

THEHINDU

EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

READING SKILLS

GRAMMAR

SPOKEN ENGLISH

VOCAB

BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS



THE INDIAN A



HINDU

DAILY 7:30 AM

07 MARCH 2023



BANK (PO / CLERK) I SSC I UPSC I State PSC I CAT I CTET I RAILWAY I CDS I TET I NDA / AIRFORCE I NET, OTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- VOCABULARY
- SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS
- WORD USAGE
- READING & SKIMMING
- IDIOMS & PHRASES
- ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION
- GRAMMAR SKILLS

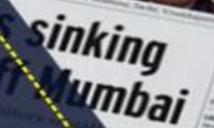
EVERY TIME YOU SUBTRACT NEGATIVE FROM YOUR LIFE, YOU MAKE ROOM FOR MORE POSITIVE.





Oil leak stops as THE HINDU **EDITORIAL VOCABULARY**





THE

Come to the dialogue ta Mamata tells Maoists

FOR SURVIVORS

Games: 'guilty will be punished'



1. Vulnerable (Adjective) : कमज़ोर

Meaning: able to be easily physically or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked

Synonyms: weak, unprotected, susceptible, sensitive

Antonyms: guarded, protected, shielded, immune

Sentence: Because little kids have weak immune systems, they are very vulnerable to illness.





2. Trample (Verb) : रॉदना

Meaning: tread on and crush

Synonyms: stomp, walk over, crush, smash

Sentence: The girl walked lightly through the garden, carefully watching her feet so that she didn't trample the beautiful flowers.



3. Frivolous (Adjective): ਰੂਟਲ

Meaning: not having any serious purpose or value

Synonyms: trivial, unimportant, worthless, foolish

Antonyms: important, meaningful, substantial, serious

Sentence: Students who consider test instructions to be frivolous often fail exams



4. Dodgy (Adjective)

Meaning: dishonest or unreliable; likely to fail or cause problems

Synonyms: deceitful, dubious, risky

Antonyms: honest, safe

Sentence: I don't want to get involved in anything dodgy..



5. Ratify (Verb): प्रमाणित करना

Meaning: sign or give formal consent to (a treaty, contract, or agreement), making it officially valid

Synonyms: approve, confirm, finalize, endorse

Antonyms: reject, deny, disapprove

Sentence: The shareholders will ratify any merger that will increase their dividends.

WEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE





Antonym of PROMINENT

- 1. unknown
- 2. eminent
- 3. renowned
- 4. important

Meaning: prominent is something noticeable, distinguished; important, or well-known so unknown is its opposite

Solution: 1. unknown



Antonym of MALICIOUS

- 1. spiteful
- 2. baneful
- 3. benign
- 4. infertile

Meaning: malicious is having/showing hatred and a desire to harm/hurt while benign means kind and gentle; not hurting anybody

Solution: 3. benign



Antonym of **ERUDITE**

- 1. unimaginative
- 2. immature
- 3. ignorant
- 4. professional

Meaning: erudite is having or showing great knowledge, learned while ignorant means lacking knowledge or information about something

Solution: 3. ignorant



Synonym of WILY

- 1. wise
- 2. stupid
- 3. cunning
- 4. angry

Meaning: wily means cunning, clever

Solution: 3. cunning



Synonym of **IMPETUOUS**

- 1. Impious
- 2. Impressive
- 3. Hasty
- 4. Disturbing

Meaning: impetuous means rash; impulsive; acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results; hasty

Solution: 3. Hasty



Synonym of **IMPECCABLE**

- 1. remarkable
- 2. unbelievable
- 3. flawless
- 4. displeasing

Meaning: impeccable means without mistakes or

faults; perfect; flawless

Solution: 3. flawless



His speech was all Greek to me

- 1. Strange
- 2. incomprehensible
- 3. inaudible
- 4. uninteresting

Solution: 1. strange



Raju was left alone to face the music.

- 1. to bear the criticism
- 2. to listen to a favourable comment
- 3. to run away
- 4. to compensate

Solution: 1. to bear the criticism



Rahul fought tooth and nail to save his company

- 1. with weapons
- 2. with all efforts
- 3. using unfair means
- 4. with strength and fury

Solution: 2. with all efforts



We should guard against green-eyed friends.

- 1. rich
- 2. jealous
- 3. handsome
- 4. enthusiastic

Solution: 2. jealous



ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

- 1. Drug which causes people to sleep easily— Soporific
- 2. A person who lays too much stress on bookish-learning-Pedant
- 3. Something that is difficult to understand-Incomprehensible
- 4. The plants and vegetation of a region-Flora

TODAY'S EDITORIAL TOPIC

Rights at the centre: On children's right to protect their genetic information

The interest of the child must be the focus always, not just in custody disputes



In 1959, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the first charter of its kind ensuring basic rights to all children below 18 years, with these words: "Mankind owes to the child the best it can give." Yet, as is well-documented, children, because of their vulnerability, often become victims of abuse of power by the very people who are entrusted with their protection. The advancements in digital technologies have helped on many fronts, from registration of births, creating a legal identity to health care, but in its forward march, it should not trample on the rights integral to a harmonious upbringing of a child.



Leaning on a child's fundamental right to privacy, the Supreme Court of India has ruled that children cannot be mechanically subjected to DNA tests in each and every case between warring parents as a shortcut to establishing infidelity. In a petition filed by a man who questioned his second child's paternity, Justices V. Ramasubramanian and B.V. Nagarathna observed that genetic information sheds light on a person's essence, going to the very heart of who she or he is. This "intimate, personal information" is part of a child's fundamental right, the Court said. Children have the right, it pointed out, not to have their legitimacy questioned frivolously before a court of law.



Directing courts to acknowledge that children must not be regarded as material objects, and that they be subjected to forensic/DNA testing only as a last resort particularly when they are not parties to a divorce proceeding, Justice Nagarathna observed that it is imperative that children do not become the focal point of the battle between spouses. While this is a welcome move, a reading of the 1989 United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child shows that there are miles to go before every child in India is guaranteed "special care and assistance".



Too many childhoods are cut short, and the maxim 'every child has every right' often forgotten. India ratified the Convention in 1992 and over the years several laws have been enacted to protect the rights of children though their implementation has often been dodgy, failing to shield them from abuse, violence, exploitation or neglect. The principle of best interest of the child must be at the centre of every aspect of social behaviour and not just in custody disputes.

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