

Editorial Analysis

GRAMMAR

READING SKILLS

VOCAB

SPOKEN ENGLISH

BANK | SSC | UPSC | STATE EXAMS



LIVE 07:30 AM III 15 SEP 2022



By Shalini Mahendras







THE HINDU EDITORIAL

THE MEHINDU



THE HINDU



DAILY 7:30 AM

15 SEP 2022

VOCABULARY

GRAMMAR SKILLS

தி 🤚 இ

Get up-to-date news, on the go

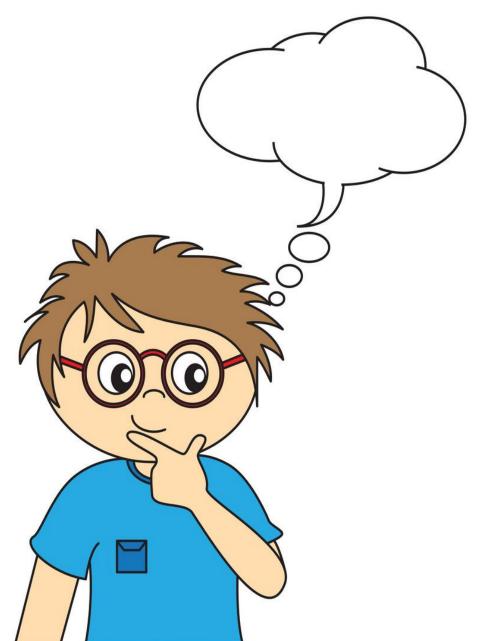


EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

LEARNING
CORNER

THE HINDU





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.



WORD POWER



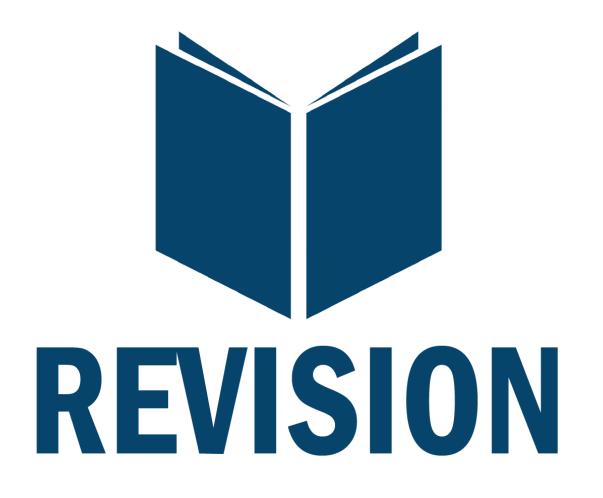
Revanchism (Noun) : प्रतिशोध Relating to a policy designed to recover lost territory or status, Requital

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





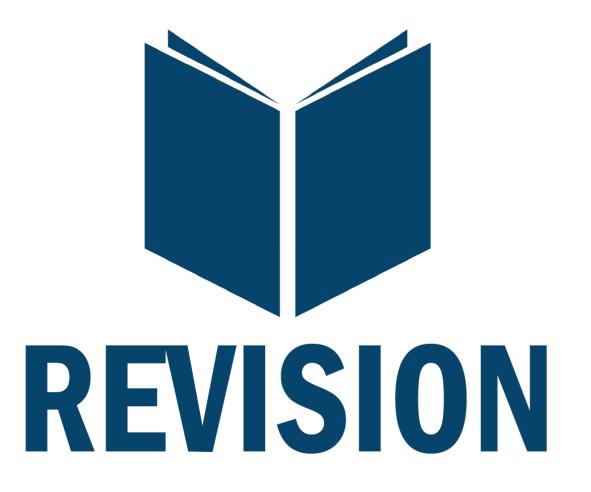
Deities(Noun):देवता A god or goddess

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.

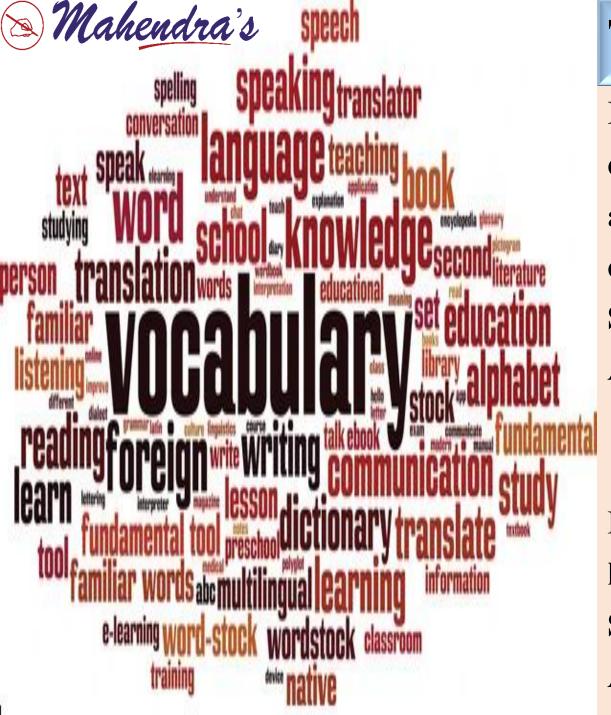
Façade(Noun):मुखौटा An outward appearance which is deliberately false





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

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



Patrolling(Verb): The action of going through or around a town, neighborhood, etc.

at regular intervals for purposes

of security or observation

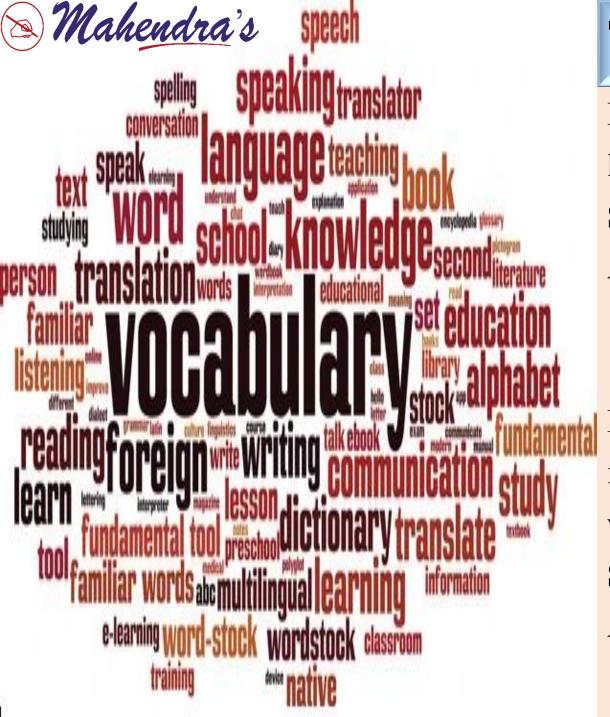
Synonyms: Checking, Pacing

Antonyms: Ignoring, Passing Over

Inevitably(Adverb): अनिवार्य रूप से Certain to happen and unable to be avoided or prevented

Synonyms: Necessarily, Inescapably

Antonyms: Avertable, Avoidable



Recurrence(Noun) :पुनरावृत्ति The fact of happening again

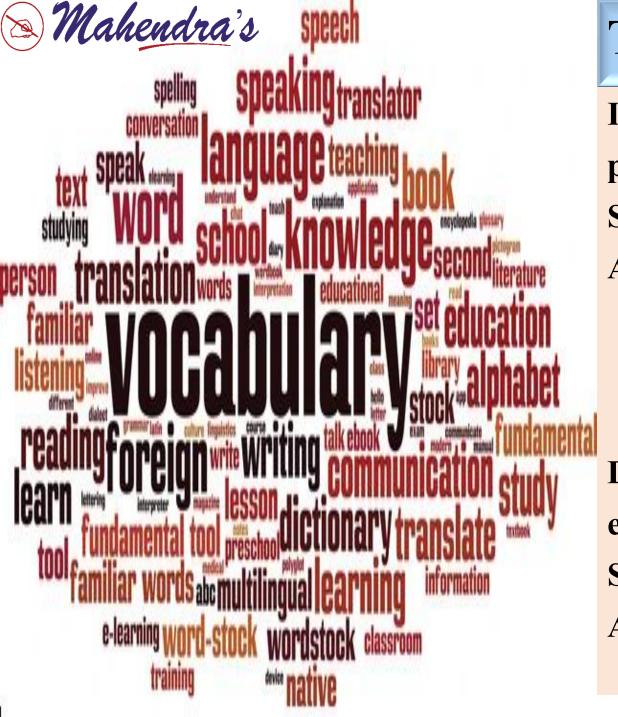
Synonyms: Repetition, Regularity

Antonyms: Constant, Permanent

Deployment(Noun): परिनियोजन The act of moving soldiers or weapons into a position where they are ready for military action

Synonyms: Grouping, Arrange

Antonyms: Conclude, Dislocate



Ingresses (Noun): प्रवेश दखल The right or

permission to enter

Synonyms: Admittance, Access

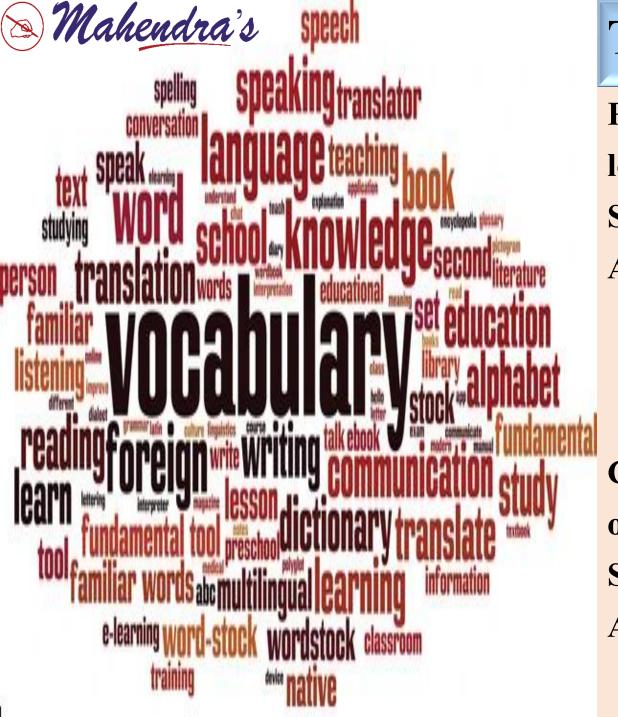
Antonyms: Exit, Emersion

De-Escalate(Verb): ख़राब करना To decrease in

extent, volume, or scope

Synonyms: Deplete, Diminish

Antonyms: Augment, Amplify



Prolonged(Adj.): दीर्घकालीन Continuing for a

long time or longer than usual; lengthy.

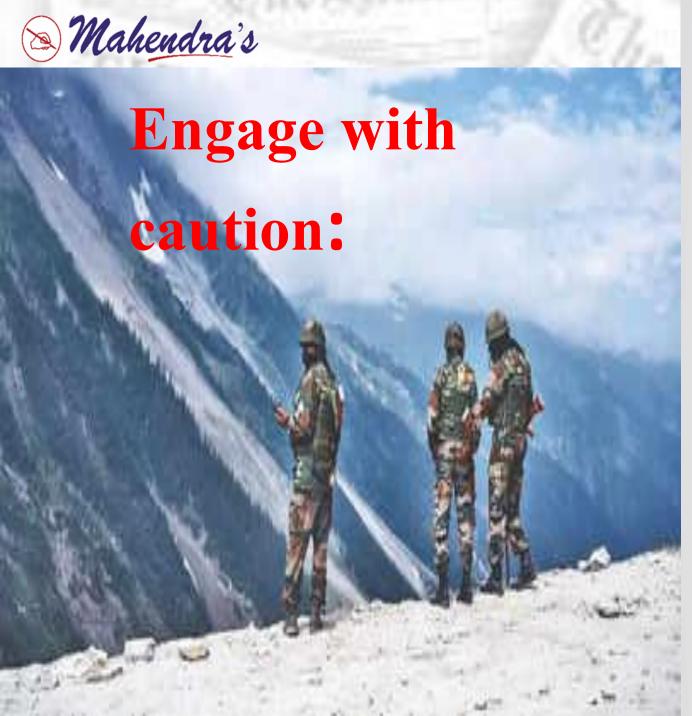
Synonyms: Lengthen, Extend

Antonyms: Abridge, Abbreviate

Contravention(Noun): उल्लंघन An action which offends against a law, treaty, or other ruling.

Synonyms: Breach, Violation

Antonyms: Observance, Noninfringement



THE HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

On India-China

disengagement at Gogra-

Hot Springs

THE HINDU





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.





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.





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.





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 bayKeep one at a distance

➤ Bury the hatchet End the quarrel and make peace



GRAMMAR SKILLS

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.

