

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (MAR 01, 2023)

1. unending (adjective) - never-ending, continuous, non-stop, unceasing, protracted, unrelenting.
2. ordeal (noun) – unpleasant experience, misery, trouble, nightmare.
3. continued (adjective) – ongoing.
4. civilian (noun) – non-military person, ordinary citizen.
5. reverse (verb) – change, alter.
6. polarisation (noun) – separation of two contrasting groups (based on different opinions/beliefs).
7. at the hands of (phrase) – caused by, done by.
8. Valley (noun) – a low area between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it. Valley is a metonym of Jammu & Kashmir in this context (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
9. militancy (noun) – extremist, radical, sectarian group.
10. deliberate (adjective) – intentional, calculated, conscious, done on purpose, knowing, wanton, purposeful, premeditated, pre-planned, prearranged, preconceived, predetermined.
11. ploy (noun) – (cunning) plan, scheme, tactic/trick.
12. strike (verb) – cause (someone) to be in a particular condition.
13. signal (verb) - indicate, suggest, point to, signify.
14. modus operandi (noun) – it is a Latin term literally meaning ‘way of operating’; a particular way/method of doing something; the usual/habitual way of working of a person.
15. radical (adjective) – revolutionary, progressive, forward-looking, reforming, liberal.
16. invite (verb) – cause, lead to, call forth, bring on, make happen.
17. (the) state (noun) – the government, the regime, the establishment.
18. retaliation (noun) – counterattack; vengeance, revenge/retribution.
19. repression (noun) – suppression, oppression, quelling, restraining/stifling.
20. in turn (phrase) – in succession, successively, sequentially.
21. foment (verb) – incite, provoke, agitate, instigate, cause.
22. discontent (noun) – disappointment, dissatisfaction, disgruntlement, resentment, grievances, unhappiness, displeasure.
23. disaffection (noun) – dissatisfaction, discontent, frustration.

Note:

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24. garner (verb) – gather, collect, accumulate.
25. recruit (noun) – new member, new entrant.
26. cause (noun) – purpose, undertaking, movement
27. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
28. militant (noun) – fanatic, extremist, radical, sectarian/partisan.
29. forces (noun) – troops; armed forces, soldiers.
30. assert (verb) – claim, allege, state, argue.
31. slain (past participle of slay) (verb) – kill, murder, put/do to death.
32. mitigate (verb) – reduce, diminish, lessen.
33. grip (verb) – affect, afflict, torment, beset.
34. in particular (phrase) – particularly, specifically, especially.
35. migration (noun) – the movement of people within the borders of the same country or across international borders in order to find work or better living conditions.
36. separatist (noun) – secessionist, dissident, protester, sectarian, nonconformist, extremist, radical, revolutionary.
37. All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) (noun) - The All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), widely known as the Hurriyat, came into being in July 1993. It was formed as a political platform of the separatist movement.
38. besides (adverb) – in addition, furthermore, moreover, further.
39. civil society (noun) – civil society refers to space for collective action around shared interests, purposes, and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors. It refers to a wide array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations [NGOs], labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations. Civil society – sometimes called the “third sector” (after government and commerce) – has the power to influence the actions of elected policy-makers and businesses.
40. condemn (verb) – censure, criticize, castigate, denounce, reprimand, rebuke, reprove.
41. brazen (adjective) – blatant/flagrant; bold and shameless; unashamed, unembarrassed.
42. point to (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, signify, denote, reveal.
43. breakdown (noun) – failure, collapse.

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44. administration (noun) - government, regime.
45. citizenry (noun) – all the people/citizens (of a place/country considered as a whole).
46. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
47. anticipate (verb) - predict, envisage, expect, forecast.
48. the fact that (phrase) – used to refer to a specific situation under consideration/discussion.
49. relatively (adverb) – comparatively, to a certain extent, somewhat.
50. security-centric (adjective) – having (security) as a central/main thing.
51. claim (verb) – state, profess, affirm, assert.
52. hard-edged (adjective) - tough-minded, unsentimental, soulless, hard-headed, utilitarian.
53. move (noun) – step, action, act, measure.
54. dilution (noun) – reduction in value/power/force of something.
55. Article 370 of the Constitution of India (noun) – It had “temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir” which gave special powers to the state. The article allowed the state a certain amount of autonomy – its own constitution, a separate flag and freedom to make laws. Foreign affairs, defence and communications remained the preserve (domain) of the central government. It also allowed Jammu and Kashmir to make its own rules relating to permanent residency, ownership of property and fundamental rights. It did also bar Indians from outside the state from purchasing property or settling there.
56. bifurcate (verb) – split, divide, separate.
57. curb (verb) – control, contain, reduce, lessen.
58. bring back (phrasal verb) – cause someone/something to return to; reintroduce.
59. normalcy (noun) – a normal condition; normality, regularity.
60. sought past tense of seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
61. elected representatives (noun) – Elected representatives are elected by the people in a country, city, or other geographical unit to represent them in a legislature or government.
62. statehood (noun) – the condition of being an independent state.
63. conduct (noun) - organization, arrangement, planning.
64. imperative (noun) – necessary condition, precondition, essential requirement.

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