





The campaign to end open defecation can succeed only if it takes communities with it

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All that is wrong with the Congress  
comes to the fore ahead of the elections

## Making political parties accountable

The Law Commission opines that political parties are the lifeblood of our entire constitutional system. Political parties act as a conduit through which interests and issues of the people get represented before the political parties. Elections are predominantly contested on party lines in our parliamentary democratic polity, the agenda of the potential government is set by them.

As noted by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his Constituent Assembly speech, "The working of a Constitution does not depend wholly upon the nature of the Constitution. The Constitution can provide only the organs of State...The factors on which the working of those organs of the State depend are the people, the political parties, the social set up as their instruments to carry out their wishes

posed to electric directors. I think the main reason for this is the incentive for those who want to control the bank. If they are to have these banks, they must put in place, otherwise there will be no incentive, some kind of control. I impose restrictions on your loan book. There must be a push for a loan book to be developed by the elected director, can get away with that. Then all we can do is impose some kind of control on the directors.

He added that, you will find that a majority of the cooperative banks have been doing a good job. They have been successful in business and even rural credit – very much what we call inclusive finance. The 100 banks are large, the 300 banks are smaller, so the RB's strategy is to focus on the smaller ones, really focused on these larger banks really operating across the country and the smaller banks.

He also said that the electric directors, but what about all the directors? He said that the RB or the Board were not aware of the situation in any case they are liable.

I think we should also look at the cooperative banks in such large urban cooperative banks. Perhaps it is time to think about the role of the active bank should accept deposits of other urban cooperative banks. Remember, the RB is not a deposit taker, smaller banks may also suffer.

He also said that the RB's role of supervision has to be clearly based on the size of the bank and the assets of the bank. He said that the standards in the bank, all banks – small financial banks, cooperative banks, rural banks, urban banks, all the NBFCs – are open to the risk of being taken over by the RB. He said that he was not at the fit and proper character of the directors.

It has become clear that the welfare of humans and other animals is closely interlinked

World Animal Rights Day falls on October 4. It coincides with the feast of St. Francis of Assisi, the patron Saint of animals and the environment. As far back as the 12th century, he recognised the importance of extending compassion towards animals. Today, with the help of scientific inquiry we have learnt that it is in our best interest to extend compassion to other living beings, be it by protecting their habitats or refraining from intensively farming them. It has become increasingly clear that the welfare of

duction needs to become more humane and less exploitative, for both animals and people. Governments can take a first step by prohibiting the cruelty of battery cages.

The deleterious impact of animal agriculture, including pastoral activities, is captured in research that shows that the Amazon fires were caused by ranchers who wanted to use the land for cattle grazing and farming. Indian forests are also being degraded by the excessive pressure of animal agriculture. The United Nations has found that "livestock production is one of the major causes of



**Impoverished (adj-),** गरीब, made poor, deprived of strength.

**The impoverished state of the castle told a sorry tale of its past glories.**

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**Avowed** (adj-) स्वीकृत, stated or admitted

The governments avowed aim is to reduce tax.

**Ramshackle** (adj+) डगमग, in a state of severe despair, tumble down.

### The congress needs to reform its ramshackle party system.

**Scavenging (v+)** कड़ा हटाना , get food or other objects in other people's rubbish.

The flood had left people and animals desperately scavenging for food.

**Determinant**(n/adj-) सिद्ध, factor that decisively affects the nature of something

**Soil and climate are the main determinants of how the land is used.**

**Dire** (adj-), खतरनाक, extremely serious or urgent, dreadful.

**Economists gave a dire warning that the economy might stumble further.**

**Pauperised** (v-), . make very poor, impoverished.

**The party pauperised the country while claiming to be empowering its people.**

**Patronage (n-),** संरक्षण, sponsorship, backing, funding, financing.

**The charity enjoys the patronage of many prominent local business people.**

**Abyss (n-)** अतल खाई, deep hole that seems to have no bottom, brings trouble.

**The country is plunging into an abyss of violence and lawlessness.**

**Lingering (adi+).** सस्त, lasting for a long time, slow to end, surviving

The defeat ends any lingering hopes she might have had of winning the game.



## PHRASES & IDIOMS / ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

### Bell the cat -

**Meaning** – do an impossible task, or a difficult task.

### Black sheep-

**Meaning**- a person who is considered disgrace for his family.

### Bolt from the blue-

**Meaning**- unexpected problem.

### Fluke

**Meaning** – stroke of good luck.

### Henchman -

**Meaning**- faithful supporter.

### Glutton -

**Meaning**- one who eats too much.

## Toilet targets

The campaign to end open defecation can succeed only if it takes communities with it

India's declaration on the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi that its rural areas are now open defecation-free will be acknowledged around the world as a milestone in its developmental journey.



- Cleanliness and sanitation were central to Gandhi's concerns for his vast number of impoverished countrymen, and should ideally have been pursued zealously by governments in free India, along with good housing and access to clean water.
- In 2014, the NDA government made total sanitation a high priority, with the avowed goal of bridging decades of neglect through a policy focused on toilet construction. That 110 million toilets were built under this programme since then counts as an achievement in itself, even though many of these structures have been bootstrapped to ramshackle (जर्जर) dwellings (आवास); many do not meet construction standards.
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- Forward-looking as it is, the campaign for universal sanitation and an end to open defecation cannot go far if toilet access is the sole metric of success. One independent survey shows toilets are not used by up to half the population in some places, underscoring the challenge ahead.
- It is welcome, therefore, that an ODF-Plus programme has been adopted by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to encourage toilet use and create the infrastructure to manage solid and liquid waste in every village.
- This is a long road, and the Central government can hope to achieve sustainable outcomes only if it prioritises citizen rights and community participation.



- In the years ahead, making sanitation universal and sustainable will depend not just on toilets, but on providing decent urban and rural housing, and strengthening another key determinant of development — the right to a good education.

Q.1 किस गाँव में शास्त्री जी ने जय जवान, जय किसान का नारा दिया था ?

In which village Shastri ji gave the slogan Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan ?

1. Kheda / खेड़ा
2. Punsari / पूंसरी
3. Urwa / उर्वा
4. Piplantri / पिप्लान्त्री

Ans: 3

Q.2 शास्त्री जी के नाम पर किस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का नाम रखा गया है ?

Which International Airport is named after Shastri ji ?

1. Hyderabad
2. Ahmedabad
3. Varanasi
4. Nagpur

Ans: 2

Q.3 शास्त्री जी ने किस वर्ष से किस वर्ष तक भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया ? From which year to which year Shastri served as PM of India ?

1. 1947-64
2. 1964-66
3. 1966-77
4. 1977-79

Ans: 2

Q.4 भारत रत्न से शास्त्री जी को किस वर्ष सम्मानित किया गया ?

In which year was Shastri ji awarded by Bharat Ratna ?

1. 1964
2. 1971
3. 1963
4. 1966

Ans: 4

Q.5 किस नेता को भारतीय राजनीति के किंगमेकर के रूप में भी जाना जाता है ?

Which leader is also known as the Kingmaker of Indian Politics ?

1. K. Kamaraj
2. J. L. Nehru
3. Jaggivan Ram
4. P. V. Narasimha Rao

Ans: 1

Q.1 ऑपरेशन पोलो सितंबर \_\_\_\_\_ में हैदराबाद "सैन्य कार्रवाई" का कोड नाम है।

Operation Polo is the code name of the Hyderabad "Army action" in September \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1947
2. 1949
3. 1948
4. 1950

Ans: 3

Q.2 हैदराबाद की स्थापना 1591-92 में किस शासक द्वारा की गई थी ?

Hyderabad was founded in 1591-92 by which ruler ?

1. निज़ाम अली खान / Nizam Ali Khan
2. मीर उस्मान अली खान / Mir Osman Ali Khan
3. मुहम्मद कुली कुतुब शाह / Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah
4. मुहम्मद उस्मान शाह / Muhammad Osman Shah

Ans: 3

Q.3 हैदराबाद की स्थापना गोलकुंडा से 5 मील पूर्व \_\_\_\_\_ नदी के किनारे हुई थी। Hyderabad was founded near the River \_\_\_\_\_ 5 miles east of Golconda.

1. कृष्णा / Krishna
2. मूसी / Musi
3. गोदावरी / Godavari
4. पेरियार / Periyar

Ans: 2

Q.4 इस ऑपरेशन को "ऑपरेशन पोलो" नाम दिया गया था और इसे कई बार " \_\_\_\_\_ " के रूप में संदर्भित भी किया जाता है।

This operation was named "Operation Polo" and it is also referred to as " \_\_\_\_\_ " at times.

1. Operation Nizam
2. Operation Caterpillar
3. Operation Woodrose
4. Operation Trishul

Ans: 2



**THE HINDU**

**ARTICLE OF THE DAY / 04 OCTOBER 2019**

## **Toilet targets**

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India's declaration on the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi that its rural areas are now open defecation-free will be acknowledged around the world as a milestone in its developmental journey. Cleanliness and sanitation were central to Gandhi's concerns for his vast number of impoverished countrymen, and should ideally have been pursued zealously by governments in free India, along with good housing and access to clean water. In 2014, the NDA government made total sanitation a high priority, with the avowed goal of bridging decades of neglect through a policy focused on toilet construction. That 110 million toilets were built under this programme since then counts as an achievement in itself, even though many of these structures have been bootstrapped to ramshackle dwellings; many do not meet construction standards. Forward-looking as it is, the campaign for universal sanitation and an end to open defecation cannot go far if toilet access is the sole metric of success. One independent survey shows toilets are not used by up to half the population in some places, underscoring the challenge ahead. It is welcome, therefore, that an ODF-Plus programme has been adopted by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to encourage toilet use and create the infrastructure to manage solid and liquid waste in every village. This is a long road, and the Central government can hope to achieve sustainable outcomes only if it prioritises citizen rights and community participation. The campaign has erred in its approach in many instances, opting for coercive methods that produce dreadful consequences.

Development literature makes it clear that bringing one set of freedoms to people, including material benefits, cannot compensate for the loss of others, notably freedom from oppression. This bears mention in the context of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and its efforts to end open defecation, since officials and campaigners have resorted to violence, public shaming and the threat of deprivation of welfare benefits to bring about compliance. Such methods must be ended immediately and voluntary participation encouraged. Of concern too is a possible resort to illegal manual scavenging, since many toilets built under the Swachh mission are not of the prescribed twin-pit design, and will need periodic evacuation. Despite widely reported cases, the Centre does not appear to be eager to eliminate manual waste removal through a war-like effort, under which all States will install sewage and sludge treatment plants. Neither are States keen to strictly enforce the law that makes the practice punishable. In the years ahead, making sanitation universal and sustainable will depend not just on toilets, but on providing decent urban and rural housing, and strengthening another key determinant of development — the right to a good education.

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