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TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(05 September 2023)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- PM MODI'S INTERVIEW TO PTI
- RUSSIA UKRAINE GRAIN DEAL
- DR. SV RADHAKRISHNAN

HONOUR

PM MODI INTERVIEW TO PTI

'GDP-centric view changing to human-centric one'

The Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas model that has shown the way in India can also be a guiding principle for the welfare of the world; just like a new order emerged after the Second World War, a new order is also taking shape post-COVID, and the country's efforts to address global energy and debt concerns, as well as for greater inclusion of Global South, have been appreciated in G-20 and beyond, PM says

Prime Minister Narendra Modi speaks on **G20**, **fiscal responsibility**, **renewable energy** and the **challenge of debt restructuring**, which has become a problem for the **Global South**.

On the achievements of the Indian Presidency of G20:

The genesis of the G20 was at the end of the last century. Its salience grew even more during the global economic crisis in the first decade of the 21st century. But when the pandemic struck, the world understood that in addition to the economic challenges, there were also other important and immediate challenges impacting humanity.

By this time, the world was already taking note of India's human centric model of development. India's response to the pandemic through a clear and coordinated approach, direct assistance to the most vulnerable using technology, coming up with vaccines and running the world's largest vaccine drive, and sharing medicines and vaccines with nearly 150 countries — these were noted and well appreciated.

Many positive impacts are coming out of India's G20 Presidency. The effort towards **greater** inclusion for the Global South, especially Africa in global affairs has gained momentum. India's G20 Presidency has also sowed the seeds of confidence in so called 'third world countries.'



On the challenges faced by G20 while handing over presidency to Brazil

GDP centric view of the world is now changing to a human centric one.

Like a new world order was seen after the Second World War, a new world order is taking shape postCOVID. The parameters of influence and impact are changing and this needs to be recognised.

The Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas model that has shown the way in India can also be a guiding principle for the welfare of the world.

Irrespective of the size of the GDP, every voice matters. India has proposed making the Africa Union a permanent member of G20.

Earlier International Solar Alliance & now India is planning to launch a Biofuel alliance. What is the objective and how will it help import dependent countries such as India on energy security.

We are perhaps the first among the G20 countries to have achieved our climate targets nine years ahead of the scheduled date. We have moved from being just a member of global efforts to playing a leading role in many initiatives.

Initiatives like the International Solar Alliance and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure are bringing countries together for the planet. Now, the Biofuel Alliance is another step in this direction.

Such alliances are aimed at creating options for developing countries.

Biofuels are also important from the perspective of a circular economy.

On the concept of spreading G20 meetings across India.

Unfortunately, in the past, there used to be an attitude of getting things done right here in Delhi, in and around Vigyan Bhavan. By the time our G20 Presidency term ends, over 220 meetings would have happened across 60 Cities in all 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

On meetings in Kashmir & Arunachal Pradesh: (Neighbours raised concerts)

Ours is such a vast, beautiful and diverse nation. When G20 meetings are happening, isn't it natural that meetings will be held in every part of our country?

Over 1 lakh participants from around 125 nationalities would have witnessed the skills of Indians.

On consensus on debt restructuring for the Global South (A big problem). Is India helping countries trapped in the Chinese debt trap such as Sri Lanka, Sudan etc. How much increase in allocation of assistance has India made to these countries?

The debt crisis is indeed a matter of great concern for the world, especially developing countries. First, countries that are going through debt crisis or have gone through it, have begun to give greater importance to financial discipline. You are well aware that I have urged our State governments to be conscious about financial discipline as well.

Irresponsible policies and populism may give political results in the short term but will extract a great social and economic price in the long term. Those who suffer the

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consequences the most are often the poorest and the most vulnerable. Our G20 Presidency has placed a significant emphasis on this issue. We have also **been greatly sensitive** to the needs of our valued neighbour, **Sri Lanka**, during their tough times.

On differences between G7 and the China-Russia combine, it will be difficult for the bloc to adopt this message. In that context what can India do to help forge a consensus?

There are many different conflicts across various regions. All of them need to be resolved through dialogue and diplomacy. This is our stand on any conflict anywhere.

Whether as G20 president or not, we will support every effort to ensure peace across the world.

RUSSIA UKRAINE GRAIN DEAL

President Vladimir Putin said that Russia was ready to revive the Black Sea grain export deal "as soon" as restrictions on its own Agri product exports were lifted. This was clarified by Russian President in his meeting with Turkish President.

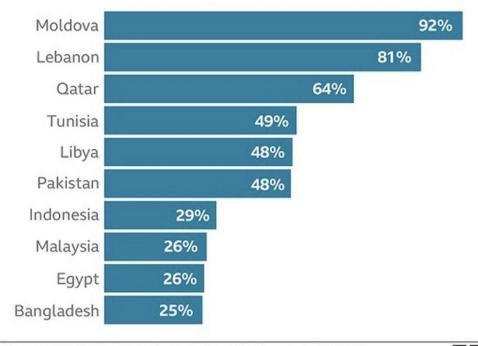
THE ISSUE:

In 2022, **Russian navy blockaded Ukraine's Black Sea ports**, trapping 20 million tonnes of grain which were meant for export.

This caused **world food prices to soar**, and threatened to create shortages in Middle Eastern and African countries which imported significant amounts of food from Ukraine.

COUNTRIES DEPENDANT ON UKRAINIAN WHEAT

% of wheat imports sourced from Ukraine



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, data for 2020

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RUSSIA UKRAINE GRAIN EXPORT DEAL (JULY 2022)

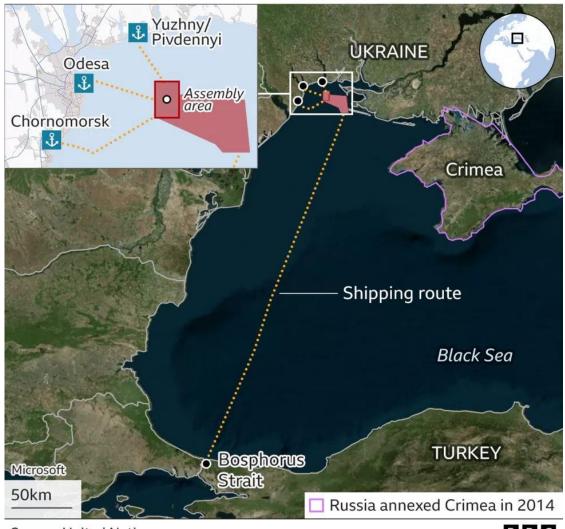
Ukraine and Russia have signed an **UN-backed deal** to allow the export of millions of tonnes of grain from blockaded Black Sea ports.

A signing ceremony at Dolmabahçe Palace in Istanbul was attended by **UN secretary** general António Guterres, who had played a key role during months of tense negotiations.

THE DEAL

- The deal makes provisions for the safe passage of ships.
- It foresees the establishment of a control center in Istanbul, to be staffed by U.N.,
 Turkish, Russian and Ukrainian officials, to run and coordinate the process.
- Ships would undergo inspections to ensure they are not carrying weapons.
- No Russian ship would escort vessels and that there would be no Russian representative present at Ukrainian ports.

Black Sea Grain Initiative shipping route



Source: United Nations

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Joint Coordination Centre (JCC):

- o A JCC was established to monitor the implementation.
- JCC Centre is hosted in Istanbul and includes representatives from Russia,
 Türkiye, Ukraine, and the United Nations.
- The UN acts as the Secretariat for the Centre.



• Procedure:

- Vessels wishing to participate in the Initiative will undergo inspection off
 Istanbul to ensure they are empty of cargo.
- They then sail through the maritime humanitarian corridor to Ukrainian ports to load. The corridor is monitored 24/7 to ensure the safe passage.
- Vessels on the return journey will also be inspected at the inspection area off Istanbul.

IMPORTANCE OF THIS DEAL

- The agreement potentially averted the threat of a catastrophic global food crisis.
- Ukraine is one of the world's largest exporters of wheat, corn and sunflower oil,
 but Russia's invasion of the country and naval blockade of its ports have halted shipments.
- Some grain is being transported through Europe by rail, road and river, but the prices of vital commodities like wheat and barley have soared during the nearly five-month war.

DR. SV RADHAKRISHNAN

Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was an Indian philosopher, well-known teacher, writer and politician who served as the second President of India from 1962 to 1967. He was born in Andhra Pradesh on the 5th of September, 1888.

His father Sarvepalli Veeraswami was a subordinate revenue official and his mother, Sarvepalli Sita looked after his family. He was married to Sivakamu and became a father to five daughters and one son.

At the age, of 17, he attended **Madras Christian College** and in the year **1906**, he completed his **master's degree** in **Philosophy** and became a **professor**.

HIS ACADEMIC CAREER

- As a writer, he wrote mainly to spread Indian culture. He defended Hinduism and it is reflected in his well-known works— "The philosophy of Upanishad"; "East and West: Some Reflections".
- In 1931, he was knighted and came to be known as Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
 until 1947. Post-independence his title was renamed, Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.
- He was appointed Spalding Professor of Eastern religions and Ethics at Oxford
 University in the year 1936. (Oxford University started Radhakrishnan Chevening scholarships and Radhakrishnan Memorial Award in his memory.)

 He was the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University and Banaras Hindu University and Chancellor of Delhi University from 1953-1962.

HIS POLITICAL LIFE

In 1946, he was elected to the constituent Assembly. He had also served as an ambassador to UNESCO and then later to Moscow.

In 1952, he became the First Vice President of India and the second President of Independent India in 1962.

He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1954.

WHY HIS BIRTH DAY IS CELEBRATED AS TEACHER'S DAY?

When Dr Radhakrishnan presided over the office as the second president of India, his students approached him to seek permission to celebrate his birth date as a special day. To which he requested to observe 5th September as teachers' day to recognise the contribution of teachers to the society.

He said, "instead of celebrating my birthday, it would be my proud privilege if 5th September is observed as Teachers' day".

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN EDUCATION

The most significant contribution to educational thinking and practice is the report of the University Education Commission 1948-49.

According to him, the objective of education should be:

1. To believe that life has a purpose

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- 2. To nurture the wisdom to awaken the innate ability
- 3. To prepare for democratic processes
- 4. Learning the skill of Self-improvement
- 5. To be aware of one's cultural heritage

