



**THE HINDU**

# EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

**&**

**VOCABULARY**

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**08  
AM**

**19 February**





**Misplaced priorities: On the scrapping of the Free**

**Movement Regime between India and Myanmar**

The free movement regime between India and Myanmar had more benefits than costs

**Ties across the sea: On the India-UAE close relationship**

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Tolerance and pluralism are values that India shares with the UAE



# VOCABULARY



# DEMARCATE

Part of Speech: **Verb**

Meaning: **To set boundaries or limits; to distinguish or define something clearly.**

Synonym: **Delimit, delineate, define**

Antonym: **Blur, confuse, mix up**

Example Sentence: **The fence demarcates the property line between our yard and the neighbor's.**



# ADAGE

**Part of Speech: Noun**

**Meaning: A traditional saying or proverb that expresses a common observation or truth; a wise saying**

**Synonym: Maxim, proverb, aphorism**

**Example Sentence: "Actions speak louder than words" is an adage that emphasizes the importance of behavior over mere promises.**



# CONDUIT

Part of Speech: **Noun**

Meaning: **A channel or pipe for conveying fluids, such as water or electricity.**

**A means of transmitting or conveying something, such as information or influence.**

Synonym: **Channel, pipeline, medium**

Antonym: **Blockage, hindrance**

Example Sentence:

**Social media has become a powerful conduit for spreading news and opinions rapidly.**



# VOCIFEROUS

Part of Speech: **Adjective**

Meaning: **Characterized by or involving loud, vehement, or insistent outcry.**

Synonym: **Loud, outspoken, clamorous**

Antonym: **Quiet, subdued, reserved**

Example Sentence: **The protesters were vociferous in their demands for political reform, chanting slogans and carrying signs throughout the streets.**



# OSTENSIBLE

Part of Speech: **Adjective**

Meaning: **Stated or appearing to be true, but not necessarily so; seeming or outwardly evident**

Synonym: **apparent, seeming, outward, superficial,**

Antonym: **genuine, real, authentic, actual, sincere**

Sentence: **The company's ostensible goal was to promote environmental sustainability, but many suspected they were more interested in improving their public image.**





# ENDORSE

**Part of Speech: Verb**

**Meaning: To declare one's public approval or support for something or someone.**

**To sign the back of a document, such as a check, to authorize its payment or transfer.**

**Synonym: Support, approve, sanction**

**Antonym: Oppose, disapprove, condemn**

**Example Sentence: The famous actor was hired to endorse the new product, appearing in commercials and promoting it on social media.**

**Please endorse the check by signing your name on it.**



# FERVENTLY

Part of Speech: **Adverb**

Meaning: **With passionate intensity or enthusiasm; earnestly or sincerely.**

Synonym: **Passionately, ardently, intensely**

Antonym: **Casually, indifferently, apathetically**

Example Sentence: **She prayed fervently for her loved one's speedy recovery, hoping with all her heart that they would soon regain their health.**



# KINSHIP

**Part of Speech: Noun**

**Meaning: The state or quality of being related to others by blood, marriage, or adoption; family relationship; A feeling of close emotional association or connection.**

**Synonym: Relationship, affinity, connection**

**Antonym: Estrangement, alienation**

**Example Sentence:**

**Despite living miles apart, the siblings had a strong sense of kinship and always supported each other in times of need.**



# DIASPORA

Part of Speech: **Noun**

Meaning: **The dispersion or scattering of a people from their original homeland to other regions.**

Synonym: **Dispersion, exodus, migration**

Antonym: **Consolidation, concentration**

Example Sentence:

**The Indian diaspora has established vibrant communities in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada.**



# RESPITE

Part of Speech: **Noun**

Meaning: **A short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant.**

Synonym: **Break, pause, relief**

Antonym: **Continuation, persistence, ordeal**

Example Sentence:

**The ceasefire provided a brief respite from the ongoing conflict, allowing civilians to evacuate the war-torn area.**



# OBVIATE

Part of Speech: **Verb**

Meaning: **To avoid or prevent a problem or difficulty.**

Synonym: **Avoid, prevent, preclude**

Antonym: **Necessitate, require, entail**

Example Sentence:

**By installing security cameras, the company hoped to obviate the need for hiring additional security personnel.**

**Timely maintenance can obviate more serious repair issues in the future.**



## **TAKE WITH A GRAIN OF SALT (Idiom)**

**Meaning: To view something with skepticism or doubt; not to completely believe or trust something.**

**Synonym: Consider with caution, be skeptical of**

**Antonym: Accept at face value, believe without question**

**Example Sentence:**

**"She tends to exaggerate, so I always take her stories with a grain of salt."**

**"The rumors about the new product should be taken with a grain of salt until we have more reliable information."**



## **CUTTING CORNERS (Phrase)**

**Meaning: To do something in the easiest, quickest, or cheapest way, often by neglecting quality or taking shortcuts.**

**Synonym: Shortcutting, skimping, economizing**

**Antonym: Thoroughness, diligence, attention to detail**

**Example Sentence: "The construction company finished the project ahead of schedule by cutting corners on safety regulations."**





## **JUMP ON THE BANDWAGON (Phrase)**

**Meaning: To join or support something that has become popular or successful, especially for opportunistic reasons.**

**Synonym: Follow the crowd, join the trend**

**Antonym: Resist peer pressure, go against the grain**

**Example Sentence:**

**Many politicians jumped on the environmentalist bandwagon after public concern about climate change grew.**

**Several companies have started offering eco-friendly products to jump on the sustainability bandwagon.**

# ARTICLE ANALYSIS

## THE HINDU EDITORIAL



# TODAY'S EDITORIAL TOPIC

Misplaced priorities: On the  
scrapping of the Free Movement  
Regime between India and  
Myanmar

The free movement regime between  
India and Myanmar had more  
benefits than costs



**A nation is defined not by the borders that demarcate it but by the people who live in it. This is not just an abstract adage but a vision of nation-building and sustenance, especially for a country that emerged out of colonial rule. The idea of neighbourly relations and borders was tied not just to the interest of national security for the post-colonial nation-state but also to the interests of the people in border areas and their imagined histories. When Home Minister Amit Shah announced that the “Free Movement Regime” (FMR) in place in Indian States bordering Myanmar from 2018 would be scrapped and that the India-Myanmar border be fenced, he was decidedly negating this idea.**



**The ostensible reason for this demand and the need for fencing is because the porous border has served as a conduit for narcotics, besides helping insurgent groups in the north-east to establish bases within areas in Myanmar where the junta's writ is relatively non-existent or weak. But these reasons are not convincing in themselves. Most insurgent groups have weakened substantially and successive Indian governments have been able to neutralise their threats through force or peace efforts, ongoing or completed. Besides, the drug trade is enabled not only by the border's porosity but also by the relative lack of strong law enforcement with the cooperation of residents.**



**That the demand to scrap the FMR has been most vociferously endorsed by one section of the currently conflict-prone Manipur but has also been fervently opposed by Nagaland and Mizoram should provide a hint about the sentiments of the people in these States.**

**Myanmar is in the throes of a civil war with civilians from its western regions and States such as Sagain and Chin State seeking refuge and humanitarian relief in neighbouring Mizoram and Manipur. The Mizos of Mizoram and the Kuki-Zo community in Manipur feel a kinship with the Chin community and have been organising relief for the refugees.**



**The opposition to the FMR has come from Meitei majoritarian forces in the Imphal valley who have raised the bogey of Chin refugees entering Manipur as a case of illegal migration. The institution of the FMR, as a formalised regime of the movement of citizens across the sparsely populated border to within 16 kilometres of it, for trade and commerce, was a nod to India's Act East policy. This was also an expression of the will of people of the region who share ethnic relations but are divided by colonially drawn boundaries. The reversal of this regime and the humongous exercise of fencing a border situated in rugged mountains and forests is a case of misplaced priorities and needs reconsideration.**



# TO NE OF THE PASSAGE

1. **INFORMATIVE**
2. **ANALYTICAL**
3. **SKEPTICAL**
4. **NEUTRAL**
5. **CRITICAL**





**THANK  
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