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VOCABULARY



REVAMP पुनर्निर्माण करना

Parts of Speech: **VERB**

Meaning: **To give new and improved form, structure, or appearance**

Example Sentence: **The revamp of the outdated software significantly improved its functionality.**

Synonyms: **Renovate, overhaul, upgrade, refurbish, modernize.**

Antonyms: **Deteriorate, worsen, degrade.**



BEDROCK मूलस्तर

Parts of Speech: NOUN

Meaning: The solid rock that is typically found beneath the soil and other loose materials; the fundamental principles or foundation of something.

Synonyms: Foundation, basis, groundwork, cornerstone, substratum.

Antonym: Apex, pinnacle, summit, top.

Example Sentence:

The engineer studied the bedrock to assess the stability of the construction site.



SUBSISTENCE आजीविका

Parts of Speech: **NOUN**

Meaning: The state of maintaining or supporting oneself at a minimal level, typically providing for basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing.

Synonyms: Survival, livelihood, sustenance, existence, living.

Antonym: Abundance, prosperity, luxury.

Example Sentence:

In rural areas, many families engage in subsistence farming to meet their basic needs.



PROCUREMENT प्राप्ति

Parts of Speech: **NOUN**

Meaning: **The process of obtaining goods, services, or resources, often through purchasing or acquisition, especially for an organization or government.**

Synonyms: **Acquisition, purchasing, obtaining, buying, sourcing.**

Antonym: **Disposal, divestiture, relinquishment.**

Example Sentence: **The procurement of materials for the construction project was carefully managed to ensure quality and cost-effectiveness.**



RESOLUTE निर्धारित

Parts of Speech: **ADJ.**

Meaning : **Admirably determined, purposeful, and unwavering in one's commitment to achieving a goal.**

Synonyms: **Determined, steadfast, unwavering, firm, resolved.**

Antonym: **Indecisive, wavering, hesitant, vacillating.**

Example Sentence: **In the face of challenges, she remained resolute in her decision to pursue her dreams.**



ACQUISITION अधिग्रहण

Parts of Speech: **NOUN**

Meaning: **The act of acquiring, gaining possession, or obtaining something, especially a skill, knowledge, or asset.**

Synonyms: **Obtaining, gaining, procurement, possession, attainment.**

Antonym: **Loss, relinquishment, disposal.**

Example Sentence:

The company celebrated the successful acquisition of a new technology firm.



FISSURES दरारे

Parts of Speech: **NOUN**

Meaning: **Narrow openings, cracks, or clefts in a surface, especially in rock or earth.**

Synonyms: **Cracks, crevices, fractures, splits, rifts.**

Antonym: **Closure, solidification, unity.**

Example Sentence:

The earthquake caused deep fissures in the ground, altering the landscape.



SPLINTER टुकड़ा

Parts of Speech: **NOUN**

Meaning: A small, sharp fragment or piece that has broken or split off from a larger object, typically wood or glass.

Synonyms: Fragment, sliver, shard, chip.

Antonym: Whole, intact, entirety.

Example Sentence: He got a splinter in his finger while working with the wooden boards.



SPEARHEAD मुख्य नेतृत्व

Parts of Speech: VERB

Meaning: To lead or initiate a campaign, movement, or action.

Synonyms: Lead, initiate, champion, guide.

Antonym: Follow, trail, lag behind.

Example Sentence: She spearheaded the fundraising campaign to build a new community center.



GRIEVANCE शिकायत

Parts of Speech: **NOUN**

Meaning: **A real or imagined cause for complaint, especially when feeling that one has been wronged or unfairly treated.**

Synonyms: **Complaint, grievance, dissatisfaction, resentment, objection.**

Antonym: **Satisfaction, contentment, approval, agreement.**

Example Sentence: **Employees raised a grievance about the unequal distribution of workloads among the team.**



PHRASAL VERBS

CALLED OFF : Cancelled

CALLS FOR : Requires or necessitate



ARTICLE ANALYSIS

THE HINDU EDITORIAL





FARMING CONSENSUS: ON THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FARMERS ON PROTEST



Farmers from Punjab, in their thousands, have assembled at three points along the border with Haryana, where they have been stopped from marching to Delhi. The protesters are demanding legally guaranteed MSP for crops, debt waiver, cancellation of international agreements impacting the agriculture sector, and a minimum pension of ₹5,000 for farmers and agriculture labour. Some of these demands were raised during their earlier protest in 2021-22, which was called off after the BJP-led central government withdrew three controversial laws that had sought to reform the agriculture sector. The protest now is spearheaded by the SKM (non-political), a splinter group of the body that had led the earlier protest. The split signifies fissures in the interest groups across Haryana, Punjab and western U.P. and Rajasthan. There are at least three other strands of protests gathering strength. Farmers in western U.P. affected by the Jewar airport project and Yamuna Expressway are up in arms.



In Haryana's Sonipat, farmers are protesting land acquisition for power cables. The original SKM and several trade unions have called for a national rural and industrial strike on February 16, with overlapping and additional demands that include the repeal of four labour codes.

The government has opened talks with the Punjab farmers, but a legal guarantee of MSP appears unlikely. The police in Haryana and Delhi have stopped the farmers more than 200 km away from Delhi as they are resolute that the farmers will not be allowed near the border of the national capital where they had laid siege in 2021-22. The MSP-based procurement by the FCI has been the bedrock of food security, but the case for its reform is strong. Surplus producers of grain have benefited from the MSP scheme, but the scheme bypasses subsistence farmers in poorer regions.



This uneven geographical spread of procurement has also led to unsustainable farm practices in some areas, while farmers in other regions of the country are always on the edge of penury. All this calls for a revamping of the public support for farming, which is essential for reasons that include national food security. This can be achieved better through wide political consultation and by encouraging the beneficiaries of the current system to diversify production and increase productivity. The political undertones of the protest on the eve of the Lok Sabha election also cannot be overlooked. The farm sector needs a new model of public support. It cannot be left to the mercy of the market. The government should lead the efforts to create a national consensus on this question.



tone of the passage



- 1. INFORMATIVE**
- 2. ANALYTICAL**
- 3. SKEPTICAL**
- 4. SUPPORTIVE**
- 5. CRITICAL**



**THANK
YOU**