



Sanskritii IAS



THE HINDU



The Indian EXPRESS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT EDITORIALS

6th June 2026

TOPICS:-

- 1. India needs innovative strategies to eliminate TB**
(GS Paper I Society)
- 2. Between government and RBI, getting back the investor**
(GS Paper III Economy)
- 3. Absence of conviviality & a disease called capitalitis**
(GS Paper II Governance)

DELHI CENTRE:
636, Mukherjee Nagar
New Delhi-110009

PRAYAGRAJ CENTRE:
1/1/8A, Stanley Rd,
Maharana Pratap Chauraha,
Civil Lines, Prayagraj, UP - 211002

9555-124-124
sanskritiiias.com

1. INDIA NEEDS INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES TO ELIMINATE TB

(GS Paper I Society)

This editorial 'India needs innovative strategies to eliminate TB' was published in **The Hindu** on 6th June 2026, highlights the need for **evidence-based, targeted** and **integrated** strategies to strengthen India's tuberculosis elimination effort.

TB Burden and Strategic Limits

- TB still kills more people annually than any infectious disease, while **pulmonary TB** drives transmission and **extrapulmonary TB** remains harder to diagnose and more debilitating.
- A single universal vaccine is unrealistic because TB has diverse disease pathways, and current vaccine development mainly targets prevention of **pulmonary TB**.
- Elimination needs sustained effort because many low and middle-income countries report 200-300 cases per 100,000 population, against the **10-20** threshold for elimination.
- India's elimination goal needs a layered approach combining early diagnosis, **preventive therapy**, vaccination and practical deployment decisions based on evidence.

PreVenTB Evidence and Vaccine Potential

- The ICMR-led **PreVenTB trial** studied over 12,700 high-risk household contacts across 18 Indian sites, including individuals aged above six years.
- Trial data showed VPM1002 had 50.4% efficacy against **extrapulmonary TB** and 64.6% efficacy against all TB among children aged 6-14 years.
- Immuvac showed over 60% efficacy against extrapulmonary TB in children aged 6-10 years, with protection against progression from **latent infection**.
- The evidence is significant because no earlier TB vaccine trial globally had used **EPTB** as an efficacy endpoint.

Implementation, Nutrition and Public Health Integration

- Lower efficacy among people with low **Body Mass Index** shows that vaccination must be linked with nutrition support and broader health determinants.
- VPM1002 has operational advantages as a single-dose, modified **BCG platform** vaccine that can be manufactured at scale and deployed more easily.
- India has earlier used pragmatic public health decisions through TrueNat, **Covaxin** in clinical-trial mode and indigenous rotavirus vaccines despite imperfect evidence.

- A smarter TB strategy should target household contacts and school-age children, while aligning vaccines with **nutrition support** and preventive therapy.
- India's TB challenge needs early detection, targeted vaccination against PTB and EPTB, case-based management and sustained **public health investment**.

BEYOND EDITORIAL

Behavioural and Socio-Economic Barriers in TB Elimination

- **Treatment adherence:** TB treatment remains long and symptom relief may cause medicine discontinuation, making counselling, Ni-kshay tracking and follow-up essential against relapse and drug resistance.
- **Stigma barrier:** Fear of social exclusion, job loss and marriage-related discrimination delays testing and disclosure, especially among women, migrants and informal workers.
- **Nutrition link:** Malnutrition weakens immunity and recovery, so TB control must integrate Nikshay Poshan Yojana, wage protection and community nutrition support.
- **Housing risk:** Overcrowded rooms, poor ventilation and dense settlements increase transmission, making TB elimination a housing, sanitation and urban-planning challenge.
- **Migrant vulnerability:** Seasonal migrants often lose treatment continuity across States, requiring portable Ni-kshay records, inter-State referrals and workplace-based TB screening.
- **Private-sector gap:** Many patients first visit private providers, so NTEP needs early notification, standard treatment protocols and affordable NAAT-based diagnostics across care chains.
- **Community trust:** ASHA workers, Ni-kshay Mitras and cured TB champions can improve early detection, reduce stigma and convert biomedical tools into public-health gains.

2. BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND RBI, GETTING BACK THE INVESTOR

(GS Paper III Economy)

This editorial '**Between government and RBI, getting back the investor**' was published in **The Indian Express** on 6th June 2026, highlights how **monetary stability** and **capital-flow measures** can support growth, currency stability and investor confidence.

Growth-Inflation Outlook

- The MPC maintained status quo on rates, while its policy tone turned hawkish due to West Asia tensions, El Niño risks and weak rural demand.
- FY2027 real GDP projection was retained at **6.6%**, but quarterly growth was uneven, with softer first-half growth and recovery expected later.
- ICRA expects **GDP growth** to slip to 6-6.2% in the first half, assuming crude oil averages \$95 per barrel in FY2027.
- The inflation forecast rose to **5.1%** after sharper CPI projections, reflecting risks from sub-par monsoon, commodity prices and supply disruptions.
- Unlike earlier reviews, the MPC placed upside risks to inflation and downside risks to growth, signalling a more cautious macro assessment.

Rate Path and Policy Trade-Off

- Market expectations of early rate cuts were misplaced because CPI inflation stayed near the upper end of the **2-6% band**, limiting real-policy-rate arguments.
- Premature easing may worsen inflation expectations, while the next move is likely a hike if geopolitical tensions, El Niño transmission and price pressures persist.
- October and December 2026 policy meetings may become relevant for rate hikes once there is greater clarity on **inflation pressures**.

Capital Flows and Currency Management

- The RBI kept the repo rate unchanged but used **capital-flow measures** to address currency concerns, signalling coordination with the government.
- Easing FPI investment in government securities under the **FAR** route can increase demand for G-secs, lower yields and support Bloomberg bond-index inclusion.
- Higher limits for FPI equity investment, easier access for overseas citizens and concessional forex swaps can encourage inflows and reduce **CAD** pressure.
- Restoring enhanced export credit refinance and lowering foreign borrowing costs may curb capital outflows, support the rupee and improve sentiment.

BEYOND EDITORIAL

Institutional Trust as the Foundation of Investor Confidence

- **Policy predictability:** Investors value stable taxation, licensing and regulatory rules, as retrospective tax disputes like Vodafone raised risk premiums and discouraged long-term capital.

- **Contract enforcement:** Faster dispute resolution and enforceable contracts matter as much as interest rates, since delayed cases in commercial courts convert disputes into investment risk.
- **Fiscal credibility:** Prudent borrowing and subsidy management support macro stability, as FRBM discipline reduces pressure on bond yields, inflation expectations and private investment.
- **Regulatory consistency:** Frequent policy reversals weaken confidence, while GST Council-style consultation and clear transition periods help firms plan investment decisions.
- **Institutional autonomy:** Credible regulators, RBI independence and SEBI supervision reassure investors that decisions are rules-based rather than arbitrary.
- **Domestic confidence:** Foreign investment follows domestic confidence, so India must strengthen the business climate for MSMEs, start-ups and long-term private capital.
- **Structural signal:** Investor trust depends on rule of law, reliable infrastructure and governance quality, as seen in Gati Shakti-linked logistics reforms.

3. ABSENCE OF CONVIVIALITY & A DISEASE CALLED CAPITALITIS

(GS Paper II Governance)

This editorial ‘**Absence of conviviality & a disease called capitalitis**’ was published in **The Indian Express** on 6th June 2026, highlights how **over-centralised institutions** and **AI-driven efficiency** can weaken contextual judgment, diversity and conviviality in public systems.

Capitalitis and Centralised Policy Design

- **Capitalitis** refers to the tendency of national policy-makers in Delhi to assume that policies designed in the capital can fit the rest of India without contextual adaptation.
- The **OSM system** for CBSE Class XII examinations showed this bias, as only about 100 teachers in Delhi-based schools joined the exercise before national rollout.
- A broader pilot could have tested erratic power, weak internet, printer availability, teacher time constraints and other civic duties across representative school contexts.

- The rollout assumed conditions such as **stable power**, 5G internet and well-equipped schools, reflecting a capital-centred view of educational implementation.

Institutional Drift from Conviviality

- Earlier national exam-setting involved a committee of academics from across India who lived and worked together, building a **convivial** process through discussion and shared judgment.
- The committee's task was not mechanical paper-setting but designing questions that identified depth, conceptual clarity and creative thinking across student levels.
- Although legality, sociality and joyfulness of the old system may now be debated, its **collaborative ethos** marked a non-industrial approach to academic work.
- The **National Testing Agency** has taken over many examinations, but recent concerns show that exam systems cannot rely only on centralised administrative efficiency.

NTA, AI and the Efficiency Trap

- The NTA's problems arise partly from contract-based staffing, deadline pressures and administrative demands that reduce **academic involvement** and contextual judgment.
- Administrative rules now dominate over collegiality, replacing dispersed and flexible older systems with a **central-purpose** institutional architecture.
- The combination of capitalitis and AI may worsen this trend, as AI-generated answers, scoring and paper versions can improve efficiency while reducing human deliberation.
- A fully automated national testing model may produce speed and standardisation, but it risks creating an efficient yet non-**convivial society**.

BEYOND EDITORIAL

Democratic Decentralisation in Technology-Driven Governance

- **Federal consultation:** Digital reforms should involve States, districts and frontline institutions before rollout, as NEP 2020 implementation capacity varies sharply across India.
- **Pilot diversity:** Pilots must cover rural, urban, tribal and aspirational districts to test electricity, internet, language and administrative gaps before national scaling.

- **Human oversight:** AI can support speed and standardisation, but teachers and domain experts must retain final judgment in CBSE, CUET and recruitment systems.
- **Digital exclusion:** Technology-led governance can deepen inequality when users lack devices or connectivity, as seen during online schooling after COVID-19 lockdowns.
- **Feedback loops:** Public platforms need grievance redressal, field reporting and audits, as CoWIN showed the value of real-time correction during mass delivery.
- **Ethical safeguards:** Algorithmic systems require transparency and explainability, especially in education, welfare, recruitment and DigiYatra-like citizen-facing services.
- **Democratic balance:** Governance technology should improve service delivery through Digital India, not replace deliberation, local knowledge and institutional responsibility.