



LIVE



THE HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

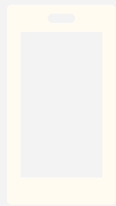
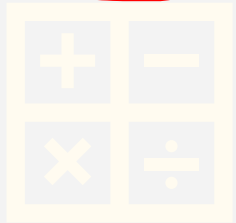
- VOCAB
- GRAMMAR
- SPOKEN ENGLISH

8 MAY 2021 | 7:30 AM



THOUGHT OF THE DAY

Share!



you hard work & dedication is all that matters.

**YOUR "I CAN"
IS MORE
IMPORTANT
THAN YOUR IQ.**

TOPICS WE WOULD COVER

- ✓ Discussion of articles (daily)

- Check your progress Syn }
Ant }
(from previous articles)

- ✓ **SATURDAY SPECIAL-**
DESCRIPTIVE ✓

• (Paragraph) ✓

Daily
revision

1) fig leaf – camouflage ✓

2) catalyst– activator ✓

ARTICLE 1

The fig leaf of patent protection has to drop

• Not to give a fig. — Don't care attitude
Formula $\equiv \{ \}$ ✓

the Post Proper Noun

add up / introduce

to give away.

✓ The U.S.-supported patent waiver in the COVID fight has the potential to bring in much-needed global health equity (equality)

to control

asking for.

✓ The decision of the President of the United States, Joe Biden, to support the India-South Africa proposal, seeking a waiver of patent protection for technologies needed to combat and contain COVID-19, comes as a shot in the arm for global health. The proposal that was placed before the World Trade Organisation (WTO) had been facing resistance from several high income countries including the U.S. administration. A change in the American position supporting a temporary waiver could act as a catalyst for building consensus in favour of that proposal when it comes up for fresh consideration at the WTO in June. However, the path ahead is not clear. While France and Russia have declared support, Germany has voiced its opposition.

agreement / approval

a sudden & (+) effect of something.

* path ahead is not clear
the situation is still messy (path full of hurdles)

Tone
(+/-) mixed
→ Analytical

Read

The fig leaf of patent protection has to drop

The U.S.-supported patent waiver in the COVID fight has the potential to bring in much-needed global health equity



K. SRINATH REDDY

The decision of the President of the United States, Joe Biden, to support the India-South Africa proposal, seeking a waiver of patent protection for technologies needed to combat and contain COVID-19, comes as a shot in the arm for global health. The proposal that was placed before the World Trade Organisation (WTO) had been facing resistance from several high income countries including the U.S. administration. A change in the American position supporting a temporary waiver could act as a catalyst for building consensus in favour of that proposal when it comes up for fresh consideration at the WTO in June. However, the path ahead is not clear. While France and Russia have declared support, Germany has voiced its opposition.

Predictable responses

Response to the proposal was divided during earlier debates at the WTO. While many low and middle income countries supported it, resistance came from the U.S., the United Kingdom, the European Union, Switzerland, Australia and Japan. A strange addition to this group was Norway, which usually supports initiatives that promote global health equity. On this occasion, it chose to shield patent rights. Since the WTO operates on consensus rather than by voting, the proposal did not advance despite drawing support of over 60 countries.

Predictably, the pharmaceutical industry fiercely opposed it and vigorously lobbied many governments. Right-wing political groups

in the high income countries sided with the industry. Microsoft co-founder and billionaire Bill Gates was strident in his opposition to patent waivers for vaccines, justifiably drawing ire from the public health community for a stance that was at great variance from his projected image as a messiah of global health. It appeared that patent rights would be doggedly defended even in the face of a devastating pandemic.

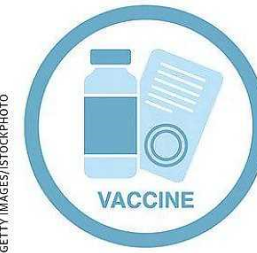
Hollow reasons

Many specious reasons were offered for such a defence. It was argued that the capacity for producing vaccines of assured quality and safety was limited to some laboratories and that it would be hazardous to permit manufacturers in low and middle income countries to play with technologies they cannot handle. This smacks of hypocrisy when pharmaceutical manufacturers have no reservations about contracting industries in those countries to manufacture their patent-protected vaccines for the global market. The low labour costs in those countries are obviously so attractive that confidence in the quality and the safety of their products is high, so long as patents and profits are protected.

This amazing duplicity has been seen for years when multinational firms have subcontracted manufacture of patented products to industries with low production costs in developing countries. This has been true of pharmaceutical products, as it has been of branded consumer products and luxury goods. This fig leaf has to drop, at least in a pandemic.

The counter to patent waiver is an offer to license manufacturers in developing countries, while retaining patent rights. This restricts the opportunity for production to a chosen few. The terms of those agreements are opaque and offer

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no assurance of equity in access to the products at affordable prices, either to the country of manufacture or to other developing countries.

It was also stated that developing countries could be supplied vaccines through the COVAX facility, set up by several international agencies and donors. While well intended, it has fallen far short of promised delivery. Some U.S. States have received more vaccines than the entire Africa has from COVAX. The trickle down theory does not work well in the global vaccine supply, just like its dubious application in economics.

Critics of a patent waiver say there is no evidence that extra capacity exists for producing vaccines outside of firms undertaking them now. Even before the change in the U.S.'s position, manufacturers from many countries expressed their readiness and avidly sought opportunities to produce the approved vaccines. They included industries in Canada and South Korea, suggesting that capable manufacturers in high income countries too are ready to avail of patent waivers but are not being allowed to enter a restricted circle. The World Health Organization's mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub has already drawn interest from over 50 firms.

Instead of arguing that capacity is limited, should not high income countries and other donors be

supporting the growth of more capacity to meet the current and likely future pandemics? They should learn from the manner in which India built up capacity and gained a reputation as a respected global pharmacy by moving from product patenting to process patenting between 1970 and 2005.

China line, safeguards

Patent waivers are also dismissed as useless on the grounds that the time taken for their utilisation by new firms will be too long to help combat the present pandemic. Who can set the end date for this pandemic, when many countries have low vaccination rates and variants are gleefully emerging from unprotected populations? If the world boasts of the speed with which previously little known companies produced vaccines in record time in 2020, why not support others to develop that capacity through technology transfer? Efficacy and safety of their products can be assessed by credible regulatory agencies and the World Health Organization. Patent waivers will benefit by increasing access not just to vaccines but also to essential drugs and diagnostics. Surely, that will not take much time.

An argument put forth by multinational pharmaceutical firms is that a breach in the patent barricade will allow China to steal their technologies, now and in the future. The original genomic sequence was openly shared by China, which gave these firms a head start in developing vaccines. Much of the foundational science that built the path for vaccine production came from public-funded universities and research institutes. Further, what use is it to hold on to patents when global health and the global economy are devastated? Who will buy their precious products then?

The perennial argument, offered for defending patent protection, is that innovation and investment by industry need to be financially rewarded to incentivise them to develop new products. Even if compulsory licences are issued bypassing patent restrictions, royalties are paid to the original innovators and patent holders. They will continue to gain revenue, though not super profits. Pfizer's vaccine generated \$3.5 billion in revenue in the first quarter of 2021, while mostly reaching the arms of the world's rich. It expects \$15 billion sales this year. Moderna says it expects sales of \$18.4 billion in 2021. The incentive to protect profits is very strong indeed.

Building on Biden's gesture

The World Trade Organization resolves debates by consensus and not by voting. The process may drag on, despite U.S. intervention. If Mr. Biden succeeds in driving consensus to provide a global thrust to combat a global threat, he will match Franklin D. Roosevelt's leadership in the Second World War. He does not have such an alliance in place now.

So, developing countries must take heart from his gesture and start issuing compulsory licences. The Doha declaration on TRIPS flexibilities permits their use in a public health emergency. National governments must be trusted to promote credible companies and not permit fly-by-night operators. High-income countries and multilateral agencies should provide financial and technical support to enable expansion of global production capacity. That will reflect both ennobling altruism and enlightened self-interest.

Prof. K. Srinath Reddy, a cardiologist and epidemiologist, is President, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI). The views expressed are personal

Private — School (Parents)

No work No pay.

Class

Fees

Expense

ARTICLE 2

30-40%

✓ (2m)



Rent issues as an ignored COVID

stress point increase to a larger extent.

The second wave has amplified the issue of rent which does not draw much attention as food and income support do

in the mid of

As State governments have begun implementing weekend curfews and lockdown-like conditions amid the second wave of COVID, there is another issue that is emerging — rent crises within informal rental housing markets.

✓ (food + income + rent)

The second wave of COVID-19 has shown us the consequences of not preparing in advance. We cannot afford to not think ahead on the income and rent shocks that will follow this second wave as they did during the first wave. In doing so, urban safety nets must bring together food, income and rent so that no person should be forced to make an impossible choice between roti and makaan.

Tone

Critical

Rent issues as an ignored COVID stress point

The second wave has amplified the issue of rent which does not draw much attention as food and income support do



MEWA BHARATI & JUHI JOTWANI

As State governments have begun implementing weekend curfews and lockdown-like conditions amid the second wave of COVID, there is another issue that is emerging – rent crises within informal rental housing markets. For example, domestic workers in Jaipur, Rajasthan, have begun reporting to the Rajasthan Mahila Kamgar Union (RMKU) that landlords have only one line: “*Pichli baar maaf kar diya tha, iss baar nahi karenge*” (The landlords say they will not be waiving any rent this time)."

Trauma returns

Meanwhile, reports of loss of livelihoods, in an eerie echo of 2020, have begun. In a crisis, the issue of rent does not get as much attention as food and income support do. Yet, the findings from a survey of 500 domestic workers in Jaipur by the RMKU and the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS) showed that rent formed 40% of their average expenses in the first five weeks of the lockdown in 2020, was a majority component of debt post the lockdowns, and was a key component of the vulnerability of urban workers. This is not just true of domestic workers. Reports by the Stranded Work-

ers Action Network showed that fear of rent payments was one of the main reasons cited by migrants in their decision to leave cities and walk along highways.

It is imperative that we learn from the lessons of last year and protect the rental housing of informal workers early, effectively, and expansively. How should this be done? In February, we learnt crucial lessons from follow-up interviews with 76 domestic workers in Jaipur to see what had happened to rental housing through last year, and what lessons it offers for better protections this year.

Unenforceable moratoria

On March 29, 2020, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs in an order (<https://bit.ly/3b9M6qu>) said, “Where ever the workers, including the migrants, are living in rented accommodation, the landlords of those properties shall not demand payment of rent for the period of one month.” It was an order that largely failed. It was vague (was the rent to be waived or just deferred?); offered no relief to landlords (many of whom rely on rent for their own sustenance, not unlike their tenants); and unenforceable in a market with no written rent agreements. Further, there was no apparatus to monitor the enforcement of this order. In most cases, it was the tenants who had to negotiate with their landlords and request for leniency. When one of our interviewees, Meena (name changed) cited the state announcement to her landlord, she was told, “*Yeh sab sunne ka hai, koi*



maaf nahi karenge (All of this is impractical, nobody will actually waive the rent)."

Some landlords waived off rent for a month or two while others agreed to defer the rent. A few made no compromises and expected the rent to be paid on time, sometimes employing threats and coercion. Interviews show that domestic workers had to make difficult trade-offs, redirecting money reserved for necessary expenses such as food, school fees, and life savings to be able to pay rent and retain a roof over their heads. With pending rent and school fees worsening with no money coming in, many domestic workers had to borrow from informal moneylenders. Even in cases where the rent was deferred, it led to a piling up of debts for domestic workers who took more than a few months to get even a part of their jobs back. Some domestic workers borrowed from their employers, on the condition of paying it off with their work over the next few months, which meant a further paucity in income.

Rent is particularly pivotal for

workers who do not consider themselves migrants. For all the domestic workers we interviewed, returning to their villages was not an option. This was both because of their investments in decades of life in the city where, for many, their children were born, as well as the lack of jobs in the village, no skills for agricultural employment, and the absence of social ties. As Mangal (name changed) said, “*Bachche yaha padayi karte hain, hum bhi shuru se yahin hai toh jaise ab gaavn me kheti-baari ka kaam hai kuch nahi aata hai, toh me wahaan baske karungi kya?*” (The children are studying here, we have also been living here since the start, we do not even know any farm work, so what will we do after settling there?) The only condition that renders such workers as “migrant” is their exclusion from the State programmes because they have not been able to get, for example, local ration cards despite years of trying. As Sindhu (name changed) narrates, “*Hum toh na Bangal ka ho gaya naa Rajasthan ka ho gaya, hum toh aantakwaadi ho gaye naa?*” (We are neither of Bengal, or of Rajasthan, are we terrorists?) Rent anchors the lives workers have built; it must be seen as a key part of the urban social safety net, as critical as food and wage.

Some solutions

First, a moratorium should be announced with a clearer enforcement mechanism and a clear distinction between deferment and rent waivers. Working with worker

organisations and unions could greatly aid enforcement. Landlords should be offered means to access partial compensation for lost rent from the state shifting the onus onto them rather than on workers. Second, cash transfers being conceptualised by many State governments must treat rent on a par with food and income support. The amount of cash transfer for rent support can be estimated on the basis of the rental market conditions (₹2,500-₹3,000 being the average monthly rent among our respondents in Jaipur). Third, States can also aid workers through limited waivers on utility expenses. For example, the electricity bills and penalties charged on non-payment were quite a burden for domestic workers. Unlike rent, there was no negotiation possible for utility payments, with some workers reporting the need to borrow from landlords to pay electricity bills.

The second wave of COVID-19 has shown us the consequences of not preparing in advance. We cannot afford to not think ahead on the income and rent shocks that will follow this second wave as they did during the first wave. In doing so, urban safety nets must bring together food, income and rent so that no person should be forced to make an impossible choice between *roti* and *makaan*.

Mewa Bharati is the general secretary of the Rajasthan Mahila Kamgar Union (RMKU). Juhi Jotwani is a journalist and an urban fellow from the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)

3) discord— conflict ✓

4) sustain— endure ✓

5) accused— blamed ✓

6) constituent— part ✓

ARTICLE 3

Assam discord

The BJP's kind of identity politics is difficult to sustain over the longer term

A combination of welfarism, communalism and smart though daring alliances helped the BJP win a second consecutive term in Assam. The party and its allies, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) and United People's Party Liberal (UPPL), won 75 of the 126 seats in the State. A 10-party alliance, or Mahajot, around the Congress-AIUDF axis turned out to be no match for the BJP. A third front of Assamese nationalists, the Assam Jatiya Parishad (AJP) and Raijor Dal, could win only one seat. The Congress and AIUDF have accused it of helping the BJP. The BJP performed well in Upper Assam, and the Barak Valley, though marginally weaker than its 2016 performance. With its newfound ally UPPL, the BJP outperformed the Mahajot, which had the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) as a constituent in the Bodo region.

→ Apple of discord — Cause of quarrel ✓

1st — Same → } ✓

Sub!

Editorial

Outperformed → performed better than.

Outshine

Way

Tone

Informative

Assam discord

The BJP's kind of identity politics is difficult to sustain over the longer term

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The winners have their own curse. Communal polarisation in the State fanned by the acrimonious debate on the Citizenship (Amendment) Act has been further reinforced in the outcome. All eight Muslim candidates of the BJP, including a sitting MLA, lost. Of the 29 Congress MLAs, 16 are Muslims. The BJP has dismantled its minority cell in response to the outcome. The key strategist of the BJP, Himanta Biswa Sarma, who curated the party's agenda, spearheaded its welfare schemes, and managed its alliance, has a rightful claim for the CM's post. He is certainly more popular than the incumbent CM, Sarbananda Sonowal, in the 60-strong BJP legislature party. The BJP has managed to assemble the support from Assamese nationalists, and Hindu nationalists in a deft balancing act on the CAA, but that ambiguity is difficult to sustain. The party has also promised to revise the National Register of Citizens and exclude more 'illegal' residents from it. Assam is a border State, and it has numerous fault lines within its society. The BJP single-mindedly focused on the religious divide that earned it rich dividends. But a political order that excludes a third of the population in a systematic manner is no order at all. The BJP's victory is built on a deeply divisive and combustive agenda. Before it turns into a whirlwind of strife and chaos, the party must act with political wisdom and douse the fire it has lit.

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7) at bay - away

8) took a backseat -
undermine/ reduce

9) usher - guide/ pave the way

10) erstwhile - former

11) (task cut out) - difficult job
to do

bad blood

ARTICLE 4

A difficult union

As Chief Minister of Puducherry, Rangasamy will find it difficult to keep ally BJP at bay

change is the approach

A change of guard in Puducherry, where governance and development took a backseat from mid-2016 due to continuing friction between the elected government and Raj Nivas, ushers in hope for its people. The electorate's frustration with the erstwhile Congress government was amply reflected with just two of its 14 candidates getting elected, as opposed to 15 last time. At the same time, All India NR Congress (AINRC) founder N. Rangasamy, who on Friday took oath as Chief Minister for the fourth time, has his task cut out, administratively and politically. For the first time he will be heading a coalition government with the BJP, whose cabinet composition is in the making.

enough

12) infer– conclude ✓✓

13) cohesive– close-knit/united ✓✓✓

The people are looking forward to quality governance and public service delivery in the midst of the COVID-19 second wave. It would be safe to infer that the electorate had backed the AINRC-BJP alliance in anticipation that the cordiality between the Territorial administration and the Centre would yield dividends. Their expectations are legitimate as no less than Prime Minister Narendra Modi pitched to them the promise of making Puducherry the BEST (Business hub, Education hub, Spiritual hub and Tourism hub). But such acronyms are easier to coin than implement. There needs to be cohesive action from the allies to translate them into action.

valid

BEST

Task 1

Tone

A difficult union

As Chief Minister of Puducherry, Rangasamy will find it difficult to keep ally BJP at bay

A change of guard in Puducherry, where governance and development took a backseat from mid-2016 due to continuing friction between the elected government and Raj Nivas, ushers in hope for its people. The electorate's frustration with the erstwhile Congress government was amply reflected with just two of its 14 candidates getting elected, as opposed to 15 last time. At the same time, All India NR Congress (AINRC) founder N. Rangasamy, who on Friday took oath as Chief Minister for the fourth time, has his task cut out, administratively and politically. For the first time he will be heading a coalition government with the BJP, whose cabinet composition is in the making. The people are looking forward to quality governance and public service delivery in the midst of the COVID-19 second wave. It would be safe to infer that the electorate had backed the AINRC-BJP alliance in anticipation that the cordiality between the Territorial administration and the Centre would yield dividends. Their expectations are legitimate as no less than Prime Minister Narendra Modi pitched to them the promise of making Puducherry the BEST (Business hub, Education hub, Spiritual hub and Tourism hub). But such acronyms are easier to coin than implement. There needs to be cohesive action from the allies to translate them into action.

That said, on the ground there are indications that more than the battered and fatigued Opposition, Mr. Rangasamy is likely to face challenges from his openly ambitious ally. The BJP has tasted political blood in the Union Territory that is for most parts geographically contiguous and linguistically aligned with Tamil Nadu, which the national party has set its sights on next. It is seeking its pound of flesh by demanding that its nominee be made the Deputy Chief Minister. Mr. Rangasamy's reservations in accommodating this demand are pronounced. The tiny territory has never had such a political post. The early disagreement between the allies has led to a delay in the swearing-in of the Cabinet. But it may not be easy for him to fend off the BJP. He would be conscious that the fragmented numbers thrown up in the election results leave the field open for manipulations to tilt the scales against him. In the 30-member House, the AINRC has 10 legislators, the BJP 6, DMK 6 and Congress 2. Independents account for 6 and indications are that three of them could lean towards the BJP. It will also not be long before the BJP appoints three nominated legislators who, thanks to a Supreme Court judgment, will have voting rights. Therefore, it would be a tightrope walk for the Chief Minister. Nonetheless, for the welfare of Puducherry, it would be best if the allies march on by focusing on governance without prioritising narrow, short-term political interests.



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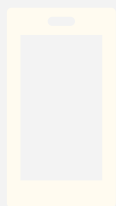
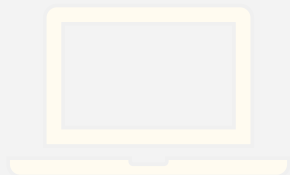
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~~Task~~
~~Skipping~~

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CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- 1) The documents of national security importance are routinely **embargoed**.

Ban, bar, allow, prohibit

0:30

antonyms

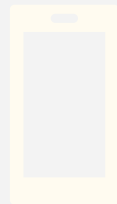
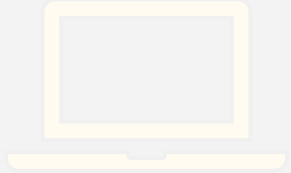
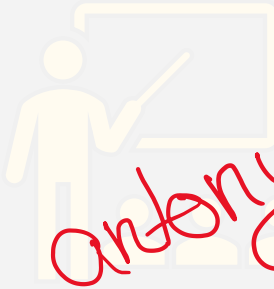
CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

2) He commenced an **arduous** journey.

onerous, taxing, difficult, easy

0:30

antonyms



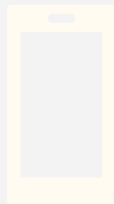
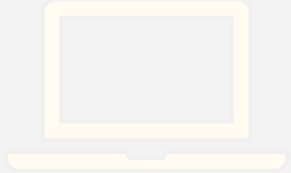
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3) Plans to reopen the school have been **shelved**.

0:30

lay aside, pigeonhole, stay, carry out

antonyms





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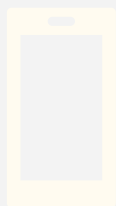
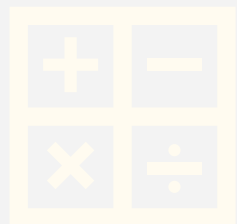
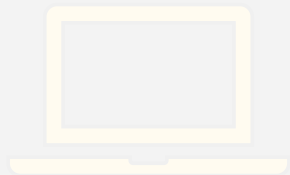
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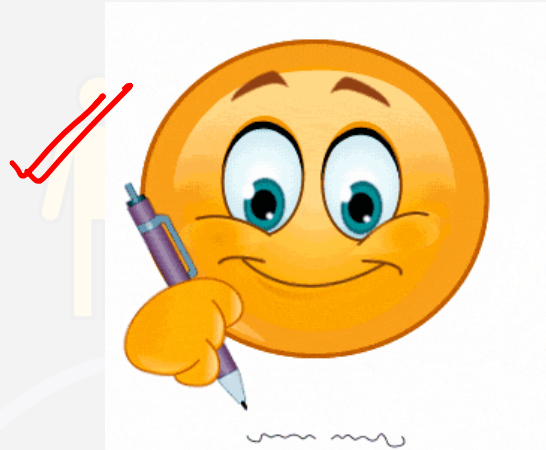


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SATURDAY SPECIAL- DESCRIPTIVE





TOPIC

With not more than 150 words write a paragraph on


"DIGITAL INDIA"

Submit
by today
evening 6pm

Points to cover:


- ✓ 1) When was the campaign introduced
- ✓ 2) Purpose ✓
- ✓ 3) Impact
- ✓ 4) Progress till date

Most active students

 **SHIVAM TIWARI** 19 hours ago ①
Homework Answer—
Article 1)——
Tone – Analytical


Article 2)——
Tone – Sympathetic

Article 3)——
Tone - Suggestive
Awesome Session Ma'am T
Show less

 **MR Nag** 17 hours ago
Article-1 Analytical, Suggestive
Article-2 Sympathetic
Article-3 Suggestive
Article-4 Acerbic

Thank You
Show less

②
 **Itishree Panda** 17 hour
1•Analytical
2•Dogmatic
3•Laudatory

 **Nadeem** 14 hours ago
Article 1 :- Analytical
Article 2 :- Sympathetic
Article 3 :- Suggestive
Article 4 :- Cynical
REPLY

 **Sonali Sahoo** 20 hours ago
Article 1
Tone-analytical

Article 2
Tone-sympathetic

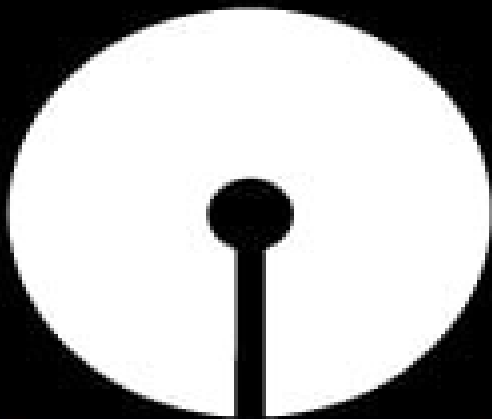
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Tone-suggestive

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(CGL & CHSL)

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

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

BILINGUAL

12 May 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

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

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

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

BILINGUAL

19 May 2021

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

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

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

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

BILINGUAL

26 May 2021

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

LIVE PREMIUM SILVER CARD
(CGL & CHSL)

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

LIVE PREMIUM GREEN CARD
(CGL & CHSL)

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

LIVE PREMIUM SILVER CARD
(CGL & CHSL)

BILINGUAL

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

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

ENGLISH MEDIUM

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

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

ENGLISH MEDIUM

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

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

ENGLISH MEDIUM

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