



INDEX-JUNE 2020(THE HINDU EDITORIALS)

01 June, 2020	
1.	Open with caution
2.	Land of the unfree
3.	The waning of subaltern solidarity for Hindutva
4.	The dimming of a Chinese strongman's aura
02 June, 2020	
1.	Ominous signals
2.	Workforce habits
3.	Jammu, the pawn on the Kashmir chessboard
4.	India, China and fortifying the Africa outreach
03 June, 2020	
1.	Monumental hurry
2.	Monsoon bounty
3.	Multilateralism in the new cold war
4.	Scripting a new narrative for COVID control
04 June, 2020	
1.	Seven to eleven
2.	In Himalayan staredown, the dilemmas for Delhi
3.	Curves and recoveries
4.	India's Parliament is missing in action
05 June, 2020	
1.	Skyrocketing tensions
2.	Killing Gajah
3.	A chill in U.S.-China relations
4.	Swiss cheese and defence reforms
06 June, 2020	
1.	Shine a light
2.	Winning formula
3.	Beyond the legal counsel's predicament
4.	A right time to shift pharma gears
08 June, 2020	
1.	Upper hand
2.	Profit not profiteering
3.	In Persian Gulf littoral, cooperative security is key
4.	Paging the private sector in the COVID fight
09 June, 2020	
1.	Step by step
2.	Who's afraid of monetisation of the deficit?



3.	The critical role of decentralised responses
4.	Selling space

10 June, 2020	
1.	Wrong priorities
2.	The anatomy of anti-black racism
3.	Crossing the line
4.	Being vocal on the right local

11 June, 2020	
1.	Look back in relief
2.	An unravelling of the Group of Seven
3.	Ugly run
4.	Needed, a transfusion for public health care

12 June, 2020	
1.	Back from the brink
2.	The Gandhis, Mandelas and Kings of today
3.	A better rate
4.	A case for quiet diplomacy

13 June, 2020	
1.	Desert clouds
2.	Black lives and the experiment called America
3.	Names and places
4.	Streamed education is diluted education

15 June, 2020	
1.	No longer special
2.	The need for an anti-discrimination law
3.	Behind the curve
4.	The emergence of the real Kejriwal

16 June, 2020	
1.	Building trust
2.	Remaining nonaligned is good advice
3.	Call for action
4.	In pandemic crisis, bridging the gulf with West Asia

17 June, 2020	
1.	Closed again
2.	Nepal ties and the Benaras to Bengaluru spectrum
3.	A quota case
4.	Rural India, the new viral flash point

18 June, 2020	
1.	Disorder at the border



2.	History, the standoff and policy worth rereadin
3.	United front in Delhi
4.	A prescription of equitable and effective care

19 June, 2020	
1.	At the high table
2.	Galwan: Postscript to a tragedy
3.	Fleeing fuel users
4.	Mediation in the age of COVID19

20 June, 2020	
1.	Revolving door
2.	The gross abuse of the Manipur mandate
3.	Crisis in the peninsula
4.	In new lockdown, a second chance for Tamil Nadu

22 June, 2020	
1.	Lost in clarifications
2.	India's continuing two-front conundrum
3.	Members as numbers
4.	Fighting a double pandemic

23 June, 2020	
1.	Vigilance paramount
2.	In antiracism fight, the Lyndon B. Johnson option
3.	The lone wolf threat
4.	A way out of undelineated borders

24 June, 2020	
1.	Undesirable acquittal
2.	Arrest the virus of arbitrary power
3.	Downing the shutters
4.	A tribute to a quintessential finance man

25 June, 2020	
1.	Bad to worse
2.	China, Kashmir and the ghost of August 5
3.	Signalling intent
4.	The perils of follow the leader syndrome

26 June, 2020	
1.	Senseless deaths
2.	The myopia of 20/20 hindsight
3.	Shut and open
4.	Why China is being aggressive along the LAC

27 June, 2020	
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1.	Mischief managed
2.	Getting out of the 'guns, germs and steel' crisis
3.	Science vs nonsense
4.	The pandemic imposes a steep learning curve

29 June, 2020

1.	Brief reprieve
2.	Making sense of China's calculations
3.	Letter and spirit
4.	In border claims, reimagining South Asia's boundaries

30 June, 2020

1.	Cautious, but firm
2.	In 24 hours, Palestine faces an existential threat
3.	Legitimate concern
4.	Grain aplenty and the crisis of hunger

Sample



Editorial 1: Open with caution 01 JUNE, 2020	
Paper-4	GS-3
Subject	Economy
Topic	Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
Why in news?	The Centre has initiated a move for a phased unlocking of public activity after the rigorous lockdown since March 25 setting the stage for people to resume their jobs and undertake some travel under "UNLOCK-1" .
CAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING "UNLOCK-1"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 'Unlock 1' plan should ensure a careful restarting of activities, the most important of which is the delivery of goods and everyday services, including health services unrelated to COVID19 infections. 2. Latest data since the virus surfaced in the country show that 13 cities, including some of the biggest metros, host 70% of the cases, and many of the earlier restrictions will continue there. 3. Retaining curbs on big gatherings, such as in religious places, is reasonable, given the history of these sites unwittingly becoming super spreaders. States must show diligence in actively testing and quarantining individuals in cities with high incidence to significantly control the spread. 4. Half-hearted approaches to implementing the measures mandated by the National Directives for COVID19 Management, such as those on face cover, physical distancing in public places shops and establishments, spitting, and gathering in large numbers, can only worsen the crisis, especially with resumption of public transport. 5. Citizens who have accepted severe curtailment of liberties during the lockdown can be persuaded to adopt a healthy public behaviour code using measures that are civil, yet firm.
Extra mile:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Even with the easing of the lockdown, the severe economic contraction caused by loss of jobs requires governments to demonstrate as much commitment to mitigating misery as to containing infection. 2. A genuinely universal PDS with adequate supplies of food-grain, ensuring that no one is left behind, must be provided in all States. 3. Cash supplements should reach all intended beneficiaries. This needs to be underscored, as surveys of workers who lost jobs after the pandemic indicate rising hunger levels and missing financial support. 4. Some sections, such as Dalits, women, and low skilled workers are even worse off. 5. For the elderly, vulnerable individuals and children below 10, the Centre's advice is to shelter in place even during the relaxation phase. This is medically sound advice, but cannot be done over long period in big cities, as they cannot access goods and services at their doorstep, simply because they are classified as nonessential. 6. The course of COVID19 in the weeks ahead is by no means predictable, and the Centre recognises the possibility of new rural clusters emerging due to large scale return of migrants.



CONCLUSION:	Whether in the cities or the countryside, 'Unlock 1' must prioritise some actions: create public awareness that the virus is present, ramp up testing, provide health services, and intensively monitor relief measures
Reference	https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/open-with-caution-the-hindu-editorial-on-unlock-1/article31717647.ece
Editorial 2: Land of the unfree 01 June, 2020	
Paper-3	GS-2
Subject	International relations.
Topic	Effects of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora
Why in news?	Protests erupted following the death of an African American, George Floyd , in police action in Minneapolis, Minnesot and controversy created by Mr. Donald Trump's remarks for social media.
Background:	Even as rallies and police crackdowns engulfed a wide swathe of American metros, President Donald Trump inserted himself into the controversy and triggered a broader debate on censorship of posts by social media platforms. On 29 May, 2020, Twitter masked and attached a caution note to a tweet by Mr. Trump for " glorifying violence ". As outrage spread across social media, Mr. Trump appeared to dial down his rhetoric subsequently, tweeting, "It was spoken as a fact, not as a statement." This is hardly the first time that the U.S. President has fanned the flames of hatred. He has said, among other things, that Mexicans were rapists and drug dealers, and in early 2017 he banned visitors from certain Muslim majority countries .
Steps Ahead:	It is almost inevitable that racial tensions will bubble to the surface in an election year and explode when incendiary remarks are made by leaders. Amid such a toxic public discourse, fuelled by a Republican Commander-in-Chief, hope for a more reasonable, tolerant and bipartisan approach rests on the shoulders of Joe Biden, the presumptive Democratic Party nominee. Should Mr. Biden select an African-American or a minority community leader as his running mate, the base of potential voters could broaden and help improve the Democrats' odds of taking back the White House. The potential candidates for this role include California Senator Kamala Harris and Representative Maxine Waters, former National Security Adviser Susan Rice , not to mention former First Lady Michelle Obama. However, the mere tokenism of including persons of colour as a vice presidential candidate or in a potential Biden cabinet of 2021 will not suffice to heal the painful fractures in American society, riven by hateful rhetoric on race.
CONCLUSION:	The balm must include far reaching legislative reform on the use of excessive force by police against minorities, punishment for all hate crimes, workplace discrimination, and inhumane treatment of migrants at the border . Unless such an agenda focused on the complete reform of government institutions toward supporting a pluralist ethos, is adopted by the next occupant of the White House, the American dream will remain a mirage for many.
Reference	https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/land-of-the-unfree-the-hindu-editorial-on-us-unrest/article31717651.ece



Editorial 3: The waning of subaltern solidarity for Hindutva		01 June, 2020
Paper-3	GS-2	
Subject	Polity	
Topic	Development processes and the development industry —the role of various groups	
Introduction	As the plight of migrant workers takes centre stage, a pertinent question is about its political bearings. The fact that an overwhelming majority of this section are subalterns(inferiors) or Dalit Bahujans, who, since 2014, shifted to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Hindutva in a big way, merits the question whether they would rethink their saffron link and return to the fold of non BJP parties. Understanding this puzzle requires a brief engagement with the structure of subalterneity and its dynamic interplay with the Hindutva and Muslim question in India.	
Contrasting claims	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 10px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 5px;">Opposition to Hindutava</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Friendly towards Muslims in the oppositional view as they are believed to be low caste Hindus who converted to Islam to escape from Brahmanical Hinduism. For example: Pasmanda politics of the Muslim community</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 10px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #ffc107; color: white; padding: 5px;">Conciliatory towards Hindutava</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Friendly to Hindutva at present is the dominant political discourse in the western, central and northern States of India, and of late has made a remarkable entry in the east, particularly in Bengal by winning over a majority of Dalits and tribes It takes a constructivist approach of myth building and argues that Muslim rule and a secular discourse of minority appeasement is responsible for their precariat position.</p> </div> </div>	
Back to 2014	<p>During 2014, Non dominant Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Dalits started abandoning social Justice centric parties and rallying behind the BJP. Three factors explain this shifting alliance of the subalterns in 2014:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) With the deepening identitarian turn in the democratic discourse since the mid1980s, the numerically weaker subaltern castes, particularly in the western, central and Hindi heartland States, were aspiring to carve a niche for themselves within the discourse of subalterneity. Since, the oppositional subalterneity was vanguarded by dominant OBC and Dalit caste leaders, the weaker subaltern caste members felt relatively deprived. 2) The BJP witnessed an electoral decline at the national level in the 2000s until 2014. However, in its six year stint during National Democratic Alliance-I, the party had effectively quelled its image as being anti-Mandal and anti-reservation. 3) By late 2013, when the Modi phenomenon appeared on the political horizon with a package of subalterneity, Hindutva and development. 	
A discourse of	It must be remembered that unlike Savarkarite Hindutva which signified ideological	



solidarity	dogmatism of upper caste Hindus, subaltern Hindutva weighs more on the instrumental side . The latter is an outcome of an active political bargain between the subalterns and traditional proponents of Hindutva Subalterns carry a thick deal of political legitimacy and hence they are needed.
Impact on States, Opposition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equations seem to be changing now. Media reports and feedback from the ground in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, where migrant workers have returned show that the political mood is layered. Unambiguously, they are not happy with the Prime Minister and the way in which they were treated. Hence, there is a clear sign of a waning of the sense of solidarity which they had for him in the past. There is a feeling of being abandoned by the state. Nevertheless, there is an interesting twist here. While they are not happy with the Prime Minister, they are more angry with the State governments and their leaders. Hence, in Bihar it is Nitish Kumar and in West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee. A section of subaltern section in Bengal apparently believes that Ms. Banerjee on a few occasions relaxed lockdown norms for the benefit of the Muslim community.
Conclusion	The ongoing crisis is fertile ground for political change, but the will to execute it is missing. The crisis and political action do not seem to interact. They exist in parallel.
Reference: https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/the-waning-of-subaltern-solidarity-for-hindutva/article31717655.ece	
Editorial 4: The dimming of a Chinese strongman's aura 01 June,2020	
Paper-3	GS-2
Subject	International Relations
Topic	India and its neighborhood- relations.
Why in news?	Reports have surfaced alleging delays in reporting facts, conflicting instructions and tight censorship imposed by China during early stages of COVID19. Observers have drawn parallels between Mr. Xi and his powerful predecessors, Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping , perhaps a tad unfairly to both the iconic architects of the People's Republic of China (PRC).
A timeline of change	<p>Mao Zedong: Mao presided over the founding of the PRC in 1949. He consolidated his leadership during the Long March in the mid1930s. Despite his many detractors, he remained the undisputed leader of China until his death on September 9, 1976 even if, towards the end, it was the Gang of Four, led by his wife Jiang Qing, which had usurped power in his name. Mao banished his adversaries frequently, whether it was Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao, or even Deng Xiaoping. Mao's reign after the founding of the PRC lasted 27 years.</p> <p>Deng Xiaoping: Never held the posts of either Head of State or Head of Government, changed China's economic destiny with bold and far sighted policy shifts, ushering in the Four Modernisations of agriculture, industry, defence, and science and technology. The open door policy, beginning the late 1970s, enabled China to emerge as the world's largest recipient of foreign direct investment and a trade behemoth. Deng generally favoured a collegial form of decision making in consultation with a clutch of senior leaders – the Party's "Eight Elders".</p>
Past vs present leaders	The history of the CPC suggests that Mr. Xi wields less power than either Mao Zedong or Deng Xiaoping. He perhaps evokes more fear than respect on account of his ruthless anti graft campaign that has brought down even high ranking People's Liberation Army(PLA) generals and Politburo members. Since reigning in the pandemic in China, the Chinese economy has had



	<p>a head start, but it is clearly not out of the woods. Economic hardship could spark off public dissent and harsher security measures. Moreover, a military confrontation with the United States leading to a “loss of face”, however limited the engagement, is a risk that Mr. Xi can ill afford.</p>
Trouble areas	<p>The run up to the PLA’s centenary harbours potential for instability and conflict, especially in relation to China’s avowed goal of reunification with Taiwan. Any use of force by China could drag the U.S., and perhaps its allies too, into the maelstrom, A recently leaked internal report of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), a think-tank affiliated to the Ministry of State Security in Beijing, purportedly warns China’s top leadership of a rising tide of anti-China sentiment in the wake of the novel coronavirus outbreak , the worst since the Tiananmen incident of June 1989. The leak may point to internal churning or it could well be meant to convey that China remains undaunted.</p>
Conclusion	<p>For now, the faceoff continues and demands for accountability for the outbreak are mounting, testing Mr. Xi’s leadership. The alienation by China of a sizeable section of the international community and public criticism of Mr. Xi, including in the Chinese social media, suggest that the sun may have reached its zenith.</p>
<p>Reference: https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/the-dimming-of-a-chinese-strongmans-aura/article31717659.ece</p>	

Sample