



 *Mahendra's*

# THE HINDU

## *Editorial Analysis*

GRAMMAR

READING SKILLS

VOCAB

SPOKEN ENGLISH

BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS



**LIVE** 07:30 AM  10 OCT 2022

By Shalini Mahendras



*Mahendra's*



# THE HINDU

## **BUCKLES (Noun)**

**Meaning:** A clasp or fastener, such as the one on the end of a belt

## **CUMBERSOME(Adj.)**

**Heavy and difficult to carry, use, wear, etc.**

**Meaning:**









**V** Vandana Chhatri 1 day ago  
Buckle=Catch, cumbrous


👍 🗨️ REPLY

 Laxmikant Pal 1 day ago  
Buckles -clasp, clip, catch, hasp  
Cumbrousome-clumsy, awkward,

 Riya Mandaokar 1 day ago  
Hook lock


👍 🗨️ REPLY

 Riya Mandaokar 1 day ago  
Heavy inable to carry

 Muskan Rai 1 day ago  
Buckles = clip , catch , clamp  
Cumbrousome = bulky , burdensome , heavy  
thank u for wonderfull session

👍 1 🗨️ REPLY

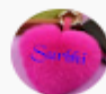
**S** Sonam Bharti 1 day ago  
Cumbrousome=unwieldy because of heaviness, weighty, ponderous,heavy and difficult to carry.  
Antonyms=handy, functional, practicable  
Sentence=The locker were cumbrousome and heavy.  
Buckles=Hold on something,brooch..

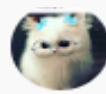
 preeti 1 day ago  
Buckles means clip or catch  
Cumbrousome means bulky, burden some, heavy

👍 1 🗨️ REPLY

**V** Vandana Chhatri 1 day ago  
Buckles=Catch,clamp  
Cumbrousome=Awkward, cumbrous

👍 🗨️ REPLY

 Surbhi Sinha 1 day ago  
Buckles=====a piece of metal or plastic at the end of belt or strap that is used for fastening..... cumbrousome===== heavy and difficult to carry,use,wear//////// unwieldy because of heavyness and bulk,,,, 🙌 THANK U mam 🙏🔒🔒

 Twinklr Gupta 1 day ago  
Buckle - to fasten or be fastening  
Synonyms - clasp, clip , catch


Cumbrousome - heavy or difficult to carry, use or wear etc  
Synonyms - unwieldy, ungainly, clumsy

Show less

👍 1 🗨️ REPLY

**G** Gourav Digra 23 hours ago  
Buckles : clip , hasp , fastening. Cumbrousome : heavy , awkward , bulky

👍 🗨️ REPLY

 Manish Kumar 1 day ago  
Buckles=clip,catch,clam

# THE HINDU EDITORIAL

**DAILY 7:30 AM**

**10 OCT 2022**

**VOCABULARY**

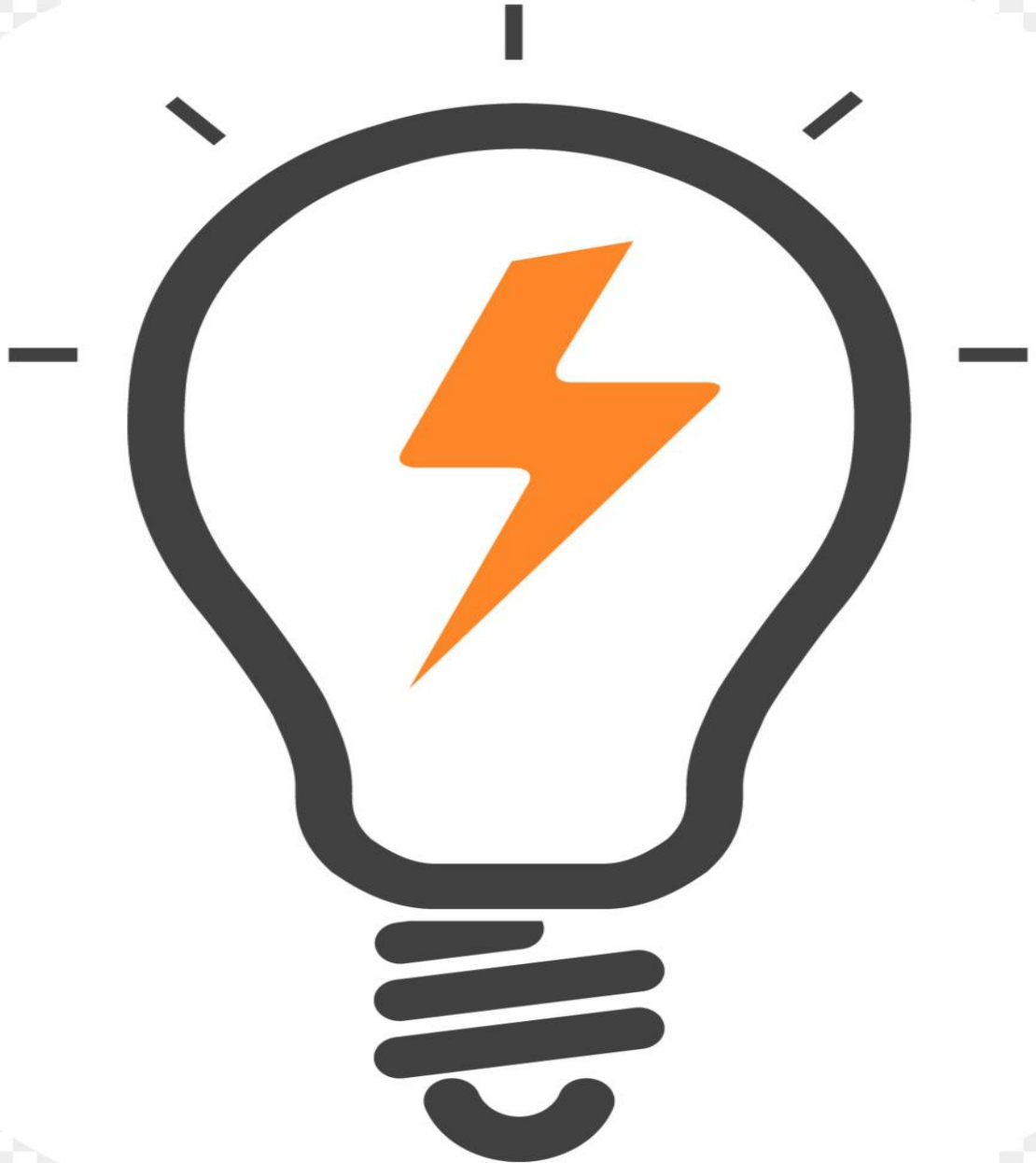
**GRAMMAR SKILLS**

**EDITORIAL**

**ANALYSIS**

**LEARNING**

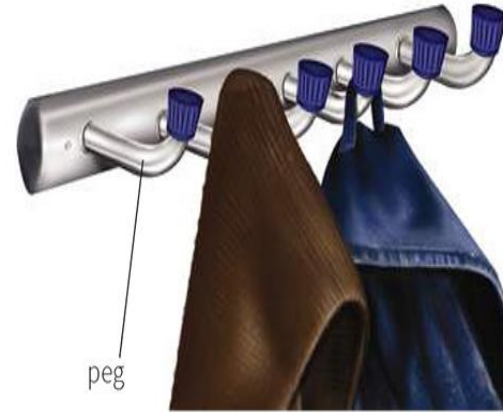
**CORNER**



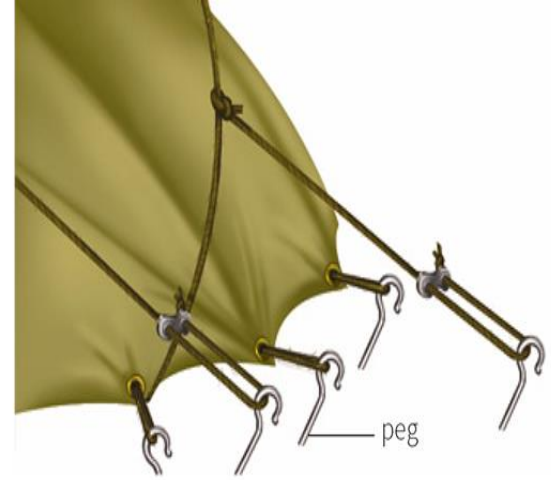
A surplus of effort  
could overcome a  
deficit of  
confidence



**Dire(Adj.): भयानक**  
**Terrible**

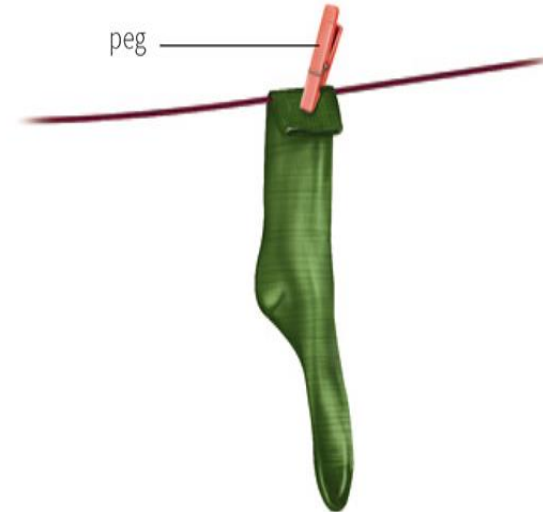


coat pegs



tent pegs

**Pegging(Verb): Fix**



clothes peg / clothespin



tuning pegs



Ripple(Noun): लहर

Wavelet



Derail(Verb): पटरी से उतरना

Daunt





**Benign(Adj.): अच्छा**  
**Warm-hearted**



**Gloomier(Adj.): निराशाजनक**  
**Somber**



Your issues are interfering with daily life



You turn to dangerous coping mechanisms



Your friends and family are worried



You've exhausted your other options

**Stumbled(Verb): ठोकर खाना**  
**To walk unsteadily**



**Reckoned(Verb): गणना किए गए**  
**Calculate**





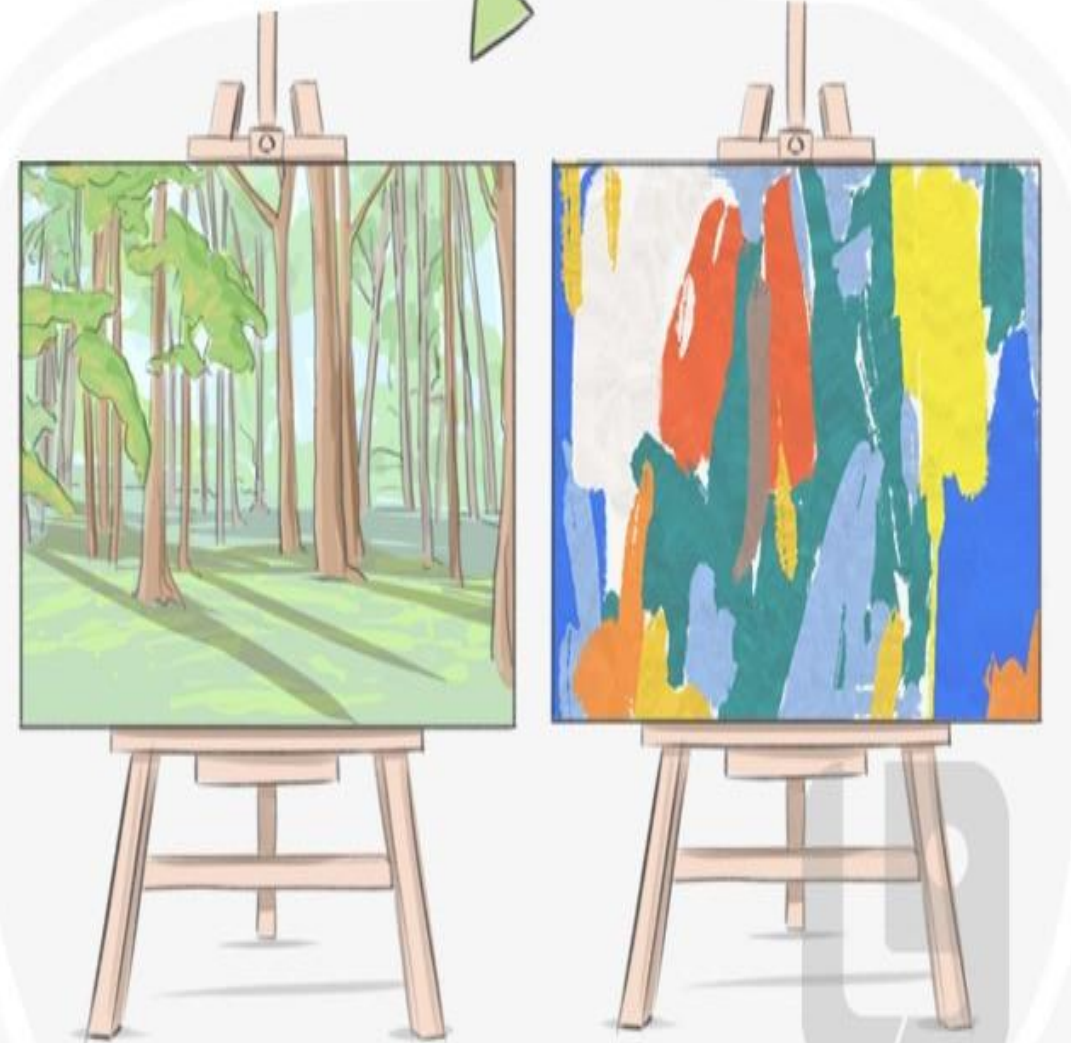
# WORD RECAP

**Robust(Adj.) : मजबूत**  
**Powerful**



**Realism(Noun): यथार्थवाद**

**Pragmatism**



**Discrimination(Noun): भेदभाव**

**Meaning : Treating one person or group worse than others**

**Synonyms: Prejudice , Bias**

**Antonyms: Equity , Impartiality**

**Sentence: The law prohibits discrimination against the disabled.**

**Profess(Verb) : ढोंग करना**

**Meaning : Declare something, often insincerely.**

**Synonyms: Announce , Proclaim**

**Antonyms: Conceal , Disavow**

**Sentence: She still professes her innocence.**





**Seminal: मौलिक**

**Meaning : Important**

**Synonyms: Groundbreaking , Influential**

**Antonyms: Irrelevant , Inconsequential**

**Sentence: Her work on architectural sociology proved to be seminal.**

**Linguistics : भाषा वैज्ञान**

**Meaning : The scientific study of language**

**Synonyms: Semantic , Rhetorical**

**Antonyms: Nonlexical , Nonverbal**

**Sentence: She's professor of linguistics at the University of Wales**



**Pervading(Verb) :सर्वव्यापी**

**Meaning : Omnipresent ; felt everywhere**

**Synonyms: Permeate , Divine**

**Antonyms: Deplete , Drain**

**Sentence: There is a pervading atmosphere of gloom in the film.**

**Tenets(Noun) :सिद्धांतों**

**Meaning : A principle, or a belief**

**Synonyms: Dogma , Precept**

**Antonyms: Doubt , Disbelief**

**Sentence: They are an extreme sect with their own tenets and doctrines.**





**Deprivation(Noun):हानि**

**Meaning : Dispossession; loss**

**Synonyms: Impoverishment , Penury**

**Antonyms: Wealth , Bestowal**

**Sentence: She is studying the effects of sleep deprivation.**

**Shrink(Verb):सिमटन**

**Meaning : To become smaller or more compacted**

**Synonyms: Diminish , Dwindle**

**Antonyms: Expand , Increase**

**Sentence: Your sweater will shrink if you wash it at too high a temperature.**



**Perpetrators(Noun): अपराधियों**

**Meaning : A person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act.**

**Synonyms: Brigand , Criminal**

**Antonyms: Sheriff , Lawman**

**Sentence: The perpetrator of this crime must be traced.**

**Wrath (Noun): क्रोध**

**Meaning : Very great anger**

**Synonyms: Rage , Spleen**

**Antonyms: Happiness , Kindness**

**Sentence: You have to face the wrath of people in this regard.**





## 'COMPLEX, CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION'

## Status beyond faith

➤ The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, states **SC status can only be accorded to Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists**

Constitutional question given its sensitivity and potential impact', govt's gazette notification says change in definition of SCs can only be done on the basis of a detailed study

➤ While BJP has been opposed to giving SC status to Dalit converts to Islam and Christianity, forming a panel suggests the **party is exercising caution against any legal pitfall**

➤ **Panel to also study changes Dalits go through on converting** to other religions in terms of their customs, traditions, social and other status, as well as discrimination and deprivation



Ex-CJI KG Balakrishnan will head the 3-member panel

➤ Calling it 'a seminal & historically complex sociological and

## The panel on giving SC status to converts has its work cut out

**The Centre has appointed a three-member Commission to examine the sensitive issue of extending Scheduled Caste (SC) status to all those who have historically suffered discrimination and untouchability, regardless of the religion they now profess. It is a task fraught with difficulty for the panel headed by former Chief Justice of India, K. G. Balakrishnan, as it will have to grapple with both social realities and ideological objections while addressing the core question. The government itself has described it as a seminal and historically complex sociological and constitutional question. This is not the first time that the issue has come up before the Supreme Court — the panel's appointment comes in the wake of the Court asking the Centre to clarify its position on the issue — or has been examined by a commission headed by a former Chief Justice.**

**In 1985, the Supreme Court agreed that historical discrimination may continue even after members of the SCs convert to other religions, but did not decide in favour of such converts being given SC status as it felt there was not enough material outlining their condition after conversion. It is to be welcomed that the Balakrishnan Commission has been asked specifically to examine the changes that Dalits go through after conversion in terms of their social status and the discrimination they may face, along with the implications of according them SC status.**

**The National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, headed by retired Chief Justice Ranganath Mishra, also examined this issue. In its 2007 report, the panel made a categorical recommendation in favour of giving SC status to Dalits belonging to all religions.**



**It found the caste system to be “an all-pervading social phenomenon in India shared by almost all Indian communities”. It stressed the constitutional need to eliminate the religion-based discrimination underlying the present policy of limiting SC status to those professing Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism. While the tenets of a religion may not allow discrimination, the ground reality was different, it said. The main counter-views are well-known: discrimination and deprivation being the consequences of the caste-based Hindu social order, SC status should not be extended to those who have converted to Christianity and Islam; and the benefits involved may be seen as an incentive to mass conversion. Another objection is that the share of the reservation pie available to Dalits among Hindus may shrink if new sections are included.**

**There is no 'creamy layer' concept for SC reservation, and expanding its scope may be to the disadvantage of the current beneficiaries. The Commission will have to come up with a definitive study of these complex issues.**



# HOMEWORK

**Coalition**

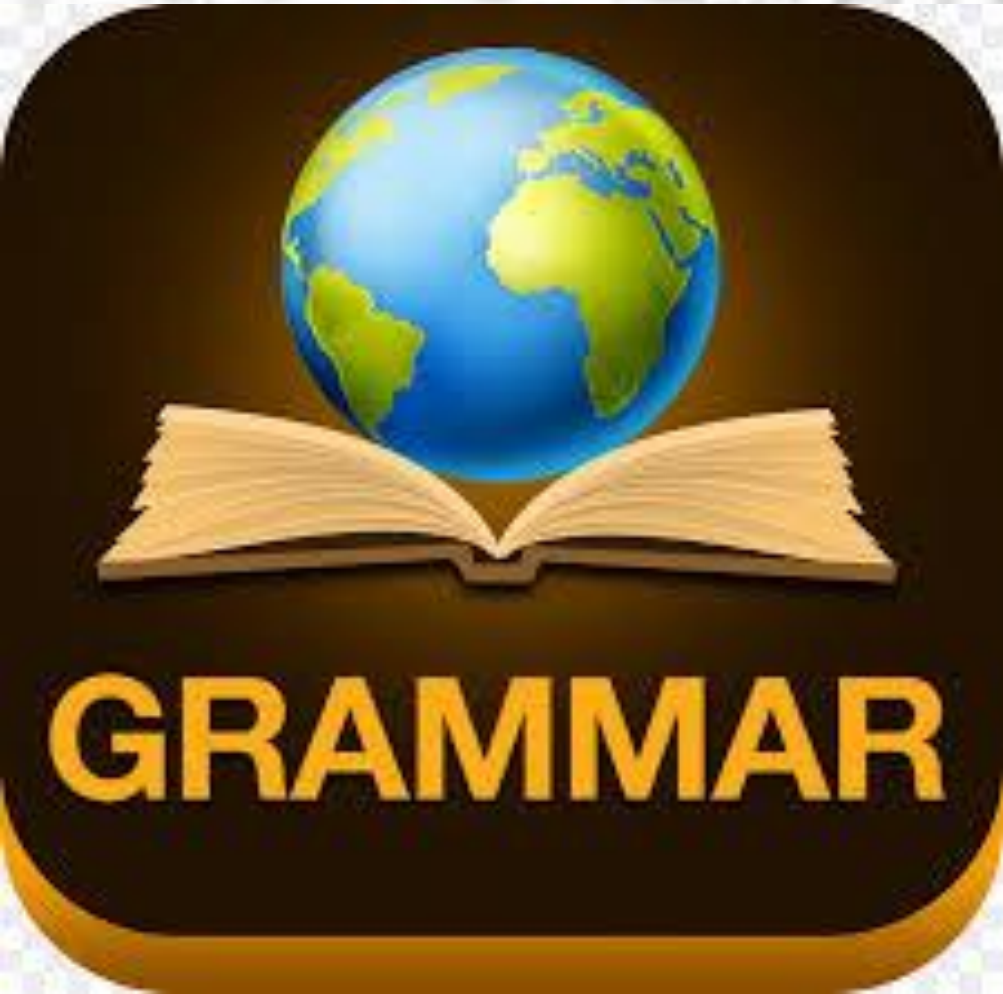
?

**Gridlocked**

?



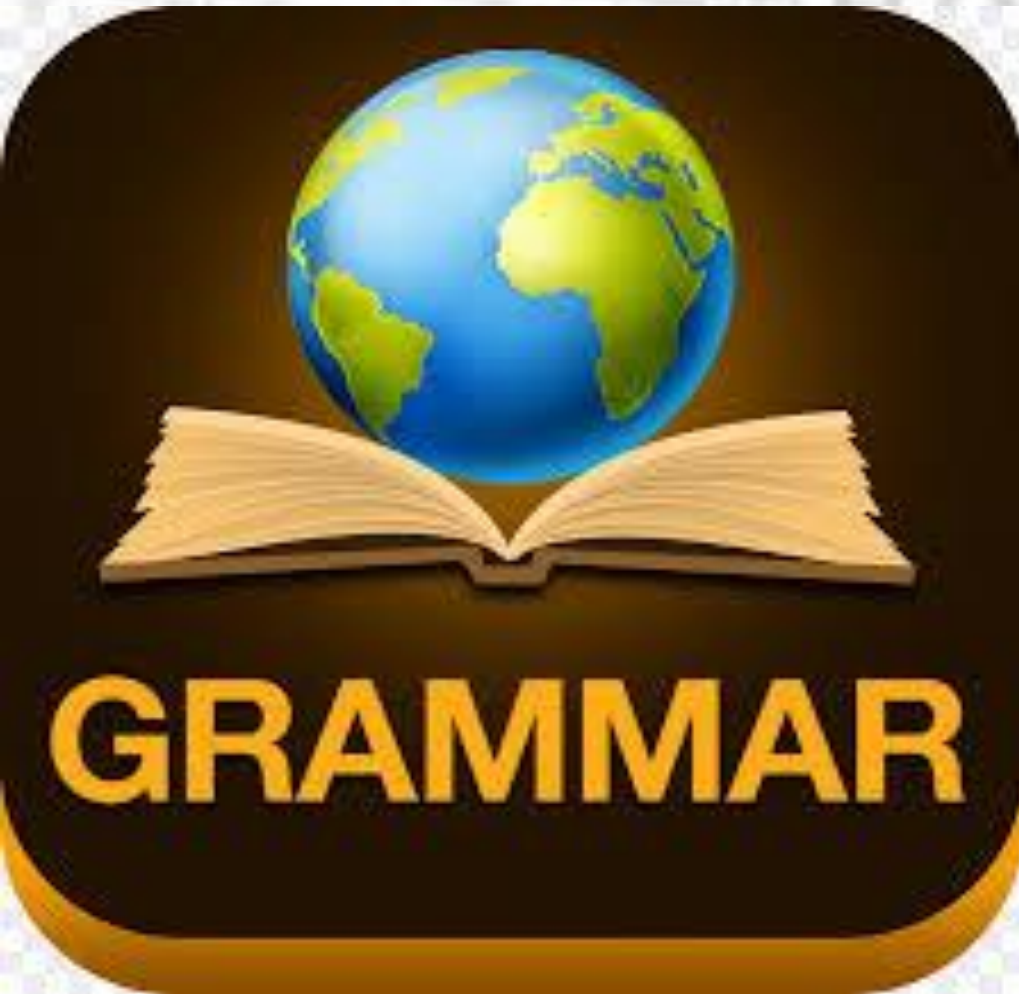




## Most Confusing Rules

### “Good” or “well”?

**Good is an adjective, which implies that something is pleasant, positive, appropriate, right or of acceptable quality/quantity. As an adjective, it is used to give more description of a noun or a pronoun, i.e. person, place, animals and things.**



## GOOD

**A. It is used to refer satisfactory, convenient, pleasant or enjoyable:**

1. Hari got some good news.

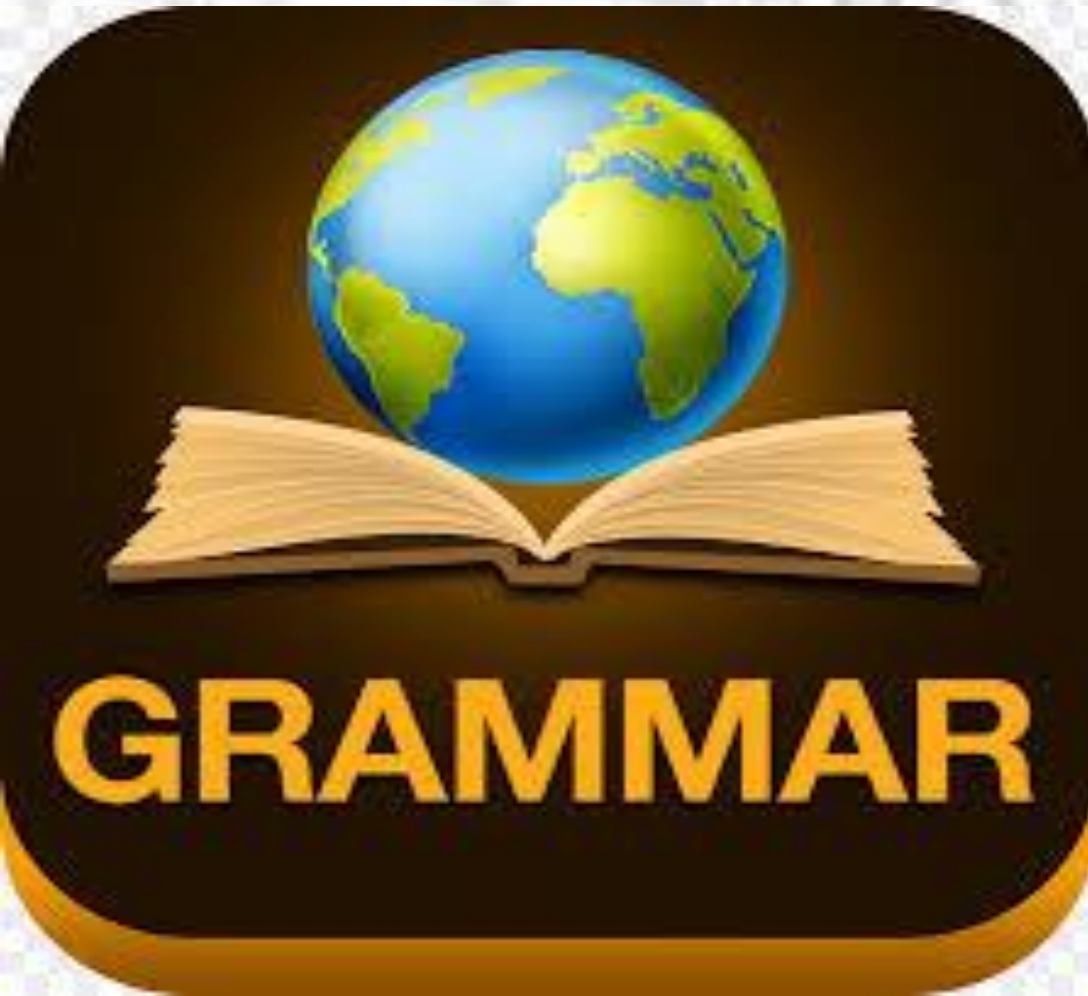
2. That's a good idea.

3. Rita and Anju are good friends, since childhood.

**B. To indicate high in level, standard or quality.**

2. Is there any good gynecologist in the town?

3. I am not so good at cooking food.



## **GOOD**

**C. To greet people:**

**Have a good day.**

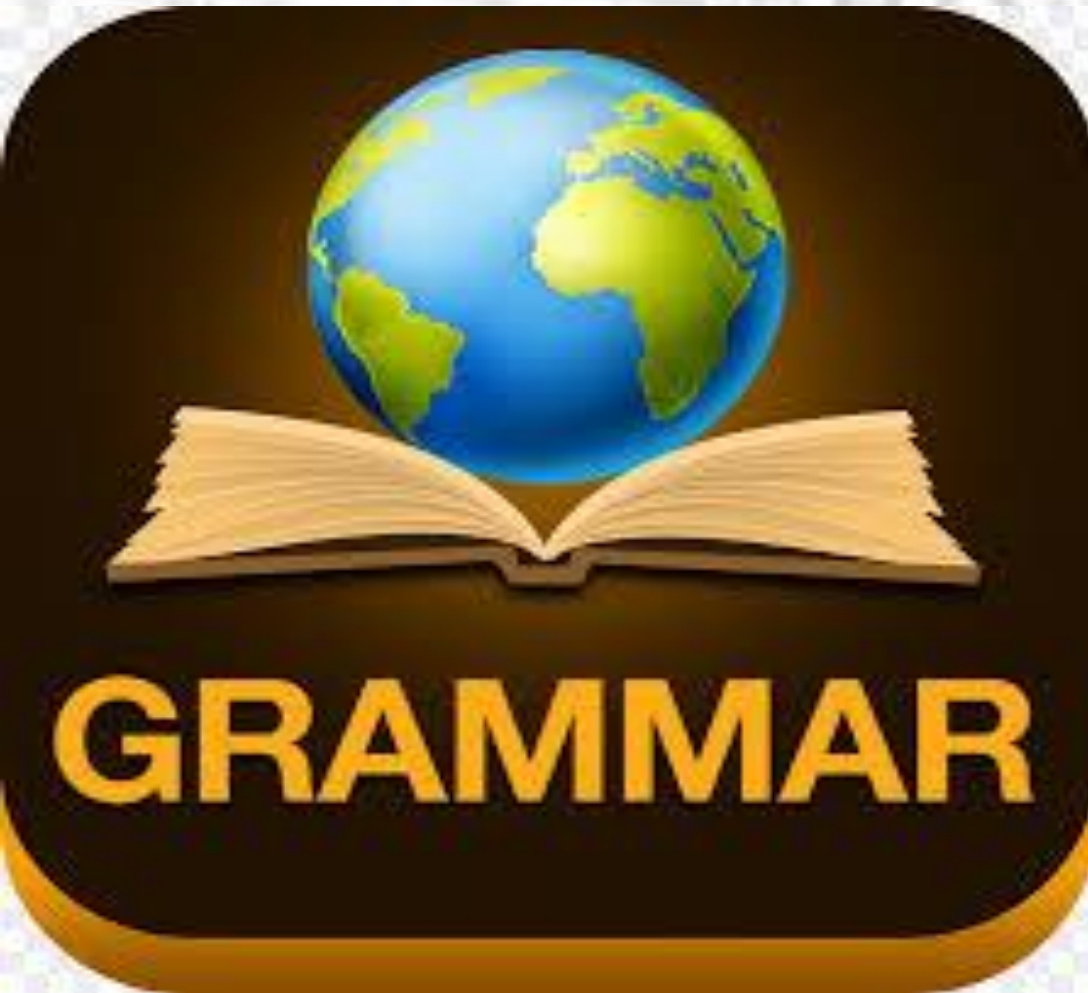
**D. To be able to perform an activity successfully:**

**Poonam is a good sand artist.**

**E. To refer to healthy:**

**1. Anil has been taken to the doctor, because he is not feeling good, since last night.**



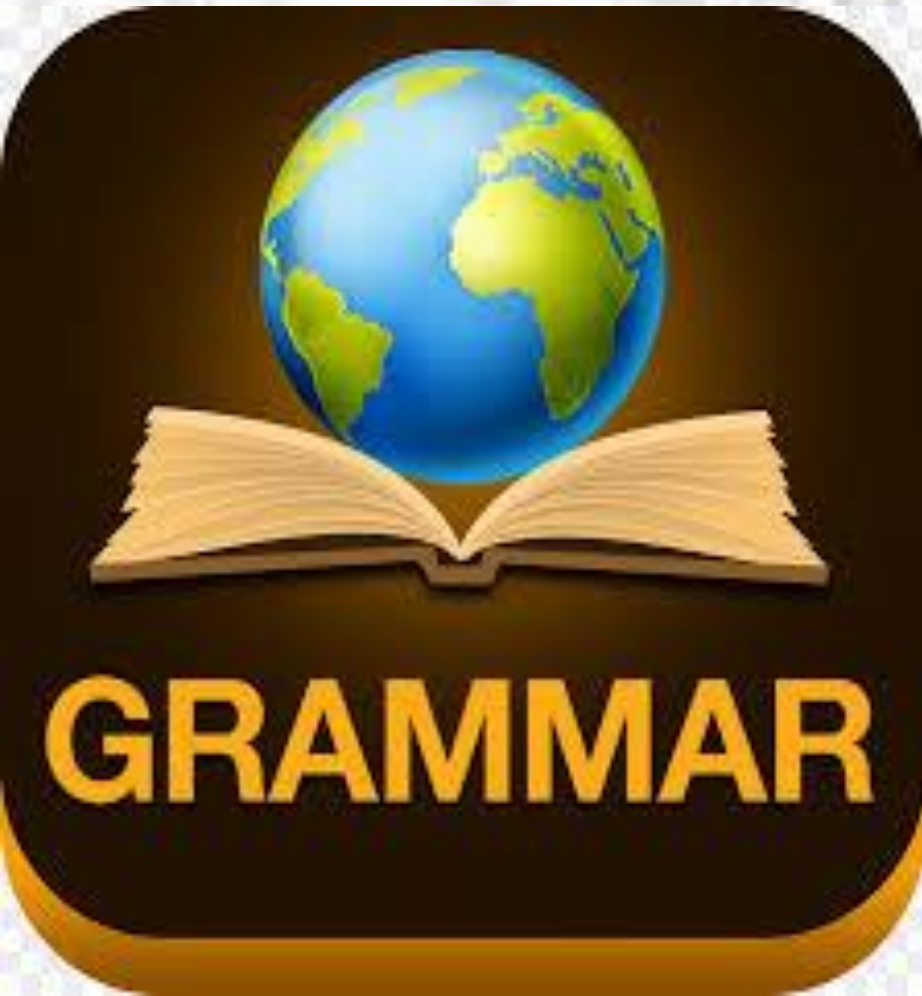


## WELL

The word 'well' is an adverb which describes the way in which something is performed. It indicates that the action has taken place 'in a satisfactory or desired manner'. It can also be used as an adjective to mean all right, fit and fine.

**A. To express that something has taken place in a right or desired way:**

1. Your presentation was really well.
2. Albert is the only student who did well in the exams.



**B. To indicate to a great extent:**

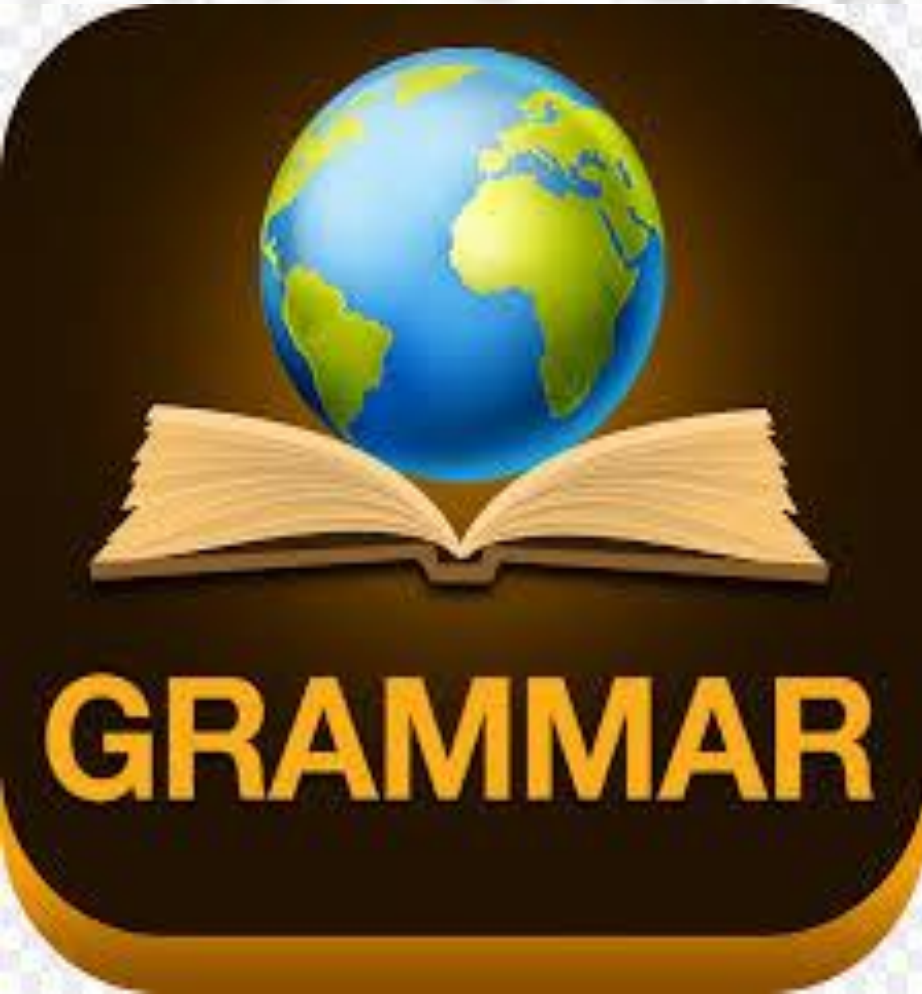
1. It is a *well-known* fact that Mumbai is a crowded city.
2. How *well* you know him?

**C. To reflect in addition to:**

1. This week I am planning to go to Mathura and Vrindavan as *well*.
2. John promised me that he will take care of my belongings as *well* as other important stuff until I come back.

**D. As an adjective well usually follows a linking verb like looks, seems, to imply that 'someone is in good health':**

She looks *well* today.



**E. It can also be used to suggest or recommend something or criticize it:**

**Well, I think you should give him a second chance to prove himself.**



