



LIVE

Share

Like



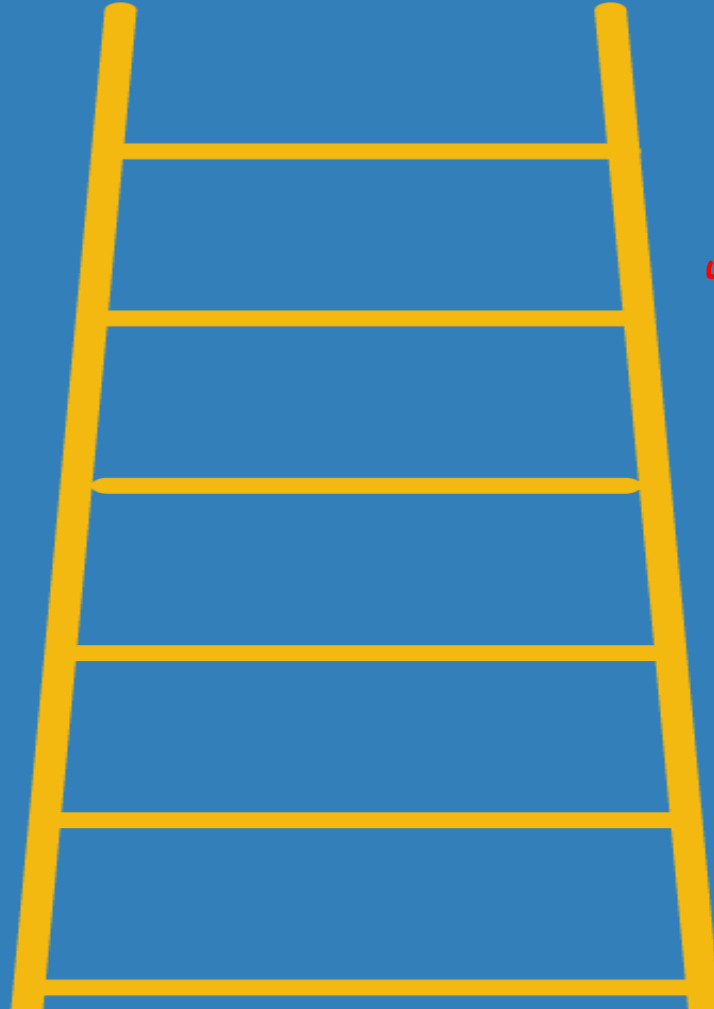
THE HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

- VOCAB
- GRAMMAR
- SPOKEN ENGLISH

28 MAY 2021 | 7:30 AM



Success is no accident.



It is hard work,
perseverance,
learning, studying,
sacrifice and most
of all, love of what
you are doing or
learning to do.



TOPICS WE WOULD COVER

→ last

↳ Each ✓

Topics ✓

(MIC)

• Discussion of articles (4)

• Vocabulary related to the articles

• ~~THURSDAY~~ SPECIAL-

(Hw) ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

+ Idioms & Phrases

1) tossed out (verb) – throw / cast
away (फेंकना)

Tone = ?

laudatory

Informative

ARTICLE 1

7:30 ✓
getting damaged.

Share

Culture, increasingly fractured and unplanned

Under the Central Vista project, the urban planning for a single, linked cultural district seems to have been (tossed out) – Idiom (Black ball someone) ✓

We have been given to understand from the publicly known plans for the “Central Vista Redevelopment Project”, that the National Museum of India is to occupy what are currently the South Block offices of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of External Affairs, as well as the North Block offices of the Home and Finance Ministries. (The aim of a museum of history, especially one that goes by the title of a National Museum, is to be able to speak to its public and speak to the wider world about the history of India)

What does shifting a museum practically mean? Answer with respect to the article

Culture, increasingly fractured and unplanned

Under the Central Vista project, the urban planning for a single, linked cultural district seems to have been tossed out



NAMAN P. AHUJA

We have been given to understand from the publicly known plans for the "Central Vista Redevelopment Project", that the National Museum of India is to occupy what are currently the South Block offices of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of External Affairs, as well as the North Block offices of the Home and Finance Ministries. These buildings were designed by Herbert Baker. The Parliament House building designed by Edwin Lutyens is to be turned into another museum, apparently a 'museum of democracy'. The national capital could, in that case, potentially have a grand plaza of three extraordinary interconnected museums in the vicinity of the Rashtrapati Bhavan itself. What a spectacular statement they would make to the people of India and the rest of the world.

The problem is that we would have to wait for the North and South Blocks to be emptied for the Museum to move there. The new residences and offices of the Prime Minister and the Vice-President of India are to be positioned at the bottom of Raisina Hill, sandwiching the cultural plaza between the most high security premises in the country. The approach via Rajpath will be closed, and restricted access to this public space is inevitable whenever there is any movement of very important persons.

There was a method to why Lutyens arranged plots for the four cultural buildings on Queensway (Janpath), which intersected strategically at a safe distance away from Rashtrapati Bhavan on King'sway (Rajpath). Janpath had the plots for the Archaeological Survey of India, the National Museum, the area that later became the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), and the intel-

lectual repository of India – the National Archives. Together, they formed a cultural district, set within public gardens, an avenue where you looked up Raisina Hill in awe at Rashtrapati Bhavan on the one side, as you looked toward the historic Purana Qila beyond India Gate on the other.

Disaggregation as leitmotif

That kind of vision of urban planning for a single, linked cultural district seems to have been tossed out entirely. The IGNCA can now no longer utilise its open spaces for pavilions welcoming the people of India. It was a fine idea to have the land for the many living cultural traditions of India and their documentation at IGNCA just across the road from the classical or historical art in the National Museum. The educational arm of the Museum, called the National Museum Institute, deemed a University, has already been relocated to Noida while the Archaeological Survey of India's prized collections have been relegated to Greater Noida. The National Museum's collections may also have to be split up: some in the Red Fort, some in storage, some awaiting their new home. Disaggregation, rather than unification of India's cultures and communities seems to be the leitmotif.

The aim of a museum of history, especially one that goes by the title of a National Museum, is to be able to speak to its public and speak to the wider world about the history of India. In the past few decades, redefining a 'national' project has become necessary in a world where families and identities are hyphenated. People are Indian while simultaneously belonging to some other part of the world.

Speakers of multiple languages, Indians may also be from language groups – Punjabi or Sindhi, Nepali or Bhutia, Tamil or Tibetan – that are spoken by communities split between different countries. Our national identity has never been more this and that. The relocation of our National Museum provides an opportunity to think through its narrative at a decisive moment when India needs to see what it is



SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

projecting through its display, and be aware of whom it is leaving out, or relegating to different parts of the city. Aggregation of the differences then, would have been a more advisable approach.

The public's expectations of what they hope to learn from a visit to a museum is quite different nowadays to the intentions with which museums in India were created. Our history museums on the other hand serve to provide information as deemed appropriate by archaeologists of the early 20th century: with galleries divided into old-fashioned colonial themes such as Buddhist or Hindu art, Islamic art, or, separated by material: painting, bronze and stone for instance, rather than seeing them as historically contemporaneous. Gone are the days when objects could be lined up with the pitiful labels identifying the object's iconography, its date and the dynasty whose reign it may have been made in. Even history textbooks have moved away from examining the succession of political dynasties to social processes instead. Museums must serve the requirement of telling multiple histories from varied perspectives for diverse audiences.

Handle with care

What does shifting a museum practically mean? The National Museum contains fragile Harappan terracottas, the ashes of the Buddha and sculptures as fine as filigree. At the same time it has sculptures that weigh many tonnes requiring a feat of engineering to shift. There are bronzes: from the iconic "Dancing Girl" to Chola bronzes, coins and more coins of gold, silver, copper and bronze from every epoch of Indian

history and precious jewellery that was from the collections of the Nizam of Hyderabad. There are entire walls of painted ancient caves from Chinese Central Asia brought to India by Sir Aurel Stein, and there are grand Egyptian stone statues, and in fact entire wooden chariots from South Indian temples. There are extraordinary Mesoamerican ceramics from the Heeramanek collection and delicate textiles from every part of South Asia and, not to forget, the endless rare manuscripts and paintings on birch-bark, palm-leaf and paper. The sheer scale of arranging for the packing and moving each of these items will present a logistical nightmare.

Over the years that I was employed at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, I had the opportunity to observe how aspects of that museum's award-winning refurbishment were undertaken. The museum immediately employed more qualified conservation personnel and trained its existing staff. Every single object had to have its own special packing case and fragile objects had data loggers within climate-controlled cases. Each object was given a barcode number which was connected to an online location index that allowed curators, the conservators and researchers such as me access to the collections even while they were in storage. More importantly, they allowed the inventory to be safeguarded. Insurance indemnification also demands that every object has its own file documenting its condition at the time of packing to compare it against when it was reopened.

Who will author and assess shifts in the condition of our objects before and after the move? Vacancies for 92 posts at the National Museum had to be closed a couple of years ago because finding qualified specialists in India could not be completed for years on end. As per its own documents, the museum has more than 2,06,000 objects but the official Museums of India website still only has a fraction of the collection on it. If a museum is a repository

of our inheritance, then should we not know what we own before it is stored away?

The choices ahead

Last year, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art shut down to undertake a similar move. Rebuilding that museum with a comparable square footage is costing over \$750 million. Refurbishing old buildings such as the North and South Blocks to provide the facilities necessary costs money and takes time. It requires exceptional skill, and few architects have the necessary experience in adapting historic buildings for narrating current and future curatorial concerns, the movement of objects and people, fitting them with state-of-the-art storage, security, offices, lighting, climate control and improving their floor loading capacities. The largest Pallava and Chola sculptures in the National Museum weigh many tonnes obviously putting stress on heritage buildings. Worryingly, in a recent appeal made to the Supreme Court of India to encourage the shift of India's top offices out of North and South Blocks, the government's lawyers argued that the buildings were structurally unsafe and "are ill-equipped to meet even the basic fire and earthquake safety norms". Will they, then, be safe enough to house our country's greatest wealth and treasures? When will the personnel for this be hired? How long will it take and how much will it cost to make them safe?

None of these details is publicly available yet. Perhaps the courts and Parliament will decide it is not wise to split an entire cultural district at this moment in time. Or, perhaps, this move offers us an unprecedented opportunity to build our nation's capacities in the field of museum management like never before. Either way, the epitome of our collective wealth as a nation is in the balance.

Naman P. Ahuja is a curator and Professor of Art History at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He is also the co-editor of 'The Arts and Interiors of Rashtrapati Bhavan: Lutyens and Beyond'

2) exactitudes (noun)–

correctness (परिशुद्धता)

✓ one who starts. ✓

3) coloniser (noun)–pioneer

(प्रवर्तक) ✓

* "By & large" – whole ✓

By the by – incidentally / by the way.

By & by – ultimately / Gradually.

✓ ARTICLE 2

* No + - + (Noun) – Unit (\$)

Nine-pin bowling aimed at free

speech, privacy ✓

→ one that precedes / previous

"By and large", the Information Technology Rules, 2021 go against landmark judicial precedents upholding key rights

The life of Indian Law rather than being shaped along mathematical (exactitudes) finds itself at the receiving end of an experiential tussle. This tussle has aimed at every stage to bargain for a Fundamental Right in return for some negotiation, sometimes with the desire of the coloniser and at others with the dominant ideology at the Centre.

Fight / clash

Words

1. Stifling
2. Propound
3. fetters
4. Adjudicator
5. Undermine
6. Ambit

Nine-pin bowling aimed at free speech, privacy

By and large, the Information Technology Rules, 2021 go against landmark judicial precedents upholding key rights



K.T.S. TULSI & TANESSA PURI

The life of Indian Law rather than being shaped along mathematical exactitudes finds itself at the receiving end of an experiential tussle. This tussle has aimed at every stage to bargain for a Fundamental Right in return for some negotiation, sometimes with the desire of the coloniser and at others with the dominant ideology at the Centre.

There are ambiguities

The subject of concern now is the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (<https://bit.ly/3oR8ISk>) which threaten to deprive social media platforms of their safe harbour immunity in the event of non-compliance with the said rules. While there are positive aspects about the said guidelines, there are, equally, glaring ambiguities and stifling susceptibilities that should render these contrary to past Supreme Court of India precedents such as *K.S. Puttaswamy*.

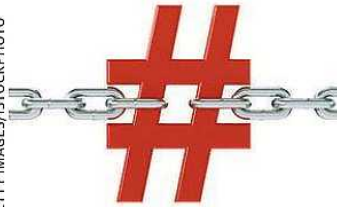
The Rules must be credited for they mandate duties such as removal of non-consensual intimate pictures within 24 hours, publication of compliance reports to increase transparency, setting up of a dispute resolution mechanism for content removal and adding a label to information for users to know whether content is advertised, owned, sponsored or exclusively controlled.

Gagging a right

However, the Supreme Court, in the case of *Life Insurance Corp. Of India vs Prof. Manubhai D. Shah* (1992) had elevated 'the freedom to circulate one's views as the life-line of any democratic institution'. It went on to say that 'any attempt to stifle, suffocate or gag this right would sound a death knell to democracy' and would 'help usher in autocracy or dictatorship'. And so, it becomes increasingly important to critically scrutinise the recent barriers being imposed via these Rules against our right to free speech and expression.

The problem started when these Rules came to life. They were framed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY). The Second Schedule of the Business Rules, 1961 does not empower MeiTY to frame regulations for 'digital media.' This

GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO



power belongs to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In the given case although MeiTY has said that these rules shall be administered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, however this action violates the legal principle of 'colourable legislation' where the legislature cannot do something indirectly if it is not possible to do so directly. To propound the problem at hand, the Information Technology Act, 2000, does not regulate digital media. Therefore, the new IT Rules which claim to be a piece of subordinate legislation of the IT Act, travel beyond the rule-making power conferred upon them by the IT Act. This makes the Rules *ultra vires* to the Act.

Fair recourse, privacy issues

An intermediary is now supposed to take down content within 36 hours upon receiving orders from the Government. This deprives the intermediary of a fair recourse in the event that it disagrees with

the Government's order due to a strict timeline. Additionally, it places fetters upon free speech by fixing the Government as the ultimate adjudicator of objectionable speech online.

The other infamous flaw is how these Rules undermine the right to privacy by imposing a traceability requirement. The immunity that users received from end-to-end encryption was that intermediaries did not have access to the contents of their messages. Imposing this mandatory requirement of traceability will break this immunity, thereby weakening the security of the privacy of these conversations. This will also render all the data from these conversations vulnerable to attack from ill-intentioned third parties. The threat here is not only one of privacy but to the extent of invasion and deprivation from a safe space. These regulations in the absence of a data protection law, coloured in the backdrop of recent data breach affecting a popular pizza delivery chain and also several airlines highlight a lesson left unlearned.

On fake news

The problem here is that to eliminate fake news – rather than defining its ambit as a first step, the Rules proceed to hurriedly take down whatever an arbitrary, ill-de-

cisioned, biased authority may deem as "fake news".

Lastly, the Rules create futile additional operational costs for intermediaries by requiring them to have Indian resident nodal officers, compliance officers and grievance officers. Intermediaries are also required to have offices located in India. This makes profit making a far-fetched goal for multinational corporations and start-up intermediary enterprises. Therefore, not only do these Rules place a barrier on the "marketplace of ideas" but also on the economic market of intermediaries in general by adding redundant financial burdens.

Our concluding words on the rapidly diluting right to free speech are only those of caution – of a warning that democracy stands undermined in direct proportion to every attack made on the citizen's right to have a private conversation, to engage in a transaction, to dissent, to have an opinion and to articulate the same without any fear of being imprisoned.

K.T.S. Tulsi is a Senior Advocate at the Supreme Court of India and a Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha. Tanessa Puri is an Associate at his Chambers and an incoming LL.M. candidate at New York University



Mahendra's

Mahendras Hybrid Class Program

Online + Offline

पढ़ाई रुकती नहीं !

ASK YOUR
QUERIES, JOIN OUR
E-ENQUIRY SESSIONS NOW

1800-103-5225 www.mahendras.org



STAY HOME
LOCKDOWN
STAY HOME

4) incitement (noun) –
motivation (उत्तेजना)

Post (Cover)

ARTICLE 3

→ "Bounded by Irons" (NIC)

Incorporating limits ✓ (restrain)

Proposed hate speech provisions should be clear and free of vagueness.

→ something that is not clear.

Speech is free, but it is a freedom that comes with responsibility. And responsible speech is not just something that does not contain abuse, defamation or incitement to violence. It is increasingly seen as expression that tends not to discriminate against or incite hatred towards groups based on race, gender, caste, religious belief, sexual orientation, nationality or immigration status. The world has moved away from a free speech doctrine based on a formal equality among different viewpoints to one that discourages the targeting of any vulnerable section. (The term 'hate speech' and calls for laws that specifically seek to punish it arise from this inclusive understanding of the basis on which speech is restricted in modern democracies.

(East Bengal) ✓ ←

✓

Haul over the coals
Beating around the bush ✓
Mr X ✓
→ () ✓

Incorporating limits

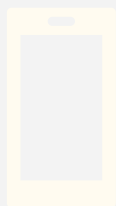
Proposed hate speech provisions should be clear and free of vagueness

Speech is free, but it is a freedom that comes with responsibility. And responsible speech is not just something that does not contain abuse, defamation or incitement to violence. It is increasingly seen as expression that tends not to discriminate against or incite hatred towards groups based on race, gender, caste, religious belief, sexual orientation, nationality or immigration status. The world has moved away from a free speech doctrine based on a formal equality among different viewpoints to one that discourages the targeting of any vulnerable section. The term 'hate speech' and calls for laws that specifically seek to punish it arise from this inclusive understanding of the basis on which speech is restricted in modern democracies. In this backdrop, the proposal to incorporate provisions against hate speech in the penal law is quite welcome. A committee appointed by the Union Home Ministry, tasked with recommending changes in criminal law, is now seeking to formulate new provisions that will make hate speech a separate offence. The term 'hate speech' may not be used, but the panel is examining recommendations made by the Law Commission and the Expert Committee headed by T.K. Viswanathan, on adding

Sections 153C and 505A to the IPC. The proposed Section 153C would target speech that gravely threatens any person or group with intention to cause fear or alarm, or incite violence towards them, and prescribe a sentence of two years in prison and a fine. Section 505A, on the other hand, proposes to punish speech or writing that causes fear or alarm among a group, or provokes violence against it, on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, place of birth or disability.

The Committee for Reforms in Criminal Laws attracted criticism when it was formed last year, as many feared a hurried process without adequate and wide consultation. Some lawyers and activists said it was not inclusive and questioned its ability to gather a wide range of opinion in the midst of a pandemic. While such points of criticism remain, it appears that the panel would go ahead and make its recommendations soon. In the context of the hate speech provisions, it must direct its efforts to define narrowly the sections it proposes to formulate and avoid the pitfall of using vague and overbroad terms that would fall foul of the Constitution. Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, it may be recalled, was struck down by the Supreme Court because it failed to define some terms that sought to criminalise offensive and annoying messages. Ever since this 2015 decision, some governments see a lacuna in the law concerning offensive messaging over the Internet. If at all new sections are to be introduced, it should be clear that what is sought to be punished is incitement to violence or advocacy of hatred, posing an imminent threat to public order or a targeted group. Only then will it be a valid curb on free speech.

Tone = ?



5) unnerving (adj)–discourage

(हिम्मत तोड़ना)

(get on my nerves)

6) smothered (verb)–suffocate (दम)

घुटना)

ARTICLE 4

breaking down or dissolving of something

Weathering storms

Cyclones are inevitable, but communities need fiscal rehabilitation for recovery

the action of restoring

to tolerate

India's capacity to withstand multiple, near-simultaneous shocks is being tested, with a Very Severe Cyclonic Storm, Yaas, striking Odisha, just a week after an even stronger Cyclone Tauktae wreaked havoc along the west coast. Yaas, which put up an unnerving display of tornadoes and rain, smothered the north Odisha coast as it made landfall, but the preparatory mass evacuation from habitations appears to have limited the loss of life. Yet, thousands have lost houses and property. West Bengal and Jharkhand also bore the brunt of the weather system's force, as it punched its way inland from May 26, weakening into a deep depression.

to suffer the impact of something negative.

A1 }
A2 } Public
A3 } Comment
A4 }

Tone = ?

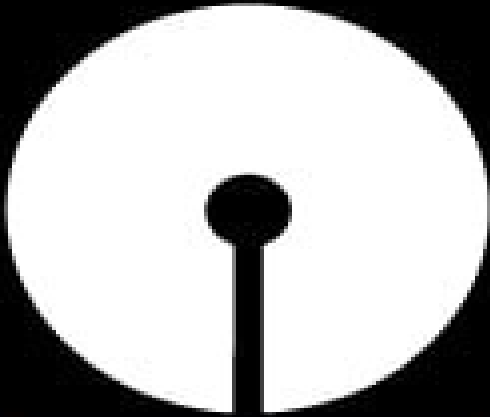
Weathering storms

Cyclones are inevitable, but communities need fiscal rehabilitation for recovery

India's capacity to withstand multiple, near-simultaneous shocks is being tested, with a Very Severe Cyclonic Storm, Yaas, striking Odisha, just a week after an even stronger Cyclone Tauktae wreaked havoc along the west coast. Yaas, which put up an unnerving display of tornadoes and rain, smothered the north Odisha coast as it made landfall, but the preparatory mass evacuation from habitations appears to have limited the loss of life. Yet, thousands have lost houses and property. West Bengal and Jharkhand also bore the brunt of the weather system's force, as it punched its way inland from May 26, weakening into a deep depression. All coastal States facing the Bay of Bengal have always been in the path of severe cyclones, the majority following the withdrawal of the monsoon, but their vulnerability may be growing as pre-monsoon and post-monsoon storms increase in frequency and strength. Moreover, for the second year running, States have been hobbled by the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2021 season comes as another reminder that India will have to improve its resilience to cyclones. Governments are, no doubt, more sensitive to loss of life today and are raising the capacity of the disaster response forces, but much work needs to be done when it comes to protecting assets and creating fiscal instruments to help people rebuild their lives.

While the full extent of displacement and losses from Cyclone Yaas is yet unknown, past experience points to a growing threat to overall well-being from such catastrophes. The World Meteorological Organization in its State of the Global Climate 2020 report described Cyclone Amphan that hit Bengal in May last year as the costliest cyclone on record for the North Indian Ocean, with economic losses to India of the order of \$14 billion. In human terms the extreme event displaced 2.4 million people. What stood out in its aftermath was corruption in the distribution of relief, putting West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee in a spot. The Amphan experience should convince Chief Ministers that they must insure people against losses from catastrophes using a system of documentation that makes relief and rehabilitation funds non-discretionary. Half a century of economic wisdom postulates that governments are best placed to compensate people, since they can spread the cost of the risk of disasters across the population. But the challenge is to address the risk of cyclones and other extreme weather events using specific funds, making citizens members in a social insurance model. Moreover, considering the negative climate change impact on tropical cyclones, rebuilding should use a green, build back better approach. Cyclones will otherwise take the shine off economic progress.

TEST SERIES Bilingual



SBI CLERK 2021

Course Highlights

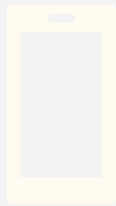
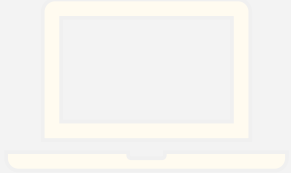
- ✓ 200+ Total Tests with Detailed Solutions
- ✓ Full Length Mocks with Video solutions
- ✓ English & Hindi Medium
- ✓ eBooks



200+ Total Tests | E-Books

<https://www.mahendras.org/store/item/SBI-Clerk-Mock-Test-2021>

FRIDAY SPECIAL- IDIOMS AND PHRASES



IDIOMS AND PHRASES

1) the green-eyed monster strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to another pretty woman.

(1) anger

(2) hatred

(3) envy⁽⁺⁾

✓ (4) jealousy⁽⁻⁾ ✓

0:30

Bahubali

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

2) to fight tooth and nail

0:30

~~(1)~~ to fight a losing battle

(2) to oppose resolutely

(3) to have a physical fight

(4) to lodge a formal protest

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

3) at one's wit's end

0:30

(1) to understand thoroughly

~~(2) to be puzzled~~

(3) to be a stupid person

(4) to behave irrationally

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

4) The clerk turned a deaf ear to his officer's advice.

0:30

(1) disputed

(2) paid attention to

☒ (3) disregarded

(4) acknowledged gratefully

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

5) He expects his subordinates
to be always at his beck and
call

0:30

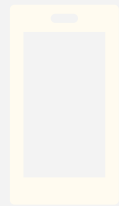
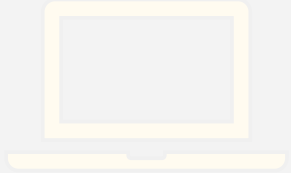
(1) at rest

(2) at work

(3) at his disposal

(4) at their desks

ready to
serve



Previous class homework

1) Re-election at a time when Nepal is battling a second wave of COVID-19 is a judicious idea or not ? Explain your answer with facts. (A1)

2) List down the causes that might have led to cornering of BJP in Bengal (A2)

3) Which category of people above 18 might fall under the priority list? (A3)

✓✓ 4) "Development, as it is coming, is not a promise, but a serious threat to the people of Lakshadweep and the fragile ecosystem." why it is said so in the article?

A4

Answers



SOURAJIT GHOSH 15 hours ago

6. hedonist 7. iconoclast 8. inheritance 9. pacifism 10. bevy

✓ Art 1: Re-election decision can't be concluded. The commotion Nepal is facing, a re-election is necessary to mandate the constitution but not by glossing over the public health. Unnecessary political rallies & public gatherings must be evicted to ensure a lower no. of COVID infections. Nepal needs to take an equitable & balanced stance.

✓ Art 2: a) The concept of Hindutva is unable to approach the historical Bengali culture in a proper way. ha re bristi hoitache ekhono
b) The anti Muslim surmise of BJP worked against them as WB consists of a large no. of Muslim population.
c) Voters already against TMC was misguided by the BJP & they loathed the BJP as well.
d) The Hindu merger in WB lack localization & provincial adaptation, it is beneficial in pan India politics but not in state assembly elections.

✓ Art 3: The people above 18 whose job mandate public interactions namely- banks, delivery agents, transportation staff, store workers, vendors, lawyers, journalists etc. might fall under the priority list of the imperative vaccination.

✓ Art 4: The impresario, P.K Patel's development ideas are impacting negativity on the Lakshadweep people. Forcibly relocating masses, curbing basic needs & habits of people, implementing unnecessary punishable acts & restraining the fisherman's access to coastline are some of the cases. There may also be a hidden commercial interest on the land of the UT. That is why such oration is given by the writer.

Show less

Answers

S

Swapnil NK 16 hours ago

Article: The Shadow of Political turmoil in Nepal

Q: Re-election at a time where Nepal is battling a 2nd wave of Covid-19 is a judicious idea or not?

Ans: No, it is not a judicious idea. Following are some reasons

A) Although the geographical area of Nepal is small but the country is densely populated. Therefore the virus will spread more if people start gathering in the election rallies and polling booths

B) The healthcare facility of Nepal is poorer than that of India and everyday covid cases are increasing at fast rate. Amid such situation if elections are allowed to take place then the situation will become uncontrollable. Therefore there is no option other than strict lockdown to mitigate the pandemic

Article: Imperious missteps

Q: "Development, as it is coming, is not a promise, but a serious threat to the people of Lakshadweep". Why is it said so in the article?

Ans: It is said so because the steps taken by newly appointed administrator will never be acceptable to the Islanders.

Those steps are-

1. Demolishing the sheds of people who were residing near the coastal areas and denial of fishing community's access to those area by relocating them in some other places. People have started anticipating that it was done for some commercial purpose which was not in their favour
2. Banning of sale and consumption of beef which was a part of food habits of many.
3. Sudden imposition of strict law and order rules unnecessarily because crime rate in Lakshadweep was already lowest in India.



Answers



Snehasish Bag 21 hours ago

- 6. Option 1
- 7. Option 3
- 8. Option 4
- 9. Option 4
- 10. Option 1



Show less

  REPLY



Tagour Neelam 21 hours ago

9 ka ans h2222222


  REPLY

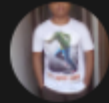


Anjali Yadav 21 hours ago

- 6.Hedonist
- 7.Iconoclast
- 8.Inheritance
- 9.Pacifism ...

Read more



  REPLY

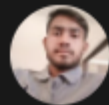


SUJEET KUMAR GUPTA 7 hours ago

- 6. Hedonist
- 7. Iconoclast
- 8. Inheritance
- 9. Pacifism...

Read more

  REPLY



Amit Yadav 21 hours ago

Today homework

- 6-1
- 7-3
- 8-4
- 9-4
- 10-1

Thankuh mam

Show less



debasish chakraborty 21 hours ago



Task 1

6.1

7.3

8.4 ...

Read more

  REPLY



neelu kumari 21 hours ago


Q6. Ans- hedonist

Q7.Ans- iconoclast

Q8.Ans- inheritance

Q9.Ans- pacifism...

Read more

  REPLY



Nadeem 17 hours ago

6. 1

7. 3

8. 4

9. 4...

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

6) One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life

0:30

- ✓ ~~(1)~~ hedonist
- (2) pessimist
- (3) Misanthrope
- (4) philistine

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

7) One who breaks the established traditions and image

0:30

(1) fatalist

(2) fanatic

☒ (3) iconoclast

(4) philogynist

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

8) Property handed down
after the death of a person

0:30

- (1) legacy
- (2) legend
- (3) patrimony
- ~~(4) inheritance~~

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

9) Belief that war and violence are unjustified

0:30

(1) neutralisation

(2) pessimism

(3) naturalisation

~~(4) pacifism~~

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

10) A group of girls

- ~~(1) bevy~~
- (2) covey
- (3) troupe
- (4) coterie

0:30



Mahendra's presents **150 का दम**

Don't let your practice get impacted during lockdown!!

(808717)

Stay home and make your preparation perfect through **Special Lockdown Speed Test Package**

SPEED TEST PACKAGE (150 Tests)

: FEATURES :

SBI CLERK PRE (20 TESTS)	IBPS PO PRE (15 TESTS)	SSC CGL PRE (15 TESTS)
SBI CLERK MAINS (20 TESTS)	IBPS PO MAINS (5 TESTS)	SSC CGL MAINS (5 TESTS)
SBI PO PRE (15 TESTS)	IBPS CLERK PRE (15 TESTS)	SSC CHSL PRE (15 TESTS)
SBI PO MAINS (5 TESTS)	IBPS CLERK MAINS (5 TESTS)	RAILWAYS GD (10 TESTS)
SSC STENOGRAPHER (5 TESTS)		

- **SCORE CARD WITH NEGATIVE MARKS**
- **COMPARISON WITH TOPPER**
- **REAL EXAM FEEL**
- **DETAILED EXPLANATION**
- **BASED ON LATEST PATTERN**



Visit: mahendras.org (Store)

Toll Free : 1800-103-5225

UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES



JUNE 2021

02 June 2021

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**ENGLISH
FOUNDATION
COURSE**

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**REASONING
FOUNDATION
COURSE**

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**MATHS
COMPLETE
COURSE**

BILINGUAL

02 June 2021

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
SILVER CARD**
(CGL & CHSL)

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**UP POLICE
SI 2021**
(ONLINE LIVE CLASS)

BILINGUAL

09 June 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
SILVER CARD**
(CGL & CHSL)

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

BILINGUAL

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(IBPS PO & CLERK)

ENGLISH MEDIUM

16 June 2021

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
SILVER CARD**
(CGL & CHSL)

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**UP POLICE
SI 2021**
(ONLINE LIVE CLASS)

BILINGUAL

23 June 2021

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**LIVE PREMIUM
SILVER CARD**
(CGL & CHSL)

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

BILINGUAL

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
SILVER CARD**
(CGL & CHSL)

ENGLISH MEDIUM

30 June 2021

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
SILVER CARD**
(CGL & CHSL)

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM
GREEN CARD**
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

BILINGUAL



1800-103-5225



www.mahendras.org

8:30 - Maths

9:30 am

✓ New topic

For Your Any Type of English
Related Queries Join
Telegram Channel :

English Mahendras Live ✓
or
(SrayaMahendras) ✓



