





## TODAY'S PLAN

- |              |                                   |   |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| ✓ English-   | 1 Topic / 50 question ✓           | ✓ The Hindu                               |
| ✓ Reasoning- | 1 Topic + 3 Puzzles <i>JS.A</i>   | ✓ 20 vocabs per day                       |
| ✓ Quants-    | 1 Topic + 3 DI/s ✓                | ✓ Grammar topic                           |
| ✓ Reading-   | 1 Newspaper/RC +<br>descriptive ✓ | ✓ Practice: Topic Wise / Misc<br>question |





## REVISION

## Word

1. Hull loss ✓
2. Speculation
3. Inducted ✓
4. Whistle-blower
5. Unprecedented
6. Complexities
7. Protocol ✓

## Synonym

1. Catastrophe ✓
2. Conjecture ✓
3. Enrolled ✓
4. Snitch ✓
5. unheard-of ✓
6. Intricacies ✓
7. Convention ✓

## Antonym

1. Preservation ✓
2. Evidence ✓
3. Expelled ✓
4. Accomplice ✓
5. Ordinary ✓
6. Clarity ✓
7. Deviation ✓





Phrasal Verb	Meaning
Come out with flying colours	To have a significant effect or impact
Flag off	To briefly make contact or communicate
Cut down	To officially start something (usually an event or journey)
Touch base	To reduce in number or quantity
Go a long way	To succeed brilliantly or achieve something with great success



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## ENGLISH BY RUPAM MA'AM

- ✓ Exam notification & updates
- ✓ Class Notifications
- ✓ Weekly Live Doubt Session
- ✓ Important PYQS
- ✓ Polls & Quiz



**THE**



**HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS**



**LIVE**



**LIVE 8:00 AM**

## Parity: समानता

Meaning: The state or condition of being equal

### SYNONYMS

- **equivalence,**  
*correspondence*
- **uniformity,**  
*congruence*
- **sameness**  
*parallelism*  
*demand*

### ANTONYMS

- **disparity,**  
*discrepancy*
- **inequality,**  
*disparate*
- **imbalance**  
*prejudice*

### TRICK

"Pair" में समानता होती है, इसी से parity याद रखो।

 I asked for parity in chocolate, but my brother got the bigger bar!





## Attainment: प्राप्ति

3:00

**Meaning:** The action or fact of achieving a goal toward which one has worked.

### SYNONYMS



- accomplishment  
*fulfilment*
- achievement,  
*consummation*
- realization  
*milestone*

### ANTONYMS



- failure,  
*debacle*
- loss,  
*fiasco* ✱
- defeat  
*step, setback*

### TRICK



"Attain" यानी  
पाना,  
attainment  
मतलब पाई हुई  
चीज़।  
//

My only attainment last Sunday was finishing a 10-hour nap.





## Consolidate: मजबूत करना

3:00

Meaning: To make something stronger or more solid.

### SYNONYMS

- strengthen  
*amalgamate - mix*
- unify,  
*Buttress, Bolster*
- reinforce  
*Endorse, fortify*

### ANTONYMS

- weaken,  
*Enfeeble*
- disperse,  
*Debilitate*
- divide  
*Schism*  
*Prise, bifurcate*

### TRICK

Solids को इकठ्ठा  
करो =  
consolidate

 I consolidated all my socks in one drawer—and still lost one. ✓





## Lacunae: कमी

3:00

Meaning: Gaps or missing parts, especially in a document or system.

### SYNONYMS

- gap, lack  
*paucity*
- deficiency,  
*scarcity*
- omission  
*dearth, deficit*

### ANTONYMS

- Completeness  
*myriad, umpteen*
- sufficiency,  
*plthora, ample*
- abundance  
*Surplus, plentiful*

### TRICK

La-kuna मतलब  
ला कमी!

My lacuna in dance is that I move like a robot in oil.





## Charades: ढोंग / दिखावा

3:00

**Meaning:** An absurd pretense intended to create a pleasant appearance.

### SYNONYMS

- farce, Sham
- Truancy
- mockery, Bluff,
- facade
- Masquerade

### ANTONYMS

- reality, Veracity
- truth, Verity, Candour
- sincerity

### TRICK

Charades गेम में दिखावा होता है—  
बस वही समझो!

a/an/the + N

My cooking confidence is a charade—instant noodles save me daily.





## Applause: तालियाँ

3:00

- **Meaning:** Approval or praise expressed by clapping.

### SYNONYMS

- **praise,** *Eulogy*
- **acclaim,** *Extol*
- **cheers** *plaudit, accolade*
- **applaud**

### ANTONYMS

- **criticism,** *Censure, Condemnation*
- **booing,** *Scathing, Denunciation*
- **silence** *Boo, Scorn, Demean*

### TRICK

Clap clap यानी  
applause

I got (applause) for microwaving food without burning it.





## Tussle: झगड़ा

3:00

Meaning: A vigorous struggle or fight.

### SYNONYMS

- scuffle, *Brawl*
- Scrimmage,
- conflict,
- *Wrangle*
- skirmish, *feud*
- *fisticuffs*

### ANTONYMS

- agreement,
- *Rapport*
- harmony,
- *Peace, Serene*
- truce

### TRICK

Tussle matlab  
टसल टसल की  
लड़ाई

My tussle with the bedsheet in the morning is Olympic-level.





## IDIOMS AND PHRASES &amp; PHRASAL VERBS



1. Drop from – Fall in rank or level.
2. Fall from – Lose a position.
3. Driven up – Increased or improved.
4. Weigh down – Burden or reduce impact.
5. Make efforts to – Try hard for something.





## Spelling rule:



- ✓ **Fulfil** (with one **L** in the base form)
- ✓ **Fulfilled**, **fulfilling** (with **double L** when adding suffixes)

→ British English uses:

**fulfil** (base verb)

**fulfilled** (past tense/past participle)

**fulfilling** (present participle)

**fulfilment** (noun)

*fulfill*





## Fire on waters: on India and maritime accidents

India's maritime firefighting capabilities are standing up to the test ✓

## Mind the gap: on India and the Global Gender Gap Index report

India needs to ensure women's participation in policymaking





## Pre-requisites...

- **Global gender gap index**

It is an annual report by the world economic forum that ranks countries on gender equality.

- **Women's reservation bill (2023)**

Passed after 27 years of debate (introduced in 1996).

Reserves 33% of seats for women in parliament and state assemblies.

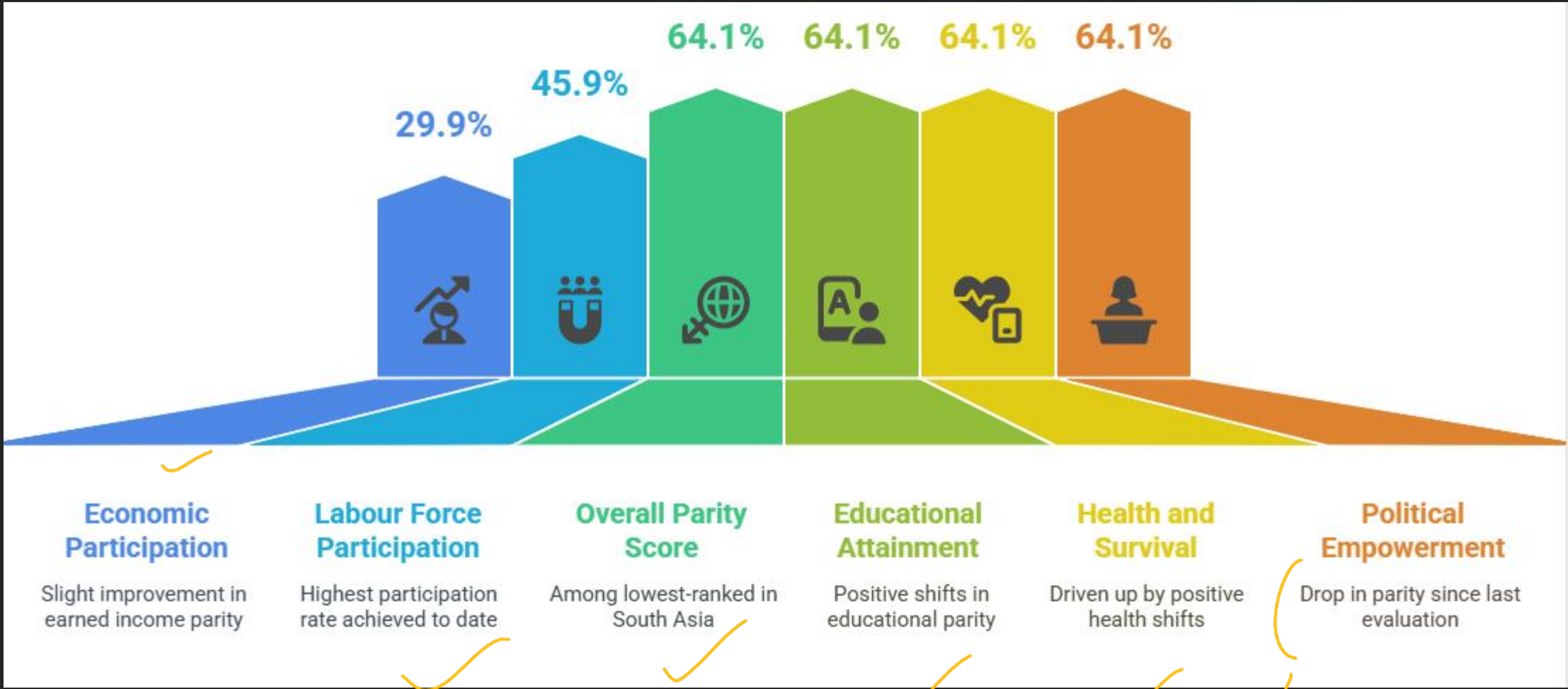
- **Representation of women** in parliament and ministerial roles.





India has **dropped** two points from its position last year in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index report, holding at 131 out of 148 countries. The **parity** score is just 64.1%, making it among one of the lowest-ranked countries in South Asia, according to the report released last week. The Index measures gender parity in a country across four aspects — economic participation and opportunity; educational attainment; health and survival, and political empowerment. While the performance of India in three of the four dimensions is either stable or has marginally improved, the significant lack of achievement in the fourth **weighs down** the overall result. The report says, in the economic participation and opportunity category, India has improved by +0.9 percentage points. The parity in estimated earned income rises from 28.6% to 29.9%, positively impacting the subindex score, the report said. Scores in labour force participation rate remained the same (45.9%) as last year — India's highest achieved to date. In the educational attainment and health and survival categories, the scores have been **driven up** by positive shifts. It is in the (political empowerment) category that India records a drop in parity, since the last **evaluation**.







Female representation in Parliament fell from 14.7% to 13.8% in 2025, lowering the indicator score for the second year in a row below 2023 levels. Also evaluated was the share of women in ministerial roles, which fell from 6.5% to 5.6%, continuing the sinking trend since 2023. The path ahead is obvious — consolidate and improve on the gains and make efforts to set right the lacunae with policies and political will. India has had a long, shameful tussle on this issue as it toyed with the idea of increasing representation for women in polity. The controversial Women's Reservation Bill was passed in 2023, 27 years after it was first introduced in 1996. The Bill has been visited upon by many charades, was blocked at every turn, and the path to actualisation of the goal was lined with monumental impediments. The present Act reserves one third of the seats for women in Parliament and the State legislatures, but will only be implemented from 2029, after the completion of the Census, and the delimitation exercise. But India climbing up the ranks of a global index should be only secondary to achieving a rounded, applause-worthy, gender parity structure within the country. There is, also, nothing keeping political parties from increasing women's participation in the electoral process, even before the law necessitates it.





1

**Initial Introduction of Women's Reservation Bill**

The bill was first introduced in 1996.

2

**Passage of the Bill in 2023**

The bill was finally passed in 2023.

3

**Implementation Delayed to 2029**

The bill's implementation is set for 2029.

**Decline in Parliament Representation**

Female representation in Parliament fell to 13.8%.

5

**Decline in Ministerial Roles**

Women's share in ministerial roles decreased to 5.6%.

6

**Call for Policy and Political Will**

The text urges for policies and political will to improve representation.





Q1. Consider the following statements:

**Statement I: India's ranking in the Global Gender Gap Index improved due to a surge in female political representation.**

**Statement II: India's performance in economic participation has improved marginally, while political empowerment has shown regression.**

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

E. Either I or II





Q2. Consider the following statements with regard to the Women's Reservation Bill:

Statement I: It was passed in 2023 and implemented immediately after the 2024 general elections.

Statement II: The Bill reserves one-third of seats for women but will only be implemented post-Census and delimitation.

Which of the following is/are true?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

E. I is true, but II is false





Q3. India's political empowerment score in the Gender Gap Index deteriorated primarily because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. educational levels among women dropped significantly
- B. women ministers crossed the 10% mark, causing instability
- C. female representation in Parliament and ministerial roles declined
- D. women refused to participate in the electoral process
- E. the reservation bill had been revoked by the judiciary





**Q4. What can be inferred from India's drop in the Global Gender Gap Index?**

- A. India has completely failed in health and education parity.
- B. Political and policy indecisiveness continues to hamper gender equity.
- C. Women's education rates are worsening year-on-year.
- D. India's GDP is directly linked to female representation.
- E. India's urban areas have overcome gender disparity issues.





Q5. Which of the following is most likely the author's attitude towards India's gender parity performance?

- A. Optimistic with total approval
- B. Neutral with minimal concern
- C. Critical with a sense of urgency
- D. Sarcastic and dismissive
- E. Completely disinterested





**Q6. What is the central theme of the passage?**

- A. The failure of the Indian education system
- B. India's position in South Asian political stability
- C. Analysis of India's economic downturn post-pandemic
- D. A critical view on India's delayed gender parity in governance
- E. Steps to improve rural employment for women





Q7. The passage suggests that India's climb in the global index should be \_\_\_\_\_, compared to achieving actual gender equality.

- A. the utmost priority
- B. considered irrelevant
- C. of secondary importance
- D. immediately publicised
- E. ignored entirely





## Grammar based question



A. The Bill has been visited upon by many

B. charades, ~~were~~ was blocked at every turn,

C. and the path to actualisation

D. of the goal was lined with

E. monumental impediments.



**THE**



**HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS**

**LIVE**

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. B



**LIVE 8:00 AM**



## Homework

1. Parity: समानता
2. Attainment: प्राप्ति
3. Consolidate: मजबूत करना
4. Lacunae: कमी
5. Charades: ढोंग / दिखावा
6. Applause: तालियाँ
7. Tussle: झगड़ा
8. Drop from
9. Weigh down
10. Driven up





# Homework

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
<b>Put out (fire)</b>	To extinguish a fire
<b>Pitch in</b>	To contribute or help in a joint effort
<b>Drift towards</b>	To slowly move in the direction of something
<b>Snap off</b>	To suddenly break apart
<b>Carry out</b>	To perform or execute a task (e.g., salvage operation)





## DESCRIPTIVE WRITING INCORRECT



@ManishKumar-fu2qx · 12 hr ago

Crux-

Primr minister Narendra modi will visit canada after 10 years as a guest in G7 summit in canada. Despite India-Canada bad relation, canadian PM Mark Carney invited Mr. Modi and said India is one of the largest economy and it should be part of it. Former Canadian PM Justin Trudeau put the substatiayed allegation that India was behind the assassination of khalistani activist hardeep singh nijjar. Aftermath canada halted the talks on FTA and India also abeyanced the visas of canadians. So anticipation from this meeting is that it will improve the bilateral relationship between India and Canada and hoping that all previous issues will be sorted out.

## DESCRIPTIVE WRITING CORRECT



@subhechchhabanerjee27 · 9 hr ago

Nice try.. Keep writing 🎉.. Here is corrected pharagraph:-

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will visit Canada after 10 years as a guest in the G7 summit in Canada. Despite strained India-Canada relations, Canadian PM Mark Carney invited Mr. Modi and said India is one of the largest economies and it should be part of it. Former Canadian PM Justin Trudeau put forth the unsubstantiated allegation that India was behind the assassination of Khalistani activist Hardeep Singh Nijjar. Afterwards, Canada halted the talks on FTA, and India also suspended the visas of Canadians. The anticipation from this meeting is that it will improve the bilateral relationship between India and Canada, and it is hoped that all previous issues will be sorted out.





## Descriptive Writing

What are your thoughts on India and the Global Gender Gap Index report?



**THE**



**HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS**

**LIVE**

**Fire on waters: on India and maritime accidents**

**India's maritime firefighting capabilities are standing up to the test**



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Word	Meaning
Billowing	Rising and swelling outward like smoke or waves
Hazardous	Dangerous or risky
Manifest	A detailed list of a ship's cargo
Drifting	Moving slowly, especially as a result of external forces like wind
Salvage	The act of saving a ship or its cargo from danger
Hot spots	Areas where fire is still burning
Commandeer	To officially take possession or control, especially in emergencies
Tow	To pull a ship or vehicle using a rope or chain
Firefighting	The process of extinguishing fires
Mandate	An official order or duty
Choke points	Narrow passages (e.g. canals) where traffic congestion is likely
Inferno	A large, uncontrollable fire
Testament	Evidence or proof of a fact
Coordination	Organised working together of different groups for a common goal
Extensive	Large in amount or coverage





The Indian coast needs to be protected against three types of major peacetime maritime accidents involving merchant ships: sinking of merchant ships, causing the loss of cargo, disruption of maritime traffic, and environmental damage; fire onboard merchant vessels that can seriously threaten not just the environment but also life and property on the coast; and oil spills. The recent fire onboard MV Wan Hai 503, that started with explosions when the ship was some 44 nautical miles off the Azhikkal coast in Kannur, Kerala, on June 9, has been successfully controlled now. Photographs of the ship showed a cocktail of smoke of brown, white, grey and black colours billowing out, indicating that many substances were burning. The cargo manifest showed that more than 140 of the 1,754 containers had various types of hazardous cargo. Coast Guard officials report that the raging Wan Hai had started drifting dangerously towards the coast even as firefighting was on and the sea remained rough under monsoon conditions.





A tow rope was passed onto the ship but it snapped. An Indian Navy helicopter flew in to airdrop a salvage team and pass a wire rope that was made of steel, which was then used to tow the ship 45 nautical miles away from the coast where the depth is nearly one kilometre. The owner of the vessel pitched in by commandeering tugs through their agents. Wan Hai does not pose an immediate danger to the Indian coast now. Smoke is still seen from the ship and there are hot spots, but it is now up to the ship owner to salvage the vessel after completely putting out the fire.

Most of the patrol vessels, the workhorse of the Coast Guard, are now fitted with firefighting equipment since firefighting is a key mandate of the agency. While hazardous cargo on containers are indeed a major fire hazard, a more severe fire hazard is oil.





gas-carrying merchant ships are perhaps the greatest fire and explosion hazards. Nightmare scenarios that can bring the world to its knees involve gas carrier accidents at choke points such as the Suez Canal or the Strait of Malacca off Singapore. In 2020, the Indian Coast Guard and Navy successfully put out a massive fire that broke out off Colombo on the Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC), New Diamond, chartered by the Indian Oil Corporation. The VLCC was carrying 2,70,000 tonnes of crude oil and bound for Paradip in Odisha. That these ships were structurally intact despite week-long infernos is a testament as much to the maritime firefighting capabilities of India as the advanced design, materials and construction of the ships. Quick salvage of sunk ships and fighting oil spills, which require quick, extensive and close multi-agency coordination, are the other areas where India needs to build and demonstrate more expertise.



**✓ SUMMARY:**

The Indian coastline faces three major types of maritime risks in peacetime: merchant ship sinking, onboard fires, and oil spills. The recent fire on cargo ship *MV Wan Hai 503* near Kerala highlighted these risks. The vessel carried hazardous cargo and began drifting toward the shore during the blaze, but coordinated efforts by the Indian Coast Guard, Navy, and ship owners managed to tow it to safety. Although the fire is under control, hotspots remain. The incident underlines the crucial need for advanced firefighting infrastructure on patrol vessels and the importance of rapid, multi-agency responses. India's past success in similar events, like the *VLCC New Diamond* fire in 2020, shows growing expertise, but further capacity-building in oil spill management and ship salvage is essential.





1.

**Statement:** Despite the advanced design of ships, the persistence of fire onboard shows challenges in total fire control.

**Inference:**

- A. Fires onboard vessels are often caused by structural flaws.
- B. Even well-built ships can be vulnerable to prolonged fires.
- C. Indian Navy lacks equipment to handle fires.
- D. International intervention is always needed in such cases.
- E. Most ships burn down completely before help arrives.





2.

**Statement:** Coordination was crucial in saving MV Wan Hai 503 from drifting into the coast.

**Inference:**

- A. The ship was purposefully moved closer to the coast.
- B. The salvage team failed to contain the fire initially.
- C. Without combined efforts, the ship could have caused a coastal disaster.
- D. The Indian Navy refused to act initially.
- E. The ship carried no risk to India at any point.





3.

**Statement:** Firefighting has become a major responsibility for Indian Coast Guard vessels.

**Inference:**

- A. Coast Guard vessels are being withdrawn from other duties.
- B. Fires at sea are the most common maritime issue now.
- C. The Coast Guard is legally bound to handle all port fires.
- D. Firefighting equipment has been made essential on patrol vessels.
- E. Fires have become less dangerous in Indian waters.





4.

**Statement:** Salvaging sunken ships and containing oil spills require high-level organisation.

**Inference:**

- A. These operations are best handled by private agencies.
- B. India lacks the ships required for salvaging.
- C. Uncoordinated actions can worsen such situations.
- D. Firefighting is easier than oil spill control.
- E. Salvage operations are unnecessary if ships are insured.





5.

**Statement:** The incident with MV Wan Hai 503 underscores the importance of being prepared for maritime emergencies.

**Inference:**

- A. Such incidents occur once in decades and are not significant.
- B. India should stop transporting hazardous materials via sea.
- C. Emergency responses must be delayed for planning.
- D. Coastal preparedness directly affects environmental and human safety.
- E. Only ship owners are responsible for accidents at sea.





6.

**Statement:** The photograph of the ship showed multiple smoke colours.

**Inference:**

- A. The fire was caused by fuel leakage only.
- B. The smoke was an artificial effect.
- C. Different cargo types were burning during the fire.
- D. The ship was intentionally set on fire.
- E. Smoke doesn't affect firefighting efforts.





7.

**Statement:** The 2020 VLCC fire took over a week to extinguish.

**Inference:**

A. Maritime fires are easily contained in hours.

B. India lacked the will to act faster.

C. Even advanced ships and trained teams can take time to control such disasters.

D. The crude oil was intentionally burned off.

E. The ship could have been left to sink without intervention.



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1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. C



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#128

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# VOCAB

WORD, IDIOMS, PHRASAL VERBS

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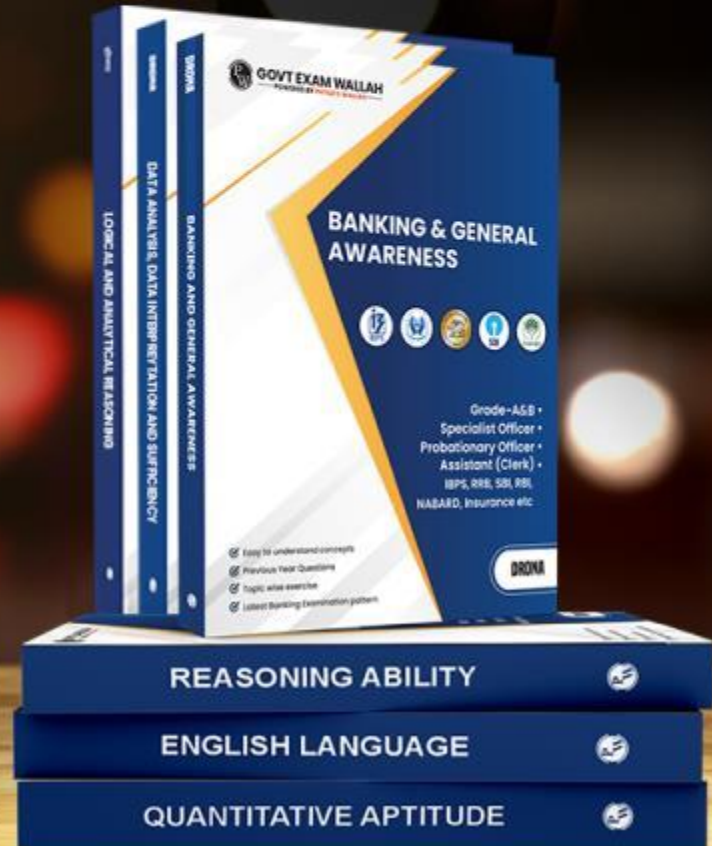
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