



 *Mahendra's*

THE HINDU

Editorial Analysis

GRAMMAR

READING SKILLS

VOCAB

SPOKEN ENGLISH

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LIVE 07:30 AM  15 SEP 2022

By Shalini Mahendras



Mahendra's



THE HINDU

THE HINDU EDITORIAL

DAILY 7:30 AM

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VOCABULARY

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ANALYSIS

LEARNING
CORNER

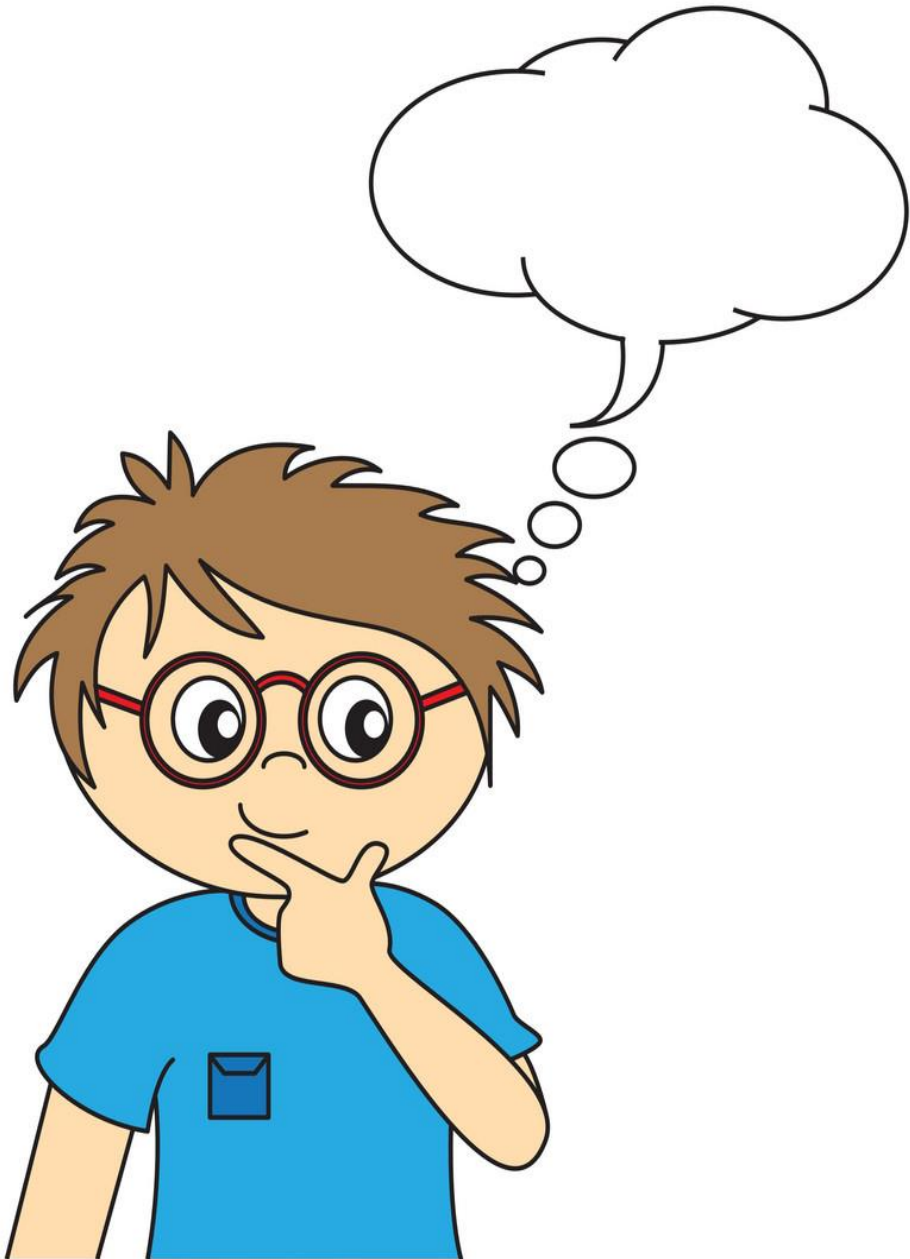
TODAY'S SUMMARY

QUOTE OF THE DAY

**VOCABULARY (REVISION
AND NEW WORDS)**

**EDITORIAL
ANALYSIS**

QUIZ QUESTIONS





TODAY'S QUOTE

ONE DAY YOU'LL
LOOK BACK
AND THANK
YOURSELF FOR
NOT GIVING UP.



REVISION

Revanchism (Noun) : प्रतिशोध Relating to a policy designed to recover lost territory or status , Requit

Communal(Adj.): सांप्रदायिक Involving different social or religious groups within a community

Consonance(Noun): अनुरूप Harmony or agreement among components

Toehold(Noun): पैर रखने की जगह A small foothold to facilitate climbing



REVISION

Deities(Noun):देवता A god or goddess

Assertion(Noun): बल देकर कहना A statement that you strongly believe is true

Encroachers(Noun) : दूसरे का अधिकार दबा बैठना Someone who enters by force in order to conquer.

Façade(Noun):मुखौटा An outward appearance which is deliberately false



REVISION

Litigation(Noun):मुकदमा The process of taking legal action

Plaintiffs(Noun):अभियोगी A person who brings a legal action

**Engage with
caution:**



THE HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

**On India-China
disengagement at Gogra-
Hot Springs**

THE  **HINDU**

ARTICLE



The latest disengagement along the LAC is a welcome step, but the border crisis is not over

India and China on September 13 confirmed the disengagement of their troops from a fifth friction point in Eastern Ladakh along the LAC. With the latest withdrawal of troops from Patrolling Point (PP) 15 in the Gogra-Hot Springs area, buffer zones have now been established by the two sides in five locations, including in Galwan Valley, north and south of Pangong Lake, and at PP17A in Gogra. The arrangements in the four earlier established buffer zones have so far helped keep the peace over the past two years.

ARTICLE



No patrolling is to be undertaken by either side in the buffer zones, which have been established on territory claimed by both India and China. The latest disengagement came just three days before Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping are to attend the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit in Uzbekistan.

Reflecting the current state of relations, the two leaders have not directly spoken in more than two-and-a-half-years, an extraordinary situation for the world's two most populous countries.

ARTICLE



Whether they meet at the SCO Summit — as of September 14, neither side had confirmed or ruled out a meeting — or at the G20 in Indonesia later this year, India will need to proceed with caution as it inevitably resumes high-level engagement with China. While the buffer zones may serve as a temporary measure to prevent a recurrence of clashes, the reality is that this is an arrangement that has been forced on India. Indeed, signs are that both sides are in for a prolonged period of uncertainty on the borders thanks to China's decision to mobilise tens of thousands of troops in April 2020, in contravention of past border agreements.

ARTICLE



Unless Beijing reverses its recent, and still unexplained, moves to militarise the LAC and in the process undo the carefully constructed arrangements that helped keep the peace for 40 years, India will have little incentive to consider a return to relations as they were prior to 2020. The latest disengagement, while certainly a welcome step, by no means implies an end to the crisis on the border.

IDIOM AND PHRASES

➤ **At one's wit end**

In a state where one does not know what to do

➤ **Burn the midnight oil**

Work or study hard

➤ **Come off with flying colors**

Be highly successful



IDIOM AND PHRASES

➤ **Keep one at bay**

Keep one at a distance

➤ **Bury the hatchet**

End the quarrel and make peace



USES OF VERY , MUCH, SO, TOO AND ENOUGH

- **VERY** – Very modifies present participle used as an adjective , adverb , and adjective in a positive degree
- **MUCH** – Much is used in comparative degree and past participle
- **SO and TOO** - We should not use “that” and “too” without “that” (adverb clause) and “to” (infinitive) respectively.

GRAMMAR SKILLS

USES OF VERY , MUCH, SO, TOO AND ENOUGH

- **ENOUGH** – “Enough is both adjective and adverb . As an adverb it is always used after the adjective , it is used before a noun.

EXAMPLES:

I am **very** happy after getting salary.

They completed the mission **much** faster .

He is **so** strong that no one mess with him.

He is good **enough** to get admission.

They have **enough** time to play.

