



Daily News Analysis

The Hindu Important News Articles & Editorial For UPSC CSE

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Page 03 : GS 2 : International Relations/ Prelims

India and Canada share historical linkages rooted in Commonwealth membership, democratic values, and a large Indian diaspora (over 1.6 million people of Indian origin, including a significant Sikh community). However, bilateral relations have often been overshadowed by Canada's handling of Khalistani separatist elements on its soil. The latest meeting between National Security Advisers Ajit Doval and Nathalie Drouin in New Delhi marks a cautious attempt to reset ties after two years of strained relations, especially following the Nijjar assassination controversy of 2023.



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As India and Canada reset ties, NSAs hold talks on security cooperation

MEA describes meeting held in Delhi as opportunity to take forward discussion by Modi and Carney in June; Ajit Doval and his Canadian counterpart Nathalie Drouin focus on counter-terrorism and extradition of Khalistani activists wanted in India

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

Indian and Canadian National Security Advisers (NSAs) and security teams held talks on enhancing bilateral cooperation in Delhi on Thursday, two years after bilateral ties were ripped apart by Ottawa's allegation that Indian government officials were linked to the killing of Khalistani activist Harjeet Singh Nijjar.

"This is part of the regular bilateral security consultations that happen between the two countries," said Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal. "It was also an opportunity and occasion for them to follow up on the discussions that happened between Prime Minister [Narendra Modi] and [Canadian] Prime Minister [Mark] Carney in Kananaskis on the sidelines of G-7 in Alberta [in June this year]," he added.



Warming ties: Narendra Modi greets Mark Carney during the G-7 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada, on June 17. REUTERS

Sources told *The Hindu* that the day-long talks between NSA Ajit Doval and Nathalie Drouin, the Canadian National Security and Intelligence Adviser, did not focus on the Nijjar case, which is now in trial court. Instead, they discussed moving ahead on sharing information and counter-terror cooperation, as well as India's requests for the extradition of a number of Khalistani activists wanted in cases registered in India.

The Canadian delega-

tion included Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs David Morrison, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Mike Duheme, and senior diplomats from Global Affairs Canada.

Significantly, many officials on both sides of the table had been part of the stormy meetings held in 2023, when Canada had claimed it had "credible evidence" that Indian government agents were connected to the assassination of Nijjar who was shot

dead outside a Toronto-area gurudwara in June 2023.

In particular, a meeting in Singapore between Mr. Doval and his previous counterpart had ended with both sides trading charges, and subsequently expelling each other's diplomats for espionage.

The repairing of ties began only earlier this year, after Mr. Carney invited Mr. Modi to the G-7 summit, and both sides decided to restore their High Commissioners and restart the trade talks suspended by Canada two years ago.

Khalistani threats

The talks in Delhi came a day after a Khalistani group laid "siege" to the Indian Consulate in Vancouver, to protest what it called "espionage and surveillance by Indian diplomats" and also targeted the newly arrived Indian High Commissioner to Canada, Dinesh Patnaik, on posters. Mr. Patnaik and Cana-

da's High Commissioner to India Christopher Cooter took charge of their missions last week, and are expected to present their credentials in Ottawa and Delhi later this month.

Asked whether India had taken up the latest threats with the visiting Canadian delegation, Mr. Jaiswal said that the security of diplomatic missions is the responsibility of the host government.

"As and when there is a concern, we do take it up with our [counterparts] in Canada to ensure that there is adequate security of our diplomatic premises," Mr. Jaiswal said.

On Friday, Mr. Morrison also held talks with MEA Secretary (East) P. Kumaran on resuming all dialogue mechanisms suspended since 2023, including on trade, defence and other issues and address the problems for visas due to the downsizing of diplomatic staff strength.

Current Context

1. Security Talks in Delhi (September 2025):

- Discussions focused on **counter-terrorism cooperation, information sharing, and extradition of Khalistani activists wanted in India.**
- The meeting followed up on Modi–Carney discussions during the G-7 Summit in June 2025.
- Notably, the Nijjar case, now in Canadian trial court, was kept off the table to avoid derailment of talks.

2. Reset of Diplomatic Engagements:

- Restoration of High Commissioners in Ottawa and Delhi.



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- Restarting of suspended trade talks and dialogue mechanisms in defence, economy, and visas.
 - Canadian delegation included senior security and diplomatic officials, reflecting seriousness.
3. **Challenges Persist:**
- Khalistani groups in Canada continue to stage protests, targeting Indian diplomats and missions (e.g., siege at Vancouver Consulate).
 - India remains concerned about Ottawa's inability or unwillingness to curb extremist activities.

Static Context

- **Diaspora Factor:** Canada has the largest Sikh population outside Punjab, which influences its domestic politics and foreign policy stance.
- **Bilateral Institutions:** Regular security dialogues, strategic partnership framework (2005), civil nuclear cooperation agreement (2010).
- **Trade Ties:** Bilateral trade stands around \$8 billion (2022–23). Negotiations are ongoing for a **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** and **Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA)**.
- **Defence & Multilateral Cooperation:** Engagement through Commonwealth, G-20, UN, and Arctic Council; both nations committed to climate change and sustainable development agendas.

Analysis

- **Strategic Significance for India:**
 - Canada's advanced technology, resources (uranium supply under civil nuclear pact), and Arctic geopolitics are important for India.
 - India seeks greater cooperation in counter-terrorism, extradition treaties, and diaspora management.
- **For Canada:**
 - India is a growing economic and strategic partner, crucial for supply chain diversification and Indo-Pacific strategy.
 - Yet, domestic electoral politics and protection of free speech create friction in addressing Khalistani extremism.
- **Diplomatic Balancing:**
 - Keeping the Nijjar issue aside shows maturity to focus on broader cooperation.
 - However, repeated extremist activities in Canada continue to test mutual trust.

Conclusion

The resumption of India–Canada security talks reflects a pragmatic attempt to put relations back on track after a phase of hostility. While counter-terrorism cooperation and extradition remain contentious, both sides recognize the need to insulate strategic and economic engagements from diaspora-linked disputes. For India, balancing its counter-terror concerns with long-term economic and geopolitical cooperation with Canada will remain a test of diplomacy. Ultimately, sustainable ties will depend on whether Ottawa can effectively address India's security sensitivities while preserving its own democratic values.



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UPSC Prelims Practice Question

Ques: In the context of India–Canada ties, CEPA and FIPA are related to:

- (a) Defence cooperation
- (b) Trade and investment cooperation
- (c) Arctic research cooperation
- (d) Civil nuclear cooperation

Ans: (b)

UPSC Mains Practice Question

Ques: Examine the role of the Indian diaspora in shaping India–Canada relations. To what extent is it an asset, and to what extent a challenge? **(250 Words)**



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The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) plays a vital role in safeguarding India's 7,500 km-long coastline, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and maritime trade routes. The commissioning of ICGS *Adamya*—the first in a series of eight Adamya-class fast patrol vessels—at Paradip Port in Odisha marks a significant milestone in strengthening coastal security under the “**Make in India**” initiative.

Current Context

1. Technical Features:

- Length: 51 metres; Displacement: ~320 tonnes.
- Engines: Two 3,000 KW diesel engines with speed up to 28 knots.
- Endurance: 1,500 nautical miles at economical speed.
- Fitted with **indigenously developed controllable pitch propellers (CPPs)** and gearboxes, enhancing manoeuvrability and performance.

2. Indigenous Content:

- Over 60% indigenous components, demonstrating India's growing shipbuilding capability.
- Aligned with **Atmanirbhar Bharat** and **DefenceIndigenisation** goals.

3. Strategic Importance:

- Enhances surveillance, search and rescue (SAR), anti-smuggling, anti-poaching, and anti-pollution roles.
- Strengthens ICG's presence along the eastern seaboard and Bay of Bengal, an area critical for energy imports, trade, and maritime security.

Static Context

- **Indian Coast Guard (ICG):** Established in 1977, under the Ministry of Defence, with roles in coastal security, law enforcement, environmental protection, and humanitarian assistance.
- **Fleet Strength:** Over 150 ships and ~65 aircraft; target of 200 ships and 100 aircraft by 2030.
- **Significance of Paradip Port:** A major eastern seaboard port in Odisha, vital for energy imports (coal, crude) and industrial hinterland.
- **Maritime Security:** India's EEZ is ~2.37 million sq. km; ICG's role is crucial for protecting fisheries, shipping lanes, and combating non-traditional threats (piracy, trafficking, maritime terrorism).



Keeping watch: The Indian Coast Guard ship *Adamya* was commissioned at Paradip Port. X/@IndiaCoastGuard

Patrol ship *Adamya* commissioned at Odisha's Paradip Port

The Hindu Bureau
BHUBANESWAR

Indian Coast Guard ship *Adamya*, the first in a series of eight Adamya-class fast patrol vessels, was commissioned at Paradip Port on Friday. According to the Coast Guard, the 51-metre-long vessel has more than 60% indigenous content, strengthening India's maritime might under the Make in India initiative.

“The ship displaces ap-

proximately 320 tonnes and is propelled by two 3,000 KW diesel engines to attain a maximum speed of 28 Knots. She has an endurance of 1,500 nm at economical speed,” the Coast Guard said. “*Adamya* is the first ICG ship fitted with indigenously developed two Controllable Pitch Propellers and gearboxes offering superior manoeuvrability, operational flexibility and enhanced performance at sea,” it added.



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Analysis

- **Strategic Edge:** The commissioning of *Adanya* boosts India's capacity for **maritime domain awareness (MDA)**, complementing the Navy's blue-water capabilities with coastal vigilance.
- **Indigenisation Push:** Indigenous CPPs and gearboxes reduce reliance on imports, contributing to defence self-reliance.
- **Regional Security:** Strengthening the eastern seaboard aligns with India's **Act East Policy** and ensures security of sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) in the Bay of Bengal and Indo-Pacific.

Conclusion

The induction of ICGS *Adanya* reflects India's growing maritime strength and progress in defenceindigenisation. By combining advanced technology, indigenous innovation, and operational readiness, it strengthens coastal and offshore security. In the long term, such patrol vessels will be pivotal in addressing both **traditional and non-traditional maritime threats**, reinforcing India's vision of becoming a **net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR)**.

UPSC Prelims Practice Question

Ques: Consider the following statements with reference to ICGS *Adanya*:

1. It is the first *Adanya*-class Fast Patrol Vessel of the Indian Coast Guard.
2. It is fitted with indigenously developed Controllable Pitch Propellers (CPP) and gearboxes.
3. Its maximum displacement is about 3,200 tonnes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (a)



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On September 17, 2025, Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif signed the **Strategic Mutual Defence Agreement (SMDA)** in Riyadh. This agreement aims to formalise military cooperation between the two historically close yet often mistrustful partners. While it represents a bid by both states to address shifting regional security dynamics, especially amid waning U.S. credibility and rising Iran–Israel tensions, questions remain about its effectiveness, sustainability, and implications for South Asia and West Asia.

Historical Context of Saudi-Pakistan Defence Ties

- Early Cooperation (1951 onwards):** Defence agreements date back to the 1950s, peaking during 1979–89, when ~20,000 Pakistani troops were deployed in Saudi Arabia to secure holy sites and counter Iran/Yemen.
- Decline in Cooperation:** By 1990, Pakistani troops were withdrawn; later, Pakistan refused Saudi requests for deployment during the Gulf War (1990), Iraq War (2003), and Yemen Civil War (2015).
- Perception Gap:** Saudis saw Pakistani forces as mercenaries, while Pakistani commanders resented restrictions (e.g., exclusion of Shia soldiers).

The Saudi-Pakistan pact is a dodgy insurance policy

The signing of the Strategic Mutual Defence Agreement (SMDA) in Riyadh, on September 17, 2025, by the Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and Pakistani Premier Shahbaz Sharif, with Field Marshal Asim Munir in attendance, is a victory of future hope over past experience. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan share several commonalities, but they also have significant differences, restricting their past defence cooperation. Moreover, they have mutually dissenting threat perceptions.

All this prompts questions about whether the recent agreement would be effective and sustainable, and its granular impact on South West Asia.

The highs and the lows
The bilateral defence links date back to 1951, and their golden period was during 1979–89 when a nearly 20,000-strong Pakistani military contingent was deployed in Saudi Arabia to protect the Holy Harams and Al-Saud in addition to acting as the bulwark against Iran and Yemen. However, mutual differences soon clouded the equation.

At the perceptual level, while the Saudi leadership treated the Pakistani contingent as paid Praetorian Guards, Pakistani top brass, used to commanding back home, bristled at being ordered around. Saudi insistence against the exclusion of Shia troops among the Pakistan contingent was often a deal breaker. By 1990, the entire contingent was sent back. During the subsequent threats faced by the Kingdom – from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 to the Yemeni civil war in 2015 – Pakistan declined Saudi call for deployment, much to the Saudi chagrin. Pakistan avowedly limited their military involvement to defending the kingdom's two Holy Harams against Iranian invasions.

The Persian Gulf has traditionally underpinned the Saudi-Pakistani defence alliance, albeit in an over-the-horizon manner. In the current case, too, the chronology suggests United States involvement. On June 7, Mr. Sharif and Field Marshal Munir met the Saudi Crown Prince in Riyadh to announce the bilateral "strategic cooperation". On June 22, with the Israel-Iran air war raging, U.S. President Trump hosted a "private lunch" at the White House for Field Marshal Munir, without any previous acquaintance. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the Saudi Crown Prince used his proximity to Mr. Trump to arrange a brainstorming of Pakistan's role in defending Saudi Arabia and other pro-Western regional countries.

Subsequent bromance between the Trump administration and General Headquarters Rawalpindi was presumably under the conviction that Pakistan had the smart keys to the western geopolitical piqancy in West Asia, ranging from a backdoor to Iran to anchoring Gulf Cooperation



Council (GCC) security through "boots on the ground." The SMDA was a Hobson's choice for the Saudi Crown Prince. He is known to have demanded that the U.S. fulfil three prerequisites for Saudi recognition of Israel: a binding bilateral Defence Agreement, access to nuclear technology and state-of-the-art American weapon systems. The U.S., in turn, wanted Saudi Arabia to recognise Israel first to enable the passage of the proposed pact through the Congress. However, this delicate choreography was upended by the Hamas blitz on Israel, on October 7, 2023, and the subsequent Israeli invasion of Gaza. The death and destruction in Gaza has caused massive opprobrium and visited the political ambience in the Arab Islamic Union. In the Kingdom, which hosts Islam's two holiest shrines, the majority of the masses are definitely thus, the SMDA became a distant consolation prize for Riyadh.

The September 9 Israeli air attack on Hamas's office in Doha added an air of urgency to the SMDA process; it was the first Israeli military attack on a GCC member, viz., Qatar, which hosts the largest U.S. military base in West Asia and has a defence agreement with the U.S. While Washington conceded to having been pre-informed by Israel, it did not defend the country, as obligated, and lamely offered assurance that such attacks would not be repeated. The episode dented the credibility of the U.S.'s security assurances to the GCC States, including Saudi Arabia.

The calculations
Historically, Riyadh has avoided stationing any Arab military contingents on its soil to avoid a political pollination of its masses. It has also chosen not to have troops from Turkey, the former colonial master. The deployment of non-Muslim U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) troops in the Kingdom to defend Islam's holy shrines since the 1990–91 Kuwait war caused a serious religious rift in the powerful Saudi clergy. Thus, past rage valens notwithstanding, Riyadh has narrowed down to the SMDA with Pakistan.

Four points need to be mentioned. First, the Kingdom has got along reasonably well without foreign forces on its soil since 1991, having survived al-Qaeda terrorism, the second Iraqi war and the Yemeni civil war. Riyadh has ordered nearly \$100 billion worth of advanced American weapons during Mr. Trump's visit earlier this year, further bolstering its defences. Second, Pakistan is now a declared nuclear weapons state, and the SMDA could come in handy in case Iran becomes one. Third, Pakistan's strategic tie-up with China, its "all-weather friend", may be an obstacle in the way of an unmitigated military camaraderie. Last but not least, while a transfer of Pakistani nuclear weapons to Saudi Arabia under the SMDA is possible, it would be highly improbable, given Israeli red lines. It would be

recalled that during the June 2025 war, Pakistani generals reportedly promised to extend a nuclear umbrella to Iran against Israel, only to swiftly recant. However, given A.Q. Khan's precedent, a surreptitious transfer of technology for developing nuclear weapons and delivery systems cannot be ruled out. For these reasons, the SMDA is likely to presage smaller Pakistani footprints in Saudi Arabia than the past involvements.

Islamabad's calculations from the SMDA are likely to be quite asymmetrical to Riyadh's. It has no intention to fight Iran, Yemen or Israel at Saudi behest any more than Saudi would take an active adversarial military role against India or Afghanistan or a South Asian country. It would rather exploit the Saudi insecurity to its multiple advantages, keep increasing the IOEs ("I owe you") from Riyadh and Washington in defence hardware, train on Saudi equipment and personal aggrandisement of its top brass. They would also hope that this trifocal axis would underwrite its intrinsic strategic disadvantage against India. Pakistan would also expect large dollops of Saudi funds and oil supplies to save its moribund economy.

Thus, on balance, unless the worst-case scenario pans out – when all bets are off – the SMDA is essentially for the optics and to ensure that Islamabad stays away from Tehran.

What it means for India
Where does the SMDA leave India? Here, India has few cards. India is the world's third-largest oil importer and the only large economy with rising oil consumption. It is traditionally Saudi Arabia's second largest trading partner and crude buyer. Its diaspora, the Kingdom's largest, is preferred for competence and non-interference. Energetic diplomacy since 2014 has enabled India's bond with Saudi Arabia, crucial bilateral defence and intelligence-sharing ecosystems. Saudi Arabia plans to invest \$100 billion in India, although actual delivery is far off. Significantly while announcing the SMDA, Reuters quoted an unnamed senior Saudi official as acknowledging the need to balance relations with Pakistan and India, "also a nuclear power". He added, "Our relationship with India is more robust than it has ever been. We will continue to grow this relationship and seek to contribute to regional peace in whichever way we can." An official Indian spokesman has also hinted that Riyadh took New Delhi into confidence over the SMDA negotiations. This not only shows that Riyadh needs all the friends it can get on board but also that India's strategic geo-economic heft seems enough for the moment to "balance" tactical manoeuvring by Pakistan. The SMDA, nevertheless, enjoins India to be vigilant and create greater synergies across the Arabian Sea.

The views expressed are personal

Current Context and Calculations

1. Saudi Arabia's Perspective:

- Rising insecurity after U.S. hesitation in defending GCC allies (e.g., Qatar airstrike episode, Sept 2025).



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- Avoidance of Arab/Turkish troops on its soil for domestic political reasons.
 - Insurance against Iran's nuclear ambitions; possible leverage in GCC security.
 - Limits: Already well-armed (\$100 bn U.S. defence deals), wary of Pakistani–China nexus, and mindful of Israeli red lines on nuclear sharing.
2. **Pakistan's Perspective:**
- No appetite for fighting Saudi rivals (Iran, Yemen, Israel).
 - Sees SMDA as a bargaining chip for aid, oil, and defence hardware.
 - Hopes to exploit Saudi/U.S. insecurity to balance India strategically.
 - Internal focus: gain financial inflows amid economic crisis.
3. **U.S. Factor:**
- Washington's role in nudging SMDA after its credibility crisis.
 - U.S. sees Pakistan as a possible "boots on the ground" option in Gulf security, though history shows mixed reliability.

Implications for India

- **Energy Security:** India is the **3rd largest oil importer** and a major buyer of Saudi crude. Stable India–Saudi ties are crucial.
- **Diaspora & Economy:** ~2.2 million Indians in Saudi Arabia; bilateral trade ~ \$50 bn; Riyadh has pledged \$100 bn investments in India.
- **Strategic Balancing:** Saudi Arabia reassured that its partnership with India remains robust, even while signing SMDA.
- **Defence Cooperation:** Since 2014, India has deepened defence and intelligence ties with Saudi Arabia, including joint exercises.
- **Challenge for India:** Ensure vigilance in Arabian Sea/IOR, counter Pakistan's attempts to leverage Riyadh, and expand long-term geoeconomic engagement.

Analysis

- **Symbolism vs Substance:** The SMDA appears more like a political insurance and signalling tool than a practical military alliance.
- **Mutual Distrust:** Past failures in cooperation and divergent threat perceptions may restrict the agreement to token deployments or training exchanges.
- **Regional Geopolitics:** Riyadh seeks to hedge between Washington, Beijing, Tehran, and New Delhi. Islamabad seeks to monetise insecurity.
- **For India:** The pact is a reminder of Pakistan's attempts to stay relevant in West Asia, but India's larger economic weight and diplomatic presence give it leverage to balance.

Conclusion

The Saudi–Pakistan SMDA is best seen as a **dodgy insurance policy**—a tactical adjustment born of mutual insecurity rather than a durable strategic alliance. While Pakistan hopes for funds and weapons, Saudi Arabia seeks symbolic reassurance amid waning U.S. protection and rising Iran–Israel volatility. For India, the development



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underscores the need for **strategic vigilance**, deeper **energy and defence partnerships with Riyadh**, and sustained diplomacy to ensure that Saudi–Pakistan cooperation does not undermine India's interests across the Arabian Sea and the broader West Asian theatre.

UPSC Prelims Practice Question

Ques: Recently, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan signed which of the following agreements?

- a) CEPA
- b) Strategic Mutual Defence Agreement
- c) FIPA
- d) GCC Security Pact

Ans :b)

UPSC Mains Practice Question

Ques: Assess the challenges and opportunities posed by SMDA for India's strategic and economic interests. (150 Words)



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- Legal victories have allowed limited participation, reflecting **slow societal recognition of dignity and rights**.
- 3. **Challenges Faced:**
 - Persistent **violence from clients and middlemen**, social ostracism, and economic vulnerability.
 - Legal ambiguities: Sex work is not fully decriminalised in India, leading to human rights violations and limited access to welfare schemes.
 - Internal social dynamics: Many conceal their profession to protect family reputation.

Static Context

- **Legal Framework:**
 - Indian Penal Code (IPC) sections 354A, 370, 372 criminalise exploitation but not voluntary adult sex work; laws are ambiguous, leaving workers unprotected.
 - Supreme Court judgments (e.g., BudhadevKarmaskar vs State of West Bengal, 2011) have emphasised dignity and autonomy of sex workers.
- **Labour Rights & Social Security:**
 - Sex workers demand inclusion under **labour laws**, minimum wage protections, healthcare benefits, maternity rights, and access to social schemes.
- **Public Health:**
 - Community-led interventions like DMSC have been central in combating HIV/AIDS and promoting safe sex practices in India.

Analysis

- **Empowerment through Organising:** DMSC demonstrates that **self-representation** is crucial; external actors often misrepresent sex workers' realities.
- **Intersection of Rights and Labour:** Sex work, when recognised as legitimate labour, allows access to **legal protection, healthcare, social security, and financial inclusion**.
- **Social Stigma vs Policy Reality:** Despite decades of activism, societal prejudice remains entrenched, creating psychological and economic vulnerability.
- **Gender and Caste Dimensions:** Many workers come from marginalised communities; empowerment initiatives must integrate gender justice and economic equity.

Conclusion

The story of Sonagachi underscores that **recognition of rights—not moral policing—can address exploitation**. The DMSC's 30-year journey highlights the transformative potential of **community-led mobilisation, legal advocacy, and social awareness**. For India, the lesson is clear: protecting the **dignity, health, and economic rights of marginalised communities** strengthens social justice, public health, and inclusive development. Decriminalisation and labour law integration of sex work are critical next steps to ensure that "only rights can stop the wrongs."

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- SUPs degrade into **micoplastics**, contaminating soil, water, food chains, and even human placenta, leading to **health risks** such as respiratory issues, hypothyroidism, and inflammation.
 - Urban fauna, including cattle, ingest plastic waste, causing widespread ecological damage.
2. **Enforcement Challenges:**
- Despite inspections of 1,65,964 establishments and seizure of 1,012 tonnes of plastic over three years, enforcement has declined due to **shortage of personnel, administrative gaps, and rural non-cooperation**.
 - Illegal production units thrive in industrial pockets and through inter-state supply networks.
 - Economic incentives make SUPs more attractive than alternatives like cloth or paper, reinforcing continued usage.
3. **Policy and Infrastructure Gaps:**
- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** exists but recycling capacity is insufficient and often underutilised.
 - Lack of public awareness campaigns and incomplete waste segregation hinder compliance.
 - Rural markets and weekly "santhe" systems remain largely outside regulatory reach.

Static Context

- **Legal Framework:**
 - Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 empowers states to regulate hazardous materials including plastics.
 - Central ban on SUPs (2019-2021) restricts manufacture, import, and sale of specific items.
- **International Obligations:**
 - UN Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and UN Environment Assembly resolutions call for **plastic pollution mitigation**.
- **Technological Measures:**
 - Recycling, bio-plastics, and waste-to-energy plants are encouraged but underutilised.
 - Community-based solid waste management (ragpicker networks) is critical for processing.

Analysis

- **Policy-Implementation Gap:** Despite laws, lax enforcement, shortage of manpower, and corruption allow SUPs to thrive.
- **Economic Drivers:** High profit margins and convenience sustain demand for SUPs; alternatives are cheaper environmentally but less convenient economically.
- **Health and Environmental Nexus:** Microplastic contamination demonstrates the **interconnectedness of environmental degradation and human health**, emphasizing urgent action.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Responsibility:** Producers, distributors, civic bodies, and citizens all play a role; EPR mechanisms alone cannot solve the problem without **behavioural change and systemic enforcement**.

Conclusion



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Karnataka's SUP ban highlights the **limitations of top-down regulation** without awareness, infrastructure, and enforcement. To combat plastic pollution, India needs a **multi-pronged approach**: strengthening EPR frameworks, incentivising alternatives, conducting awareness campaigns, enhancing enforcement, and improving waste segregation and recycling infrastructure. Without sustained systemic and societal intervention, **bans on SUPs will remain symbolic rather than transformative**, undermining environmental and public health objectives.

UPSC Prelims Practice Question

Ques: What is the main objective of "Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)"?

- a) To ensure the responsibility of industries in waste management
- b) To prevent citizens from using plastics
- c) To develop alternatives to plastics
- d) To provide additional tax revenue to the government

Ans: a)

UPSC Mains Practice Question

Ques: Microplastic pollution poses a serious threat to human health and ecosystems. Examine this statement from environmental and public health perspectives. **(150 Words)**



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A climate-health vision with lessons from India

In July 29-31, 2025, Brazil hosted the 2025 Global Conference on Climate and Health, with delegates from 90 countries shaping the Belém Health Action Plan. Set to be launched at COP30 to be held in November 2025, this plan will define the global agenda on climate and health. India was not officially represented – a significant missed opportunity to emerge as a global exemplar, given its developmental approach offers lessons for implementing the Belém Plan.

Insights from India's welfare programmes
For countries in the Global South seeking synergistic policies that advance multiple developmental goals, India's intersectoral welfare programmes offer valuable insights. Consider the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), India's flagship nutrition scheme covering over 11 crore children across nearly 11 lakh schools. Its accomplishment lies in also connecting the dots between health, education, agriculture and food procurement systems. By promoting millets and traditional grains, it addresses malnutrition and also builds climate-resilient food systems.

Similarly, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has tackled sanitation, public health, human dignity and environmental sustainability, while MNREGA's environmental works have improved rural livelihoods while restoring degraded ecosystems. And with Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), the switch to clean cooking fuel has reduced household air pollution, a major cause of respiratory illness, while cutting carbon emissions.

None of these initiatives was designed explicitly as "climate policies", yet they have had significant health and climate co-benefits. These policies demonstrate a critical insight: non-health interventions can generate substantial health co-benefits while addressing climate challenges. Each intervention has also proved that intentional, intersectoral action can multiply impact. India's experience has takeaways for operationalising an integrated climate-health



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India's non-health interventions are a model that can generate substantial health co-benefits and also address climate challenges

vision. First, strong political leadership makes a difference. PMUY and Swachh Bharat gained benefits from direct Prime Ministerial involvement, ensuring cooperation across Ministries. When political leaders frame climate action as a health emergency rather than just an environmental issue, it commands attention across government departments and receives wider public support.

Second, community engagement is a vital ingredient. Swachh Bharat leveraged cultural symbolism, invoking Mahatma Gandhi's vision of cleanliness. PM POSHAN built grass-root support through parent-teacher associations and school committees. Similarly, climate action needs cultural anchoring, linking environmental protection to societal values of health and prosperity.

Third, past policies succeeded by building on existing institutions rather than creating parallel structures. Climate action must be embedded in existing social and institutional frameworks. Accredited Social Health Activists, self-help group members, municipal bodies and panchayat representatives can become powerful advocates, especially when they internalise the interlinks between environmental changes and community well-being.

Some challenges

However, experience also reveals fundamental constraints in implementing intersectoral policy through siloed administrative machineries. As policies progress from providing proximal outputs to delivering associated outcomes, divergent responsibilities and institutional mandates of various sectors begin to reassert themselves. For instance, high LPG refill costs under PMUY persist, partly due to oil marketing business interests outweighing beneficiary needs. Further, social and cultural barriers will continue to hinder utilisation and equitable access in the absence of sustained reinforcing mechanisms. These challenges show that climate solutions must also address structural inequities through institutionalised mechanisms that measure

outcomes, not just outputs. India's experience points toward a framework for institutionalised, health-anchored climate governance, built on three pillars.

The first is strategic prioritisation by political leaders through framing climate policies in terms of immediate health rather than abstract future risks. Just as PMUY succeeded by positioning clean cooking as women's empowerment, climate action needs a similar high-level framing that connects environmental policies to health outcomes that people experience directly.

The second is procedural integration across government departments by embedding health impact assessments into all climate-relevant policies. Just as environmental clearances are now standard for major projects, health considerations should be mandatory for policies affecting energy, transport, agriculture and urban planning.

The third, participatory implementation that leverages health as a mobilising force. Communities understand the health benefits of cleaner air, safer water and nutritious food more intuitively than carbon accounting. Local health workers can become climate advocates when they see direct connections between environmental changes and health outcomes in their practice.

A clear choice

The choice is clear. India can continue fighting climate change and health challenges separately, with limited success and mounting costs. Or, it can leverage the institutional wisdom embedded in its welfare policies and deepen its international engagement to create a new model of governance that treats these challenges as interconnected problems requiring coordinated solutions. The stakes are high, the costs of inaction devastating, and the potential for transformative impact immense. India and the world cannot afford anything less than a bold, intersectoral, whole-of-society approach.

The views expressed are personal

GS. Paper 02& 03 –International Relations & Environment

UPSC Mains Practice Question: Why is India's developmental approach significant for Global South countries in the context of climate-health policy? (150 Words)

Context :

The **2025 Global Conference on Climate and Health** in Brazil, which shaped the Belém Health Action Plan, highlighted the urgent need to integrate climate and health policy. India, despite its pioneering welfare



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programmes with implicit climate-health co-benefits, was absent. Its experience offers critical lessons for operationalising an **intersectoral, health-anchored approach** to climate action.

Current Context

1. Intersectoral Programmes with Co-Benefits:

- **PM POSHAN**: Addresses malnutrition, promotes climate-resilient grains, links health, education, and agriculture.
- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**: Improves sanitation, public health, environmental sustainability.
- **PMUY**: Provides clean cooking fuel, reducing household air pollution and carbon emissions.
- **MNREGA Environmental Works**: Restores ecosystems while improving rural livelihoods.

2. Key Success Factors:

- **Political Leadership**: High-level support ensures cross-ministry coordination and public visibility.
- **Community Engagement**: Cultural symbolism and grassroots participation enhance adoption.
- **Institutional Anchoring**: Leveraging existing institutions (ASHAs, self-help groups, panchayats) avoids duplication and increases efficiency.

3. Challenges Identified:

- Siloed administrative structures limit intersectoral coordination.
- Economic interests and cultural barriers hinder equitable access (e.g., high LPG refill costs under PMUY).
- Monitoring outcomes rather than mere outputs is essential for sustained impact.

Static and Thematic Context (Relevant UPSC Material)

- **SDG Linkages**: Aligns with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).
- **Global Climate Governance**: Belém Plan at COP30 emphasizes integrated climate-health strategies.
- **Policy Instruments**: Health Impact Assessments, community mobilization, and inter-ministerial coordination are emerging best practices.

Analysis

- **Integration Over Isolation**: India's programmes show that non-health policies can yield **substantial health co-benefits** while addressing environmental challenges.
- **Governance Lessons**: Strategic prioritisation, procedural integration, and participatory implementation are **three pillars** for effective climate-health governance.
- **Scalability and International Relevance**: India's approach provides a model for **Global South countries** with limited resources, demonstrating that development, health, and climate objectives can be addressed **simultaneously**.

Conclusion



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India's experience underscores that **climate and health challenges are intertwined**, requiring **coordinated, intersectoral, whole-of-society approaches**. Leveraging welfare schemes, institutional wisdom, and community engagement can generate **multiplicative impact**. As COP30 approaches, India has the opportunity to **lead by example** and showcase a model where climate action is health-anchored, equitable, and sustainable. Inaction or compartmentalised responses risk escalating both environmental and public health crises.



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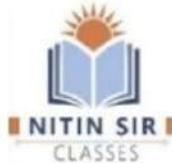
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