The Hindu EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

31st March 2025

1. Allure (आकर्षण)

➔ **Meaning: The quality of being attractive or fascinating.**

➔ **Synonyms: Charm, attraction, appeal**

➔ **Antonyms: Repulsion, unattractiveness, dullness**

➔ **Example: The allure of the mountains draws thousands of trekkers each year.**

2. Fleeting (क्षणिक)

➜ **Meaning: Lasting for a very short time.**

➜ **Synonyms: Brief, temporary, transitory**

➜ **Antonyms: Permanent, lasting, enduring**

➜ **Example: The sunset's beauty was fleeting, disappearing within minutes.**

3. Erode (क्षीण करना)

➔ **Meaning: To gradually wear away or weaken.**

➔ **Synonyms: Deteriorate, wear down, decay**

➔ **Antonyms: Strengthen, fortify, reinforce**

➔ **Example: Constant criticism can erode a person's self-confidence over time.**

4. Tumultuous (अशांत / उथल-पुथल से भरा हुआ)

➔ **Meaning: Marked by disorder, chaos, or violent agitation**

➔ **Synonyms: Turbulent, riotous, stormy**

➔ **Antonyms: Calm, peaceful, orderly**

➔ **Example: The implementation of GST was tumultuous due to technical failures and political disagreements.**

5. Surreptitious (गुप्त / चुपके से किया गया)

➔ **Meaning: Done secretly or stealthily**

➔ **Synonyms: Clandestine, covert, furtive**

➔ **Antonyms: Open, overt, transparent**

➔ **Example: The surreptitious transfer of funds from the Compensation Fund has sparked controversy.**

6. Unassailable (अविजेय / निर्विवाद)

➔ **Meaning: Impossible to challenge or attack**

➔ **Synonyms: Indisputable, impregnable, invincible**

➔ **Antonyms: Weak, vulnerable, questionable**

➔ **Example: The PAC's findings are based on unassailable evidence of financial mismanagement.**

7. Complacency (आत्मसंतोष)

➔ **Meaning: A feeling of self-satisfaction, often while unaware of potential dangers or problems.**

➔ **Synonyms: Smugness, self-satisfaction, contentment**

➔ **Antonyms: Dissatisfaction**

➔ **Example: Their complacence after achieving early success led to a decline in performance later.**

8. Ominous (अशुभ)

➔ **Meaning: Giving the impression that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen.**

➔ **Synonyms: Threatening, foreboding, sinister**

➔ **Antonyms: Promising, auspicious, encouraging**

➔ **Example: The ominous dark clouds signaled an impending storm.**

9. Pent-up (दबा हुआ)

➔ **Meaning: Repressed or held in check; not expressed or released.**

➔ **Synonyms: Suppressed, restrained, bottled up**

➔ **Antonyms: Released, expressed, unleashed**

➔ **Example: The pent-up demand from the pandemic helped spur economic growth last year.**

10. Lynchpin (मुख्य आधार)

➔ **Meaning: A person or thing vital to an organization or system.**

➔ **Synonyms: Keystone, cornerstone, backbone**

➔ **Antonyms: Nonessential, peripheral, trivial**

➔ **Example: Address some of the challenges faced by the lynchpin MSME sector.**

One-word substitute:

1. Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain or suffering on others:
Sadistic

2. The surrounding area or neighborhood of a place:
Vicinity

3. The quality of being particularly noticeable or important:
Salience

4. A threat or danger; something likely to cause harm:
Menace

Phrasal Verbs:

1. Rule out
Meaning: To eliminate or exclude options from consideration.

2. Count on
Meaning: To rely on or choose something or someone as a dependable option.

3. Point out
Meaning: To highlight or select something for attention or decision-making.

4. Hold out for
Meaning: To wait or choose something better, often refusing initial offers.

Idioms & Phrases

1. At eleventh hour
Meaning: last moment or almost late

2. Rain on someone's parade
Meaning: to spoil someone's plans or joy

3. Talk a blue streak
Meaning: to talk rapidly and without stopping

4. Thick in the head

Meaning: someone is stupid or lacks the ability to absorb ideas easily

5. To be off base

Meaning: not being in agreement with what is true

Article for Reading

The struggle for soul in algorithmic art

The world has undergone a profound transformation in perceiving, creating, and consuming art, knowledge, and talent. In earlier times, quality was a revered rarity. A symphony by Mozart or a novel by Tolstoy stood as timeless masterpieces because they emerged from an era where scarcity defined value. The limited access to such works heightened their allure; they were cherished because they were rare. However, with the advent of digitisation and the Internet, this paradigm has shifted dramatically. Today, we live in an age of abundance, where access to music, literature, and art is just a click away. But this democratisation of access has brought with it a paradox: while more people can create and consume than ever before, the lifespan of talent and the depth of appreciation for quality have diminished. This abundance is both a blessing and a challenge. On the one hand, the barriers to entry in creative fields have been lowered. Anyone with a smartphone can record music, write poetry, or create digital art.

Platforms such as YouTube have turned ordinary individuals into global sensations overnight. Yet, this very ease of creation has led to saturation. The sheer volume of content makes it difficult for any single work to stand out for long. What once took years to perfect can now be replicated or replaced within days. The fleeting nature of digital fame reflects this reality — today's viral sensation is tomorrow's forgotten name. The abundance of creative output has also altered how we value it. The scarcity principle suggests that people value what is rare or difficult to obtain. In contrast, when something becomes overly accessible, its perceived worth diminishes. This phenomenon is evident in the way we consume art today — streaming platforms offer millions of songs and movies at our fingertips, yet we often skip through them without fully engaging. The ease of access fosters a culture of disposability; art becomes something to consume quickly rather than savour deeply. Moreover, this abundance has encouraged superficial engagement with creative fields.

The democratisation of tools such as music software or AI-powered writing assistants allows anyone to produce content without necessarily mastering the craft. While this inclusivity is commendable, it risks diluting the depth and originality that come from years of dedicated practice. In many cases, creators prioritise quantity over quality to keep up with algorithms that reward constant output. As a result, the focus shifts from creating meaningful work to simply staying visible in an overcrowded marketplace. The rise of artificial intelligence adds another layer to this dynamic. AI tools are now capable of composing music, generating artwork, and even writing novels. While these technologies hold immense potential for innovation, they also raise existential questions about creativity itself. If machines can replicate human creativity effortlessly, what becomes of the artist? Will originality lose its significance when algorithms can mimic it? There is a danger that reliance on AI could erode creative instincts over time, as we outsource more and more of our thinking to machines.

Summary

The passage explores the transformation in the way art, knowledge, and talent are perceived, created, and consumed due to digitization and the Internet. In the past, artistic masterpieces were valued for their rarity, but today, an age of abundance has made access to creative works easier than ever. While this democratization has enabled more people to create and consume content, it has also led to saturation, a shorter lifespan for talent, and a diminished appreciation for quality. The ease of producing content fosters a culture of disposability and superficial engagement, as creators prioritize visibility over depth. Additionally, artificial intelligence further complicates this dynamic by replicating human creativity, raising concerns about the future of originality and artistic significance.

Tone:

The tone of the passage is thoughtful, analytical, and slightly cautionary. It presents both the positive and negative aspects of digital abundance while expressing concern over the potential decline in artistic depth and originality.

Reading Comprehension

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

Question 1:
How has the perception of quality changed in the digital era compared to earlier times?

A) Quality is now determined by the amount of effort put into a piece rather than its popularity.
B) The accessibility of creative works has increased their value and appreciation.
C) The concept of quality has remained unchanged despite the rise of digital content.
D) The abundance of creative content has reduced the perceived value and lifespan of individual works.
E) None of the above

Question 2:
Which statement best describes the impact of AI on creative fields, as discussed in the passage?

A) AI has made creativity obsolete by completely replacing human artistic expression.
B) AI's ability to generate content has enhanced human creativity rather than threatened it.
C) AI raises concerns about the future of originality and the role of human artists.
D) The passage does not discuss AI in the context of artistic creation.
E) None of the above

Question 3:
What does the passage suggest about the effect of digital platforms on artistic engagement?

A) They promote deeper, more meaningful interactions with creative works.
B) They encourage rapid, surface-level consumption of content.
C) Digital platforms have not changed the way people engage with art.
D) They create a highly selective market where only the best works gain recognition.
E) None of the above

Article for Skimming

Lessons from a quake: on the Myanmar earthquake

Rescue operations are in full swing following the devastating 7.7-magnitude earthquake centred in Myanmar, which, according to official estimates, has claimed more than 1,600 lives. With the death toll rising from the hundreds to over a thousand in just 24 hours, and information continuing to trickle in, a significantly higher casualty count cannot be ruled out. The number of injured stands at around 3,400. The damage to infrastructure has been massive, with large sections of densely populated cities such as Mandalay and Naypyitaw left without electricity. Hospitals are overwhelmed, and people are camping in the streets, their homes reduced to rubble. Myanmar's neighbours have responded swiftly, dispatching warships and aircraft loaded with relief materials and rescue personnel. India, China, and Thailand (casualties were reported after a skyscraper that was under construction in Bangkok collapsed despite being over 1,000 kilometres from the epicentre) are among the countries that have sent aid.

Indian military aircraft made multiple sorties into Myanmar over the weekend, ferrying supplies and search-and-rescue crews to Naypyitaw, the capital, parts of which were devastated by the quake. Several Chinese rescue teams have also arrived, including one that crossed overland from Yunnan province, according to China's embassy in Myanmar. Myanmar lies in a seismically active region at the convergence of four tectonic plates — the Eurasian, Indian, Sunda, and Burma microplate. The constant shifting and collision of these plates are responsible for most earthquakes in the region. Quakes of the magnitude witnessed on Friday are not uncommon; the Sagaing Fault, which is one of Myanmar's most active, has produced six to eight earthquakes of similar intensity since 1900, according to the United States Geological Survey. The Myanmar quake brings back memories of the 7.8 magnitude quake in Türkiye and Syria, in 2023, that killed at least 55,000.

While accurately predicting the timing, location, and intensity of earthquakes remains beyond current scientific capability, probabilities can be estimated, and it is possible to strengthen existing infrastructure to withstand seismic events. Myanmar's political instability since the coup in 2021 has diverted attention from essential governance issues such as enforcing building codes. While the current damage is irreversible and recovery will take months, the existing ceasefire offers an opportunity to push for political stability. This can foster investment, attract expertise, and ensure better regulatory enforcement — critical steps in protecting the country against future disasters.

Question 4:
Which of the following factors primarily contributes to Myanmar's vulnerability to earthquakes?

A) The presence of weak infrastructure due to political instability since 2021.
B) The country's geographical location at the convergence of multiple tectonic plates.
C) The historical frequency of major earthquakes along the Sagaing Fault.
D) The failure of the government to impose stringent building regulations.
E) None of the above

Question 5:
According to the passage, what long-term solution could help Myanmar mitigate the impact of future earthquakes?

A) Strengthening infrastructure by enforcing stricter building codes.
B) Establishing permanent international aid partnerships for disaster relief.
C) Implementing a national earthquake warning system.
D) Increasing military presence in affected regions to maintain stability.
E) None of the above

Today's Descriptive Question
Precis Writing:

Caller Name Presentation (CNAP) is a telecommunication feature that allows recipients to see the name of the caller along with the phone number, even if the contact is not saved in their device. Unlike Caller ID, which only displays the phone number, CNAP fetches and presents the caller's registered name from the telecom network's database. This feature enhances call transparency, security, and user experience, particularly in preventing spam, fraud, and unwanted calls.

In India, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been considering implementing CNAP to combat the rising menace of spam calls, fraudulent activities, and telemarketing harassment. Currently, third-party applications like Truecaller provide similar services, but they rely on crowdsourced databases, which can sometimes lead to inaccuracies.

A telecom-regulated CNAP system would ensure authentic and verified caller information, improving trust and reducing call-related scams.

However, implementing CNAP presents technical and privacy challenges. The system requires telecom operators to maintain updated caller name databases, and concerns about data privacy and consent must be addressed to prevent misuse. Additionally, network compatibility, cost implications, and regulatory approvals play a crucial role in its nationwide rollout.

Despite these challenges, CNAP has the potential to enhance communication security, reduce call fraud, and improve user convenience. If implemented effectively with strong privacy safeguards, it could revolutionize caller identification in India and contribute to a more secure and transparent telecommunication ecosystem.

Precis:

Caller Name Presentation (CNAP) is a telecom feature that displays a caller's name along with their number, improving call transparency and security. TRAI is considering its implementation in India to reduce spam, fraud, and telemarketing harassment, offering a more authentic alternative to third-party apps like Truecaller. However, privacy concerns, database management, and network compatibility pose challenges. If implemented with proper safeguards, CNAP could enhance communication security and user trust, making India's telecom ecosystem more reliable and transparent.

- **You are the HR manager organizing a mandatory training session for employees. Write an email informing them about the session details.**

To:................@gmail.com

Subject: Mandatory Training Session – Attendance Required

Dear Team,

I hope this email finds you well.

We are conducting a mandatory training session to enhance our skills and ensure alignment with company policies. Please find the session details below:

Topic: [Training Topic]
Date: [Date]
Time: [Time]
Venue: [Location/Online Meeting Link]
Trainer: [Trainer's Name]

Your participation is crucial, as this session will provide valuable insights and updates relevant to your role. Please ensure your attendance and be on time. If you have any scheduling conflicts, notify us in advance.

For any queries, feel free to reach out.

Best regards,
[Your Name]
HR Manager
[Company Name]

Match the column

1. At eleventh hour	A. to spoil someone's plans or joy
2. Rain on someone's parade	B. to talk rapidly and without stopping
3. Talk a blue streak	C. not being in agreement with what is true
4. Thick in the head	D. last moment or almost late
5. To be off base	E. someone is stupid

Answer:
1-d
2-a
3-b
4-e
5-c

Vocabulary

1. Allure:
2. Fleeting:
3. Erode:
4. Tumultuous:
5. Surreptitious:
6. Unassailable:
7. Complacency:
8. Ominous:
9. Pent-up:
10. Lynchpin:

1.

Ans: D

Explanation:

The passage states, "Today, we live in an age of abundance, where access to music, literature, and art is just a click away. But this democratisation of access has brought with it a paradox: while more people can create and consume than ever before, the lifespan of talent and the depth of appreciation for quality have diminished." This directly supports the idea that an oversupply of content has led to reduced appreciation and shorter recognition cycles.

Why the other options are incorrect?

A) Effort over popularity – The passage discusses how algorithms and mass production have shifted focus from effort to visibility.

B) Increased accessibility leading to higher value – The passage argues the opposite: greater accessibility reduces perceived worth.

C) No change in the concept of quality – The passage explicitly states that quality perception has evolved.

2.

Ans: C

Explanation:

The passage states, "The rise of artificial intelligence adds another layer to this dynamic. AI tools are now capable of composing music, generating artwork, and even writing novels. While these technologies hold immense potential for innovation, they also raise existential questions about creativity itself... Will originality lose its significance when algorithms can mimic it?" This directly points to concerns about AI's impact on originality and artistic identity.

Why the other options are incorrect?

A) Creativity is obsolete – The passage suggests AI is challenging creativity, not eliminating it.

B) AI enhances creativity – The passage raises concerns rather than outright stating AI enhances creativity.

D) AI not discussed – The passage explicitly discusses AI's role in creative fields.

3.
Ans: B
Explanation:
The passage states, "Streaming platforms offer millions of songs and movies at our fingertips, yet we often skip through them without fully engaging. The ease of access fosters a culture of disposability; art becomes something to consume quickly rather than savour deeply." This supports the idea that digital platforms promote fast, shallow interactions with content.

Why the other options are incorrect?
A) Deeper, more meaningful interactions – The passage argues that digital platforms lead to superficial engagement, not deeper appreciation.
C) No change in engagement – The passage directly discusses how digital platforms have altered engagement patterns.
D) Highly selective market – The passage suggests that constant content production is prioritized over quality, not that only the best succeed.

4.
Ans: B
Explanation:

The passage states, *"Myanmar lies in a seismically active region at the convergence of four tectonic plates — the Eurasian, Indian, Sunda, and Burma microplate."* This geographical positioning makes the country prone to earthquakes.

Why the other options are incorrect?
A) Weak infrastructure due to political instability – While instability has affected building regulations, the primary reason for earthquakes is Myanmar's tectonic setting.
C) Historical frequency of earthquakes – This explains past events but not why Myanmar is inherently vulnerable.
D) Failure to impose building regulations – This worsens the impact but is not the root cause.

5.
Ans: A
Explanation:

The passage states, *"While accurately predicting the timing, location, and intensity of earthquakes remains beyond current scientific capability, probabilities can be estimated, and it is possible to strengthen existing infrastructure to withstand seismic events."* This indicates that better building regulations could reduce damage in future earthquakes.

Why the other options are incorrect?
B) Establishing international aid partnerships – While aid is necessary post-disaster, the passage emphasizes self-sufficiency through improved regulations.
C) Implementing a warning system – While helpful, the passage states that predicting earthquakes is currently not possible.
D) Increasing military presence – Military involvement is not mentioned as a preventative measure.

JOIN TELEGRAM CHANNEL

ENGLISH WITH NIMISHA BANSAL
@NimishaMam

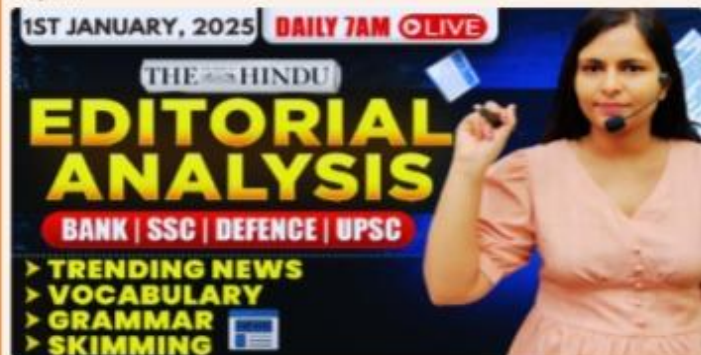**English with Nimisha Bansal**
452 824 subscribers

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...

1ST JANUARY, 2025 | DAILY 7AM | ⏺LIVE

THE HINDU
EDITORIAL ANALYSIS
BANK | SSC | DEFENCE | UPSC
➤ TRENDING NEWS
➤ VOCABULARY
➤ GRAMMAR
➤ SKIMMING

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

pdf **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