



Sleepy Classes

Free. Regular. Quality.

Editorial Discussion & Analysis (EDA)

24th & 25th September 2021

Visit our website www.sleepyclasses.com or

our [YouTube channel](#) for entire GS Course **FREE** of cost

Also Available: Prelims Crash Course | | Prelims Test Series

Table of Contents

1. Environment.....	1
1.1.A Climate Change Narrative that India Can Steer (The Hindu)	1
2. Science & Technology	2
2.1.A Disease Surveillance System for the Future (The Hindu).....	2
3. Indian Economy	3
3.1.When Global Firms Disengage, Employment Suffers (The Hindu)	3
3.2.The Strategic Public Sector (Indian Express)	4
4. International Relations.....	6
4.1.India is not a bystander in the AUKUS saga(The Hindu).....	6

Note -

- The Newspaper clippings pasted in PDF are important from Mains point of view as it contains the fodder material for Mains Answer Writing.
- Also watch DND video lectures everyday @ 4 PM on Sleepy's YouTube channel in order to understand how to get the most out of everyday's Newspaper .

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Environment

1.1.A Climate Change Narrative that India Can Steer (The Hindu)

Author - Syed Munir khasru

- Context- Towards COP 26 @ Glasgow

Concerns

- **The 2010-2019 decade was the hottest with a mean temperature of 0.36° C higher than average.**
- Prolonged exposure to heat is becoming detrimental to public health, especially the poor.
- **India may experience a 4.4° C rise by the end of this century.**
- **“Cyclone Amphan” that hit India in 2020, cost more than USD13 billion**
- India’s Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) are rising due to damaging climate events
- **India lost about 235 square kilometres to coastal erosion due to climate change induced sea-level rise.**
- India’s Deccan plateau has seen eight out of 17 severe droughts since 1876 in the 21st century.

Policy Initiatives

- India held the top 10 position for the second year in a row in 2020’s Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)
- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with a goal of reducing emissions intensity of GDP by 33%-35%**
- International Solar Alliance (ISA) which is a coalition of about 120 countries with solar rich resources, aims at mobilising USD1 trillion by 2030.
- **However, As per India’s carbon emission trajectory, the country is en route to achieve barely half of the pledged carbon sink by 2030.**
- India needs to produce 25 million-30 million hectares of forest cover by 2030.

Why COP 26 Matters?

- Great opportunity to reflect on the years since the Paris Agreement and update NDCs to successfully meet the set targets.
- India is expected to be the most populated country by 2027, Contributing significantly to the global climate through its consumption pattern.
- **India has the ability to improve its global positioning by leading a favourable climate goal aspiration for the world to follow.**

2. Science & Technology

2.1.A Disease Surveillance System for the Future (The Hindu)

Author - Chandrakant Lahariya

- Context- Diseases Surveillance
- **Application of principles of epidemiology is possible through systematic collection and timely analysis & dissemination of data on Diseases**
- Cholera outbreak in Delhi in 1988 and the Surat plague outbreak of 1994, nudged the GOI to launch the National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases in 1997.
- **In the wake of SARS outbreak in 2004 India Launched Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (ISDP)**
- Focus under the IDSP was to increase government funding for disease surveillance, strengthen laboratory capacity, train the health workforce & have at least one trained epidemiologist in every district of India.
- **When Covid 19 pandemic struck, Thanks to IDSP, India could deploy teams of Epidemiologists for response.**

Why is Disease Surveillance Necessary?

- In a well-functioning disease surveillance system, an increase in cases of any illness would be identified very quickly.
- **Ex; Kerala was able to pick up it's first case of Nipah Virus in early September 2021.**
- However, cases of dengue, malaria, leptospirosis and scrub typhus received attention only when more than three dozen deaths were reported in UP.
- **States such as Madhya Pradesh and Haryana, where viral illnesses, most likely dengue, are causing hospitalisation but not being correctly identified.**

Way Forward

- Government resources allocated to preventive and promotive health services and disease surveillance need to be increased by the Union and State governments.
- Workforce in the primary health-care system in both rural and urban areas needs to be retrained in disease surveillance.
- **Laboratory capacity for COVID-19 needs to be planned and repurposed to increase the ability to conduct testing for other public health challenges and infection.**
- **Emerging outbreaks of zoonotic diseases, be it the Nipah virus in Kerala or avian flu in other States is a reminder of interconnectedness of human and animal health.**
- Coordinated actions between the State government and municipal corporation to develop joint action plans

3. Indian Economy

3.1. When Global Firms Disengage, Employment Suffers (The Hindu)

Author - M. Suresh Babu

- Context- Exit of Global Firms from India & Unemployment

Concerns

- Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) report shows that the unemployment rate has increased from around 7% in July to 8.3% for August 2021.
- 1.9 million jobs were lost in one month.
- Problem of Big firms winding up their business in India & Shutting down.
- Recent example; **After 25 years of operations, Auto manufacturer Ford decided to exit India affecting about 4,000 direct employees as it stops making cars at its factories in Sanand, Gujarat, and Chennai, Tamil Nadu.**
- In 2014, Nokia halted its production operation in Tamil Nadu disrupting the livelihoods of 8000 workers.

Impact of FDI on Employment

- Non-availability of sufficient jobs in manufacturing and higher end services could be the dampener for economic recovery.
- **Raising the level of investments is the key to output and employment growth.**
- Dire need to complement public investments with even more private investments.
- **Resorting to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to augment domestic capital formation is an approach that India has been pursuing.**
- Inward FDI does generate jobs both directly and indirectly through an increase in production activities.
- Observation- While FDI might help in creating a manufacturing ecosystem in certain locations, the **uncertainties of global corporate restructuring and changes in the economic environment firm's home economy** are factors to reckon with. (Context of Ford & Citibank)

How does the Exit of Big firms impact the host economy?

- Creates apprehensions among potential investors about choosing that location for greenfield investment.
- **This affects private investments even if an economy claims to have the tag of investor friendliness.**

- The process of the 'destruction' of jobs through exits creates mismatches in the labour market. HOW?
- **Due to shutdown of big firms, release of high skilled workers takes place which could block possible new entrants who have already invested in their skills.**
- The low skilled workers might end up getting jobs in other small firms who don't have that capacity to absorb skilled workforce.

Conclusion

- **Process of an internationalisation of production is driven by the big firms by investing in and out of developing economies.**
- Rise of protectionism have increased the risk and unpredictability of policy environment.
- **Domestic capital formation and private investments should step in as it is not certain whether a big firm will stay invested in the host economy permanently.**

3.2.The Strategic Public Sector (Indian Express)

Author - Ajay Shankar and Sushil Khanna

- Context- India must Strengthen its Public sector
- The last two decades have witnessed Chinese SOEs acquiring several American and European technology companies, from IT to oil fields, coal to strategic minerals etc.
- **China's investment in the US was \$2.7 trillion, while Europe received another trillion dollars. Compare this to India's current GDP of \$2.8 trillion.!!**
- This has strangely bypassed Indian policymakers embarking on a frenzied privatisation drive.
- Under the NDA government in 1998, Navratna Schem was started whereby large profit-making PSEs were granted autonomy in strategic and operational decisions, including investment, acquisitions, and borrowings.
- However, there was lesser support given by successive governments to aid these Big PSU's denying them an edge over the Chinese SOE's.

Journey of SOE in India so far

- **In 2004, the loss making PSU's were shut down (let go of the small & weak)**
- PSEs were dominant such as in power, petroleum, fertiliser and chemicals
- The PSEs were encouraged to charge full-market prices or even global prices to facilitate private entry
- **The profits of Central PSEs by 2018 stood at Rs 1,75,000 crore, up from Rs 43,000 crore in 2003-04.**

- Indian PSEs were investing more and expanded rapidly to become darlings of the stock market, PSEs played a major role in increasing capital formation and accelerating growth.
- Till 2007, the PSEs were the largest outward investors from India.
- Presently, Indian government readies to privatise India's most vital and significant PSEs – BPCL, SCI, ONGC. Any Guess which country will love to acquire these assets??

What are the Drawbacks of Not Strengthening PSUs

- **Government's refusal to support PSEs at critical moments has left wide gaps in key industrial capabilities.**
- Collapse of HMT (Hindustan Machine Tools), India is forced to import 80% of its machine tools, the bedrock of manufacturing.
- The government's reluctance to support BHEL has flooded the Indian power sector with Chinese equipment.
- **Undermining of the pharmaceutical PSEs like IDPL and HAL, once India's pride, makes it dependent on active ingredients from China.**
- **India is largely absent in emerging technologies like solar wafers, computer chips or EV batteries.**
- India has lost a decade due to the ideological reservation about spending public money for developing anything outside defence.
- **Decline in support to Shipping Corporation means share of India's maritime trade carried by Indian ships is today a minuscule 6 per cent, down from 40 per cent in 1989.**

4. International Relations

4.1. India is not a bystander in the AUKUS saga (The Hindu)

Author - Abhijit Singh

- Context- AUKUS vs QUAD??

Why is India Uncomfortable after AUKUS?

- There is apprehension that the deal could eventually lead to a crowding of nuclear attack submarines in the Eastern Indian Ocean.
- **This Might erode India's regional pre-eminence. The Indian Navy presently dominates the space.**
- Indian plan to develop a fleet of nuclear attack submarines has elicited no offer of help from the U.S.
- **The Indian Navy, the principal security provider in the Eastern Indian Ocean, is not building submarines at a pace commensurate with needs.**
- With the technology transfer from USA, Australia could deploy nuclear submarines in the Eastern Indian Ocean well before India positions its own

Technology Pursuit by India-

- India has instead relied on Russia for nuclear submarine technology, including in the construction of the reactor of **India's first SSBN/ submersible ship ballistic missile nuclear (Arihant)**
- The Indian Navy's indigenous SSN programme, however, requires a nuclear reactor more powerful than the one installed in the Arihant.
- **The present Nuclear reactor installed is on Non War Fighting platform**
- **By formation of QUAD, India was expecting U.S. would consider providing the Indian Navy with nuclear submarine propulsion technology**
- **Experts suggest India must seize the opportunity to push France to transfer its nuclear propulsion technology.**

Way forward

- Having said all, yet India cannot be seen to be taking sides in a feud among friends.
- Indian officials recognise Canberra's need to reappraise its strategic environment and reinforce deterrence against China.
- India, by some accounts, would like to deepen bilateral strategic ties, and play a part in restoring French confidence and pride (Instead of taking France's stand against Australia)