



TOAY'S PROMISES

- ✓ **MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE**
- ✓ **IMPORTANT VOCABULARIES**
- ✓ **EDITORIALS OVERVIEW**
- ✓ **GRAMMAR RULES**
- ✓ **TONES OF THE ARTICLES**
- ✓ **QUESTIONS FOR YOU**
- ✓ **MCQs FOR YOU**
- ✓ **MAP PRACTICE**
- ✓ **DESCRIPTIVE PART FOR SBI PO**
- ✓ **IDIOMS AND PHRASES,(OR) ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS,(OR) PHRASAL VERB,(OR) ECONOMIC DEFINITIONS.**
- ✓ **PDF IS ALSO PROVIDED**
- QUOTE**
- ✓ **A GENIUS IS THE MIXTURE OF 1% OF TALENT AND 99% OF HARD WORK.**
- ✓ प्रतिभावान 1% प्रतिभा और 99% कठोर परिश्रम का मिश्रण होता है।
- ✓ **DANGEROUS LAW**
- ✓ **Lay down (phr. verb)- to specify-उल्लिखत करना**
- ✓ **Discrimination(N)-differentiation, distinction-भेदभाव**
- ✓ **Consolidation (N)- the action or process of making something stronger or more solid- समेकन**
- ✓ **Antiminority(Adj.)- opposing an ethnic minority, or ethnic minorities in general. अल्पसंख्यक विरुद्ध**
- ✓ **Apartheid(N)- segregation on grounds other than race.-रंगभेद**
- ✓ **Erode(V)-gradually destroy, abrade-क्षति पहुंचाना**

- ✓ **Institutionalise(v)- establish a practice as a norm in a culture-**नियम प्रतिष्ठापन करना
- ✓ **Sets the stage for (Idiom)- To be the catalyst for something that happens later.**

ECONOMIC DEFINITION:

A nation state (or nation-state), is a country where a distinct cultural or ethnic group inhabits a territory and have formed a state that they predominantly (**chiefly-** प्रभावपूर्णता से) govern. It is a more precise (**exact-यथार्थ**) term than "country" but of the same general meaning, being that it is an ethnic (**racial-संजातीय**) nation with its own land and government.

The 'nation state' law passed by Israel's Parliament amid strong protests by Opposition lawmakers, has raised concerns about its commitment to peace in the region. **The legislation**, which will become **one of Israel's powerful Basic Laws that have constitutional status**, lays down that "**Israel is the historic homeland of the Jewish people and they have an exclusive right to national self-determination in it**".

Supporters of the Bill say it is aimed to boost Israel's Jewish identity and will not discriminate against minorities. But the reality looks more complicated in Israel and the occupied territories.

As it is, the **Arab community, which makes up a fifth of Israel's population**, faces discrimination when it comes to opportunities and rights.

- ✓ The Israeli right's anti-minority politics is no secret.
- ✓ By providing exclusive right to national self-determination only to the Jewish people and by downgrading (**reduce to a lower grade-**पदावनति) Arabic's status, the law sends a clear message.

For decades, the Israeli far-right sought Jewishness as the ethnic religious character of the state. The new Basic Law sets the stage for that transition, challenging the basic concepts of equality, which even Israel's declaration of independence promised to all its inhabitants.

- ✓ The emphasis on Jerusalem and the promise to promote settlements pose a direct threat to any peace process with the Palestinians.

Jerusalem remains a disputed territory, with Palestinians seeing its eastern part as the capital of their future state. Israel's claim over the city remains a key point of dispute between the two sides.

The law further erodes the credibility (reliability-विश्वसनीयता) of Israel's professed (**supposed-** जाहिर) support of an independent Palestinian state. Israel has just passed two other pieces of legislation (**laws-**क़ानून) — one places limits on Palestinians under occupation in accessing Israel's High Court, and the other bans individuals and groups seeking political action against the country or the prosecution of Israeli soldiers abroad, from entering Israeli school premises.

Together, these laws allow the Israeli state to institutionalise discrimination against the minorities at home, deepen occupation in the Palestinian territories and stifle even the limited rights of the Palestinians living under occupation.

TONE

DANGEROUS LAW

Accusing

(to charge with the fault, offense)

Q.1. What is the Capital of Israel?

1. Japan
2. Saudi Arab
3. Iran
4. Jerusalem
5. Siria

Option (4)

Q.2. Who is the PM of Israel?

Benjamin Netanyahu

Expected Essay topics for SBI PO

1. **Explain the impact of 'Demonetization' on Modern India and its Consequences.**
2. **Discuss OROP and its feasibility in detail.**
3. **How successful the initiative "Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan" is?**
4. **Impact and Scope of GST Bill in India.**
5. **What is the current scenario of working women in India.**
6. **Comment on Article 370**
7. **Need of Common Civil Code in emerging India.**
8. **Put some light on Article '377'**
9. **Concept of 'New India' myth or reality?**
10. **Relevance of religion in politics.**
11. **Reservation Reforms**
12. **Aadhaar Card and Right to Privacy Act.**
13. **Role of private institutions in 'Financial Inclusion'.**

A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE FROM THE FARMERS

Sluggish(Adj.)- lethargic, inactive- सुस्त

Indictment(N)- charge, accusation-अभियोग

Tinker with (Idiom)- To make experimental efforts at improving something.

Reprimand(V)- rebuke, reproof-फटकार लगाना

Bypass(V)- avoid, evade-बचकर निकल जाना

Acquisition(N)- purchase, accession-अभिग्रहण

Lackadaisical(Adj.)- careless, lazy-लापरवाह

Reneg on(V)- break a promise, fail to honour- वादा खिलाफी करना

Shoddily (Adv.)- in a inferior way, crudely-तुच्छ प्रकार से

POLITICAL DEFINITION:

Vote of no confidence is a statement or vote which states that a person(s) in a position of responsibility is no longer deemed fit to hold that position, perhaps because they are inadequate in some respect, are failing to carry out obligations, or are making decisions that other members feel detrimental.

As the Lok Sabha debates the vote of no confidence today, representatives of farmers from across the country will be marching outside Parliament under the banner of

All India Kisan Sangharsh Coordination Committee (AIKSCC), an umbrella body of **201 farmer organisations**. Farmers have already passed a vote of no confidence against this government.

Far from helping the farmers, **this government has actually harmed them in their hour of crisis. This is a strong indictment**, backed by solid evidence.

It is not conclusive to give data on sluggish agricultural growth during this regime. **Agricultural production suffered due to consecutive droughts** for which it is unfair to blame the government. Nor can we use the data on farmer suicides to make a conclusive argument, as this government has tinkered so much, both with the definition of the term and data collection on it, that the data has been made unusable. Further, in any case, the data on farmer suicides has not been released for 15 months now.

Second, the Narendra Modi government actually reneged on its biggest promise of ensuring “50% profit over the cost of production” to the farmers. **In February 2015, it filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court refusing to implement this promise on the ground that it will “distort” the agricultural market.**

Third, not only did the government not fulfil its promise of “cost+50%” as MSP, it did not even maintain the routine annual increase in MSP.

It began this by stopping the bonus over the MSPs announced by State governments. **Over the nearly five-year period, the percentage increase in MSP by this government has actually been lower than the hike by both the previous governments.**

ECONOMIC DEFINITION:

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Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices. The minimum support prices are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). MSP is price fixed by Government of India to protect the producer - farmers - against excessive fall in price during bumper

production years. The minimum support prices are a guarantee price for their produce from the Government. The major objectives are to support the farmers from distress sales and to procure food grains for public distribution. In case the market price for the commodity falls below the announced minimum price due to bumper production and glut in the market, government agencies purchase the entire quantity offered by the farmers at the announced minimum price.

26 commodities are currently covered. They are as follows.

Cereals (7) - paddy, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi

Pulses (5) - gram, arhar/tur, moong, urad and lentil

Oilseeds (8) - groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower seed, sesamum, safflower seed and nigerseed.

Copra

De-husked coconut

Raw cotton

Raw jute

Sugarcane (Fair and remunerative price)

Virginia flu cured (VFC) tobacco

Fourth, this government is guilty of perhaps the most lackadaisical response to nationwide droughts in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

The central government's response was limited to a revision in the eligibility cap for compensation and a routine raise in the compensation amount but also included cuts in contribution to States from the National Disaster Relief Fund.

Despite repeated push from the Supreme Court, the government did not take any proactive steps in terms of either declaration of drought, improvement in ration delivery.

Fifth, the Modi government's lack of political will in implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has hit the rural poor in general and farm labourers in particular.

After making a determined but unsuccessful attempt to dismantle the MGNREGS, the Modi government **has choked this programme of adequate and timely funds and reneged on its legal obligation** to provide timely wages and compensation for delayed payments.

Sixth, from imposing Minimum Export Price on potatoes in 2014 to importing sugar from Pakistan, this government has followed anti-farmer trade policies. **Farm exports were systematically discouraged, leading to a decline in agricultural exports from \$43 billion on 2013-14 to \$33 billion in 2016-17.** At the same time, import of lentil, chana, wheat, sugar and milk powder was allowed that led to a crash in crop prices.

Seventh, the Modi government's ill-advised and shoddily implemented policy of demonetisation dealt a severe blow to agricultural markets, especially to fruit and vegetable markets.

just when the farmers were recovering from the consecutive droughts. A sudden shrinking of cash led to demand contraction and fall in prices, whose effects are being felt even now.

Eighth, the government's crude attempt to regulate livestock market by imposing ban on livestock movement and its protection to those guilty of lynching the suspected "cow smugglers" has disrupted livestock economic cycle, leading to loss of income on the one hand and aggravation of the widespread problem of animals destroying crops on the other.

Ninth, for the adivasi farmer, this is surely the most insensitive government.

In a series of moves, this government has diluted the Forest Rights Act and various other environmental and forest conservation laws substantially in order to help the transfer of common land and water resources from the adivasis to industry.

And finally, the Modi government made not one but four attempts to bring an ordinance so as to nullify the historic Land Acquisition Act of 2013 and take away the few concessions that farmers had won after 120 years. Further, the government has effectively bypassed this law in the land acquisitions done by central agencies like the **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)** and has also allowed **State governments** to nullify the provisions benefitting the land-owning farmers.

TONE

A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE FROM THE FARMERS

Analytical

In the following question, few phrases are highlighted which may or may not be correct in terms of grammar. Below are given alternatives to improve them in case of any error and if there is no error mark (5) as your option.

The government, however, *feels that the fees should in* "commensurate with the expense".

- A. feel that the fees should be on
- B. feels that the fees should being in
- C. feels that the fees should be in

(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B) (3) Only (C)

(4) None of the above (5) No correction required

ANS-Option (3)