from January to March and the other in the latter part of the southwest monsoon, in August-October. India has developed a near real time surveillance of cases of Influenza like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) presenting themselves in health facilities. This programme was further strengthened and made more robust during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also real time surveillance through the country-wide network of diagnostic laboratories. Epidemiologists say influenza surveillance is a key tool to keep tabs on circulating strains, and define seasonality, besides, playing an important role in syncing vaccination with relevant circulating strains. With all this information in place, it is highly unlikely that health managers will miss any seasonal uptick of cases.

However, the task at hand for governments is a little more complex — it is about being prepared to handle the outbreak by anticipating it and inculcating a sense of preservation, particularly among the high-risk groups ranging on the extremes of the age spectrum. Attention should be paid to children, senior citizens and people with chronic respiratory conditions. Key among the interventions recommended is increasing awareness on vaccination for influenza; in fact, people of all ages will benefit from a periodic shot of the updated flu vaccine. While vaccination for children is, by and large, acceptable, and an area of focus for all health managers, adult immunisation gets the short shrift. At the moment, it is left to the whims and resources of State governments to offer adult vaccinations. Targeted awareness campaigns must be clear, urgent in tone, and make an impact on the high-risk groups particularly, because, very simply, vaccines save lives.

Summary

The passage discusses the rise in seasonal influenza cases in the Delhi-NCR region, highlighting the predominant strains, Influenza A and B. It emphasizes the need for increased adult vaccination efforts, as influenza, though often mistaken for the common cold, can lead to severe illness and even death. India has a robust surveillance system for influenza, strengthened after COVID-19, to track circulating strains and manage outbreaks effectively. However, the key challenge lies in proactive preparedness, particularly for high-risk groups such as children, senior citizens, and those with chronic respiratory conditions. The passage calls for greater awareness and government intervention to promote adult immunization, which often gets overlooked despite its life-saving potential.

Tone:

The tone of the passage is cautionary, informative, and persuasive. It warns about the seasonal rise in influenza cases, provides detailed insights into surveillance efforts, and strongly advocates for increased vaccination, particularly for high-risk groups.

Reading Comprehension

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

Question 1:

Which of the following best describes the seasonal pattern of influenza outbreaks in India?

- (A) Influenza cases peak in the winter and remain steady throughout the year.**
- (B) Influenza occurs at random intervals without a defined seasonal pattern.**
- (C) India experiences two distinct peaks, one in early months and another during monsoon.**
- (D) Influenza cases in India increase only in the summer months.**
- (E) None of the above**

Question 2:

Why is influenza surveillance considered crucial, according to the passage?

- (A) It helps detect antibiotic-resistant flu strains early.**
- (B) It assists in tracking virus mutations and aligning vaccinations accordingly.**
- (C) It focuses primarily on reducing the cost of flu treatments.**
- (D) It ensures that flu cases are immediately eliminated from the population.**
- (E) None of the above**

Question 3:

What is the recommended approach for addressing the influenza burden in high-risk groups?

- (A) Limiting outdoor activities for children and elderly people during peak flu seasons.**
- (B) Eliminating flu cases by imposing lockdowns in affected areas.**
- (C) Developing new flu treatments instead of focusing on vaccines.**
- (D) Expanding targeted awareness campaigns and promoting adult vaccination.**
- (E) None of the above**

Article for Skimming

**A land where
ambition grows
minus an outbound
ticket**

The recent drama over the unceremonious repatriation of Indians who attempted illegally to enter the United States of America, and who ended up handcuffed and manacled in an American military aircraft that dumped them on the tarmac in Amritsar, raises a whole series of issues. Migration, after all, is not merely a policy issue. It is a human story, woven into our collective memories and dreams. Immigration has long been an integral part of human history, shaping civilisations, economies, and societies across the globe. India, with its rich tradition of global engagement, has long seen its people traverse continents in pursuit of opportunity, new lives, better futures. Every year, millions of Indians embark on this journey, making India the country with the highest number of emigrants in the world. Today, Indians are no longer just workers abroad; they are leaders, shaping global industries. With Sundar Pichai at Google, Satya Nadella at Microsoft, and a host of others born and raised in India heading Fortune500 companies, Indian migrants drive innovation and economic power in the West.

History proves that migration has always been a force multiplier, enriching both migrants and host nations. Yet, in an era of rising walls, both physical and political, migration faces unprecedented scrutiny. For decades, the lure of the American Dream has beckoned young Indians with the promise of economic opportunity, social mobility, and the prospect of a better future. While the IT engineers in Silicon Valley went on scholarships or work visas and stayed on, the Sikh cab drivers navigating the streets of New York may have found less conventional means of entry. But these illegal migrants are not fugitives but opportunity-seekers wanting a fair shot at prosperity. With remittances to India crossing \$120 billion in 2023, migration fuels a cycle where families seek to replicate the success of relatives abroad. It is the vast expanse of opportunity in major U.S. cities, the promise of work under the radar, and the prospect of eventual amnesty (like so many before them) that draws them in. An estimated 7,25,000 undocumented Indian migrants — nearly one in four of all Indians in the U.S. — live and work clandestinely in the U.S.

There is a painful paradox at the heart of India's illegal migration story. We celebrate tech billionaires while youth unemployment soars, showcase gleaming infrastructure while millions struggle for dignified work. India's growth story features booming statistics, shrinking opportunities, and a rising economy still unable to assure its own people that their future lies at home. The lure of foreign shores is sometimes about ambition, sometimes about survival. This has birthed a thriving network of unscrupulous agents weaving fantasies of western riches, convincing even people from India's most prosperous States to leave. Gujarat — a State championed as an economic success story, the launch-pad of the Prime Minister's rise — sees thousands risking everything to migrate. Punjab, too, is revered as India's breadbasket; it feeds the nation, yet its youth are leaving in droves. Rising unemployment, dwindling agricultural returns, and an insidious drug crisis have eroded hope, leaving many with little choice but to seek their fortunes abroad, legally or otherwise.

Question 4:

How does the passage describe the role of Indian migrants in the global economy?

- (A) Indian migrants primarily work in low-paying jobs with limited impact.**
- (B) Indian migrants only contribute to the economies of host countries, not India's.**
- (C) Indian migrants play a significant role in leadership, innovation, and economic power.**
- (D) Most Indian migrants struggle to find employment and often return to India.**
- (E) None of the above**

Question 5:

Why does the passage mention states like Gujarat and Punjab in the context of migration?

- (A) To highlight that economic prosperity alone does not prevent migration.**
- (B) To show that these states have better migration policies than others.**
- (C) To prove that rural states contribute the most to illegal migration.**
- (D) To argue that migration is limited to economically weaker states.**
- (E) None of the above**

Today's Descriptive Question

Original Text:

The privatization of banks is a widely debated topic, with arguments both in favor and against it. Privatization involves transferring ownership and control of public sector banks (PSBs) to private entities, aiming to enhance efficiency, competitiveness, and financial stability. Proponents argue that privatization leads to better management, improved customer service, and reduced political interference, while opponents highlight concerns about financial inclusion, stability, and job security. One of the strongest arguments for privatizing banks is efficiency. Private banks generally perform better in terms of profitability, customer service, and risk management compared to PSBs, which often suffer from bureaucratic delays and political pressures.

Privatization can lead to better governance, innovation, and accountability, making the banking sector more competitive and efficient. Additionally, it can reduce the burden on taxpayers, as the government frequently injects funds into struggling PSBs to cover bad loans and inefficiencies. However, privatization also has potential downsides. Public sector banks play a crucial role in financial inclusion by providing banking services to rural and underprivileged populations. Private banks, driven by profit motives, may not prioritize these sectors, potentially widening economic inequality. Additionally, in times of financial crises, government-owned banks act as stabilizers, preventing economic shocks from escalating. Privatization might lead to job losses, as private entities often prioritize cost-cutting measures, affecting thousands of employees in the banking sector.

Precis:

The privatization of banks is debated for its potential to improve efficiency, governance, and competitiveness while reducing government burdens. Private banks often perform better in profitability and innovation, but privatization raises concerns about financial inclusion, job security, and economic stability.

Public sector banks play a vital role in serving rural and underprivileged communities, while government ownership provides stability in crises. A balanced approach—enhancing governance in public banks while allowing private sector participation—can ensure both efficiency and inclusivity in the banking sector.

- **Write a follow-up email to the HR department, thanking them for the interview and politely inquiring about the status of your application.**

To:@gmail.com

Subject: Follow-Up on Interview Status – [Your Name]

Dear [HR Representative's Name],

I hope this email finds you well. I wanted to take a moment to sincerely thank you for the opportunity to interview for the [Job Title] position at [Company Name]. I truly appreciate the time you and the team took to speak with me and provide insights into the role and company culture.

I remain very excited about the possibility of joining [Company Name] and contributing to [mention a specific aspect of the role or company that excites you]. I wanted to follow up to inquire if there are any updates regarding my application status.

Please let me know if there is any additional information I can provide to assist in the decision-making process.

I appreciate your time and consideration and look forward to hearing from you.

**Best regards,
[Your Name]
[Your Email]
[Your Phone Number]**

Match the column

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Play hardball | A. A person who can do many different types of work |
| 2. Jack of all trades | B. A man who keeps promises, who can be trusted |
| 3. Gift of the gab | C. The most important person in a particular situation |
| 4. Man of his word | D. The ability to speak with eloquence and fluency |
| 5. Top dog | E. Act aggressively and ruthlessly |

Answer:

1-e

2-a

3-d

4-b

5-c

Vocabulary

1. Depleting:
2. Protracted:
3. Retrenchment:
4. Repatriation:
5. Manacled:
6. Clandestinely:
7. Insidious:
8. Conflated:
9. Unceremonious:
10. Traverse:

Rc ans

1.

Ans: C

Explanation:

The passage states, “In India, there are two peaks of seasonal influenza, one from January to March and the other in the latter part of the southwest monsoon, in August-October.” This clearly describes a biannual pattern.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- (A) Incorrect: The passage does not indicate that influenza remains steady year-round.
- (B) Incorrect: Influenza in India follows a predictable seasonal pattern.
- (D) Incorrect: The passage states that flu peaks twice a year, not just in summer.

2.

Ans: B

Explanation:

The passage states, **“Epidemiologists say influenza surveillance is a key tool to keep tabs on circulating strains, and define seasonality, besides, playing an important role in syncing vaccination with relevant circulating strains.”** This highlights the importance of surveillance in tracking mutations and ensuring effective vaccinations.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

(A) Incorrect: The passage does not mention antibiotic resistance as a focus of influenza surveillance.

(C) Incorrect: While surveillance might reduce flu treatment costs indirectly, this is not its primary goal.

(D) Incorrect: The passage does not suggest that influenza surveillance eliminates flu cases immediately.

3.

Ans: D

Explanation:

The passage states, “**Targeted awareness campaigns must be clear, urgent in tone, and make an impact on the high-risk groups particularly, because, very simply, vaccines save lives.**” This underscores the importance of public awareness and vaccination.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

(A) Incorrect: The passage does not suggest limiting outdoor activities as a primary intervention.

(B) Incorrect: The passage does not propose lockdowns as a strategy for controlling flu outbreaks.

(C) Incorrect: The passage advocates vaccination over developing new treatments.

4.

Ans: C

Explanation:

The passage states, **“Today, Indians are no longer just workers abroad; they are leaders, shaping global industries.”** It further mentions Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella, and others leading Fortune 500 companies, indicating their significant impact.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

(A) Incorrect: The passage states that Indian migrants are now leaders, not just low-wage workers.

(B) Incorrect: Indian migrants contribute to India's economy through remittances (\$120 billion in 2023).

(D) Incorrect: The passage does not mention migrants frequently returning to India.

5.

Ans: A

Explanation:

The passage states, “**Even people from India’s most prosperous states leave.**” It specifically mentions Gujarat and Punjab, which are economically strong but still witness high migration rates. This suggests that economic success does not eliminate the desire to migrate.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

(B) Incorrect: The passage does not compare migration policies of different states.

(C) Incorrect: Migration is not linked solely to rural states.

(D) Incorrect: The passage states that even prosperous states experience migration.

NIMISHA BANSAL

EXCLUSIVE SUBSCRIPTION

- ✓ ACCESS TO ALL COURSES (PERFECTION, GRAMMAR GRANTH, ERRORS)
- ✓ **Live+** Recorded Sessions
- ✓ Class PDF's
- ✓ **Basic To Advance** level
- ✓ **Best Courses** Till Date

Price : ₹ ~~2499~~

₹

USE CODE _____



PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTION

ALL EDUCATOR COURSES

ALL BANK EXAM 2025 PRELIMS+MAINS



ENGLISH



QUANT



REASONING



**GENERAL
AWARENESS**



FOUNDATION + HIGH LEVEL COURSES

USE CODE



JOIN TELEGRAM CHANNEL

ENGLISH WITH NIMISHA BANSAL

@NimishaMam



English with Nimisha Bansal

452 824 subscribers



YouTube

Editorial Analysis | 1st January, 2025 | Vocab, Grammar, Reading, Skimming | Nimisha Bansal

Editorial Analysis | 1st January, 2025 | Vocab, Grammar, Reading, Skimming | Nimisha Bansal

✓ One Premium Subscription

USE CODE - SAFALTA

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC...>



30K 08:00

Perfection Class: Debunking English Grammar Myths I

Perfection I

CONTENT - NIMISHA BANSAL

@mamnimisha



Content- Nimisha Bansal

174 346 subscribers



annotation 1st Jan 2025

2.6K 13:37

Forwarded from



English with Nimisha Bansal



Perfection_Clas...t_Jan_2025.pdf

3.1 MB

Perfection Class Error detection with annotation 1st Jan 2025

2.9K 13:37

Forwarded from



English with Nimisha Bansal



PERFECTION CLA...T January.pdf

34.1 MB

PERFECTION CLASS NOTES

1K 14:14

Forwarded from



English with Nimisha Bansal



EDITORIAL VOC...UARY 2025.pdf

2.7 MB

EDITORIAL VOCAB 1ST JANUARY 2025

1K 14:14