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CSAP News Analysis CNA

IN-DEPTH NEWS ANALYSIS FOR
UPSC & APSC

DATE: 03 OCTOBER 2022



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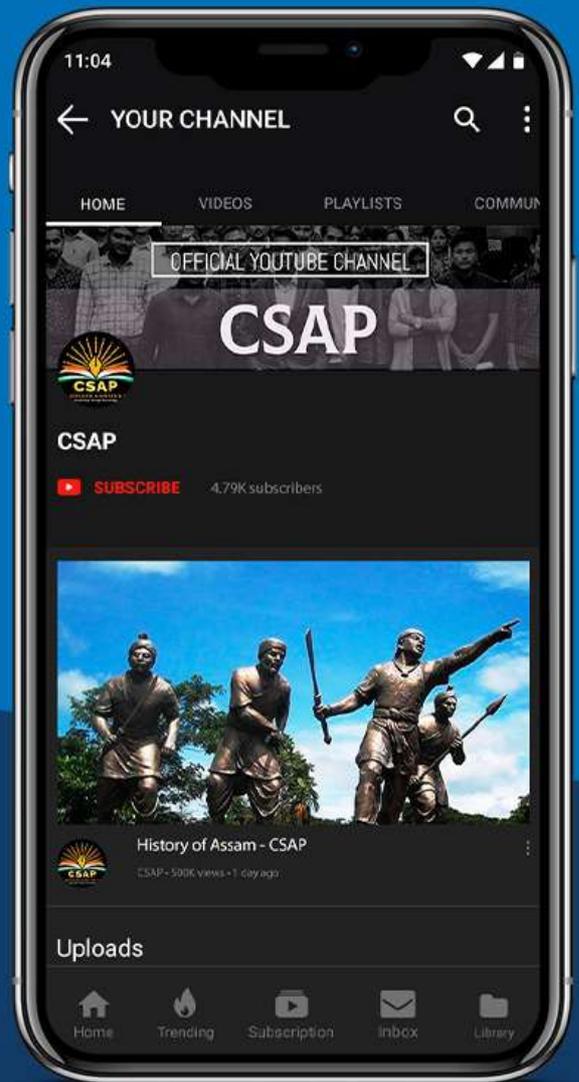
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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

S. No	News Articles	Paper
1	PM launches 5G	GS-3
2	Cleanest city	GS-2
3	India abstain on UNSC resolution	GS-2
4	Corbett Tiger Reserve	GS-3
5	Army to boost fire power	GS-3
6	Mahatma Gandhi, the peacemaker	Editorial

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU

PM launches 5G, calls it start of a new era

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Mobile phone users in the country will soon be able to experience ultra high-speed Internet using 5G wireless technology, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi launching the next-generation mobile network on Saturday.

“Today, on behalf of the country, and the country’s telecom industry, 130 crore Indians are getting a wonderful gift in the form of 5G. 5G is a knock on the doors of a new era in the country. It is the beginning of an infinite sky of opportunities,” Mr. Modi said while launching the service at the India Mobile Congress.

Mukesh Ambani, CMD,



Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the India Mobile Congress in New Delhi on Saturday. PTI

Reliance Industries Ltd.; Sunil Bharti Mittal, chairman, Bharti Enterprises; and Kumar Mangalam Birla, chairman, Aditya Birla Group, shared the stage with Mr. Modi and committed to a speedy roll-out of “affordable” 5G services in the country.

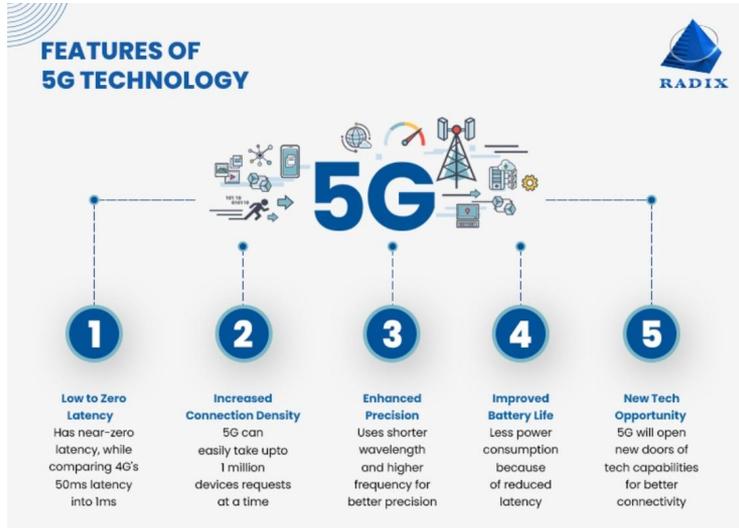
CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 11

GS-3
PM launches 5G

Context

Mobile phone users in India will soon be able to experience ultra high-speed Internet using 5G wireless technology.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



5G Technology Network is the next generation of wireless communication. It's much faster and able to connect with more devices than the existing 4G LTE network.

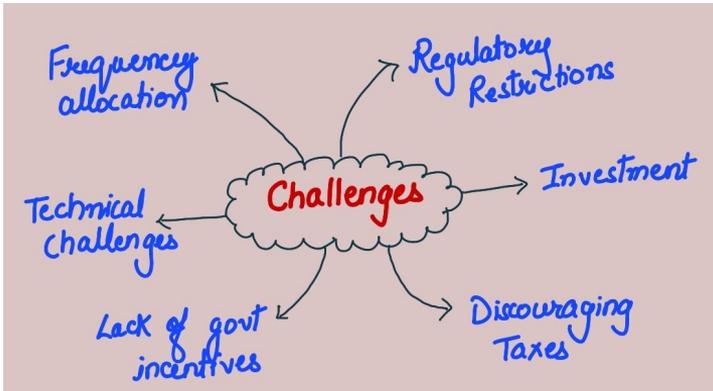
It will bring more dependability, extremely low latency, a massive network, and increased availability with a fast data speed.

5G will be able to share a huge amount of data and connect people; things virtually have the capacity to store, process, and transmit a huge amount of data at high speed.

5G is expected to create a cumulative economic impact of \$1 trillion in India by 2035, according to a report by a government-appointed panel.

Global telecom industry GSMA has forecast that India will have about 70 million 5G connections by 2025.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



5G operates on three different spectrum bands.

- Low-band spectrum - offering exceptional coverage area and wall penetration
- Mid-band spectrum - provides faster speed and lower latency. However, building penetration is lower than the Low-band spectrum.
- High-band spectrum - offers the highest speed, but the coverage area and building penetration are significantly compromised.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

GS-2 Cleanest city

Indore bags cleanest city award for sixth year, M.P. ranks first among States

President Droupadi Murmu presents awards as part of Azadi@75 Swachh Survekshan 2022; she invites citizens to join in the source segregation campaign and commit to the cause of cleanliness

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Indore has been adjudged the cleanest city of India for the sixth year in a row, while Madhya Pradesh is the cleanest State in the country.

Surat is the second cleanest city and Navi Mumbai ranks a close third in the category of cities with a population more than a lakh.

In the population category of less than one lakh, Panchgani and Karad from Maharashtra bagged the first and third positions respectively, while Patan from Chhattisgarh bagged the second position.

Tirupati received the best city award in Safai Mitra Suraksha category, while Haridwar in Uttarakhand received the award for the best Ganga town in more than one lakh population cities. Shivmogga in Karnataka received the fast mover city award.

Ranking cleanliness

The tables list the top six urban local bodies (ULBs) and the best performing States according to Swachh Survekshan, 2022. Indore retained the tag of India's cleanest city for the sixth consecutive time, while Madhya Pradesh is ranked first among States

Ranking of urban local bodies (with more than 1 lakh population)

City	State	Rank
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1
Surat	Gujarat	2
Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	3
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	4
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	5
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6

Source: Swachh Survekshan 2022

Best performing States (>100 ULBs)

Rank	State
1	Madhya Pradesh
2	Chhattisgarh
3	Maharashtra

(< 100 ULBs)

1	Tripura
2	Jharkhand
3	Uttarakhand



The State awards saw Madhya Pradesh emerge as the Cleanest State in the category of 'more than 100 Urban Local Bodies', relegating Chhattisgarh, the cleanest State of the previous three years, to second place. Maharashtra emerged as third cleanest State.

Similarly, Tripura got the cleanest state award in

the "less than 100 urban local bodies category", dislodging Jharkhand, which had won in the last two consecutive years. Jharkhand and Uttarakhand received the second and third spots respectively.

The awards were given away by President Droupadi Murmu as part of the Azadi@75 Swachh Survekshan 2022 hosted as

part of the Swachh Bharat Mission. She also released the Swachh Survekshan 2022 dashboard.

Ms. Murmu said: "I congratulate all the awardee cities for their commitment to the cause of Swachhata (cleanliness)".

She exhorted the citizens to join in the three-week source segregation campaign set to begin today.

Context

Indore has been adjudged the cleanest city of India for the sixth year in a row, while Madhya Pradesh is the cleanest State in the country.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE ASSAM HINDU

India abstains on UNSC resolution condemning Russia's 'referenda'

Sriram Lakshman
WASHINGTON DC

A similar resolution is likely to be introduced in the U.N. General Assembly.

India was among four countries that abstained on a draft resolution at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) condemning the so-called referenda organised by Russia across four regions of Ukraine. Hours before Friday afternoon's voting in New York, Russian President Vladimir Putin "annexed" four regions inside Ukraine's internationally recognised borders – Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk and Donetsk – based on the results of Russian-organised referenda in these regions.

The UNSC resolution, sponsored by the United States and Albania, failed to pass the 15-member Council on Friday afternoon, despite winning 10 supporting votes, after Russia used a veto to block it. A similar resolution is likely to be introduced in the U.N. General Assembly – where Russia does not have a veto – in the near future.

The resolution condemns the referenda, calls on the international community not to recognise any alterations to Ukraine's territory and calls for Russia to withdraw its forces from Ukraine. The other abstaining countries at Friday's voting were China,

tion of peace talks to bring about an immediate ceasefire and resolution of the conflict," she said.

The U.S., one of the sponsors of the resolution, had earlier in the week said it would seek action against Russia at the General Assembly, if Russia vetoed the resolution in the Council.

"Do you seriously expect Russia to consider and support such a draft?," Russia's UNPR Vasily Nebenzya said after the vote on Friday, accusing the proposers of the draft resolution of intentionally pushing Russia to exercise its veto.

Brazil and Gabon. India abstained on the resolution "keeping in view the totality of the evolving situation", its Permanent Representative to the United Nations (UNPR), Ruchira Kambol, said.

India was "deeply disturbed" by the recent events in Ukraine, Ms. Kambol said, as she explained India's abstention vote and called for an immediate cessation of violence. "We've always advocated that no solution can ever be arrived at the cost of human lives," she said.

Push for dialogue

The path to peace involved dialogue and keeping open diplomatic channels, Ms. Kambol said.

She said the global order was based on the U.N. Charter, international law and the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"We therefore sincerely hope for an early resump-

tion of the Security Council effectively prevents this body from exercising its primary responsibility under the UN Charter: maintenance of international peace and security," he said.

U.S. standpoint

Speaking to the Council, the U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N. Linda Thomas-Greenfield said the referenda were held "behind the barrel of Russian guns".

Countries recognise the implications for their own borders and economies when the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity was set aside, she said, adding that now was not the time to "stand on the sidelines".

China's UNPR, Zhang Jun, stressed that the "legitimate security concerns" of all parties should be taken seriously and urged a diplomatic solution and political settlement to the conflict. Significantly, China, which itself has been and continues to be the subject of U.S. and European sanctions (for human rights abuses in Xinjiang and Hong Kong for example), said that "political isolation", "pressurisation", "block confrontation" and "sanctions" are not conducive to peace but make the situation worse.

Ukraine, represented by its UNPR, Sergiy Kyslytsya, called the Security Council a "broken pillar of the United Nations. He devoted a large part of his remarks to questioning the legitimacy of Russia as the Soviet Union's successor state on the Security Council.

"allowing Russia to avail itself of the right of the Soviet Union to veto deci-

GS-2 India abstain on UNSC resolution

Context

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

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UN SECURITY COUNCIL STRUCTURE LOCKS INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

UN Security Council’s five permanent members’ use of their veto power for their national interests leads to questioning of the legitimacy of the UNSC

UNSC STRUCTURE

- Use of force at UN is decided **by UNSC**
- **Five permanent** members have the right to veto a draft resolution
- To adopt a draft resolution, none of the permanent members should veto it and **9 countries** should vote in favor



China and Russia have vetoed • four draft resolutions **on Syria** since 2011

The U.S. has used its veto • right 42 times **for Israel** since 1972

Palestine has not become a UN • member, as full membership requires **UNSC approval**

China **blocks Taiwan's UN** • membership, not recognizing Taiwan as a sovereign country

CRITICISM OF UN STRUCTURE

- Permanent membership system
- Five permanent members’ veto right and weak equal representation due to a small number of members

PERMANENT MEMBERS



REFORM PROPOSALS

- Increasing the number of non-permanent members
- Restricting veto right

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

GS-3 Corbett Tiger Reserve

THE HINDU

Over 6,000 trees illegally cut for tiger safari project in Corbett Reserve, says FSI report

Ishita Mishra
NEW DELHI

The much-awaited tiger safari project of the Uttarakhand government is under scanner after a Forest Survey of India (FSI) report stated that over 6,000 trees were illegally cut in the Corbett Tiger Reserve (CTR) against the permission for 163 for the Pakhru Tiger Safari. The State Forest Department, however, denied the FSI's claims, and said that there were some technical issues which needed to be resolved before finally accepting the report.

The FSI was asked by the Uttarakhand Forest Department to access the status of illegal felling in and around the Pakhru Tiger Safari. They were asked to estimate the number of



Destroying environment: Trees being felled for the Pakhru Tiger Safari in the Jim Corbett National Park. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

trees felled in the illegally cleared area based on expertise and technology available with the organisation. The Forest Survey Institute was also tasked to scan the area in and around the Pakhru Tiger Safari for illegal felling and to analyse any area within the Kalagarh Tiger Re-

serve, which was seen to be exhibiting forest cover change.

"After compiling the report in around nine months in Pakhru block, Kalushahed block, Nalkhatta Block and Kalagarh block, the FSI has come up with an observation that the area cleared under the

CTR is estimated as 16.21 hectares. The trees estimated on the cleared area are 6,093 in number with the lower bound of 5,765 and the upper bound of 6,421 with 95% confidence interval and 2.72% standard error," said a senior official from the department.

Talking to *The Hindu*, Vinod Singhal, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Head of the Forest Force, accepted that the FSI found that 6,421 trees were illegally cut. He said the report has not been accepted so far. "After a preliminary examination of this report, there are several technical issues which need to be resolved before this report to be accepted. There are several serious and important questions on the tabula-

tion of the number of trees allegedly felled and the sampling technique used to arrive at this number," added Mr. Singhal.

He confirmed that the department had the permission to cut 163 trees in the safari area, and in the primary investigation, it was found that 97 extra trees were illegally cut.

The matter of thousands of trees being felled illegally was highlighted by Gaurav Bansal, an environment-activist and lawyer based in Delhi.

Anoop Singh, Director-General, FSI, could not be contacted even after repeated attempts. Prakash Lakshmana, Deputy DG, FSI, said that he cannot comment on the reservations of the Forest Department on FSI report as he is not aware of the matter.

Context

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU

Army expects to boost fire power with induction of artillery guns

Dinakar Peri
NEW DELHI

In the next five years, the Army's Regiment of Artillery will see major force accretion with the induction of several guns, including indigenous ones. It includes the Dhanush, Sharang, M777 Ultra Light Howitzer (ULH), additional K9-Vajra howitzers and the Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System (ATAGS).

Operationalisation of the seventh regiment of the M777 is under way, and the induction of all 145 guns, contracted from BAE Systems, should be completed in the next few years, a defence source said. Similarly, with their deployment and performance in high-altitude regions, the Army is now going in for 100 more K9-Vajra-tracked self-propelled howitzers.

"One regiment of the indigenous Dhanush artillery systems, developed based



Shot in the arm: The Indian Army is inducting the M777 Ultra Light Howitzer on the northern borders. PTI

on the Bofors guns, has been inducted and operationalised in a high-altitude area along the northern borders after extensive validation. By March 2023, the Army should receive 18 guns to form the second Dhanush regiment," the source said.

On the Sharang guns, the 130mm artillery guns up-gunned to 155mm, 45 calibre guns, three regiments have been operationalised so far with the fourth regiment in process.

The order for up-gunning 300 guns is being executed by three difference DPSUs.

"Three Sharang regiments are expected to be delivered per year and 15 artillery regiments are to be equipped with Sharang. So, it should be done in five years," the source explained. The Army received the first Sharang gun in February 2020.

On this note, the source stressed the need to upscale the capacities and capabilities of the domes-

tic industry and the need to evolve a "conglomerate or consortium culture".

On the ATAGS system which has completed validation trials in May, officials said they are fast-tracking the remaining process for quicker induction. Following this, Electromagnetic Interference/ Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMI/EMC) trials were completed, followed by maintainability trials by the Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers, the source said.

Currently, the Director General Quality Assurance evaluation is under way which includes environmental tests. They are being held concurrently to shorten the evaluation and should be completed in another two months, the source said after which the preliminary requirements would be converted to General Staff Quality Requirements and commercial bids will be sought.

GS-3 Army to boost fire power

Context

In the next five years, the Army's Regiment of Artillery will see major force accretion with the induction of several guns, including indigenous ones. It includes the Dhanush, Sharang, M777 Ultra Light Howitzer (ULH), additional K9-Vajra howitzers and the Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System (ATAGS).

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



The need is to upscale the capacities and capabilities of the domestic industry and the need to evolve a “conglomerate or consortium culture”.

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Editorial Mahatma Gandhi, the peacemaker

THE HINDU

Mahatma Gandhi, the peacemaker

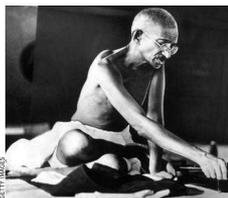
Mahatma Gandhi was attentive of the fact that world peace is not possible without the spiritual growth of humanity. So far, the 22 years of the 21st century have not been peaceful. Russia's invasion of Ukraine represents the biggest threat to peace in the world since the end of the Cold War. Many believe that humanity will never attain peace. But we all know that peace is the result of a long process of compassionate dialogue and tireless caring across cultural, religious, and political boundaries.



Ramin Jabanebegloo
is Director of the Mahatma Gandhi Centre for Non-violence and Peace Studies at the O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat, Haryana

Gandhi considered the problem of peace as an ethical, rather than political, issue. For him, the importance was to be on the side of the just. In a letter published in *Harizon* on December 9, 1929, he wrote: "The moral influence would be used on the side of violence - detestable and offensive. It is true that in the long run the difference is obliterated, but the initial merit persists. A nonviolent person is bound, when the occasion arises, to say which side is just. Thus, I wished success to the Abyssinians, the Spaniards, the Czechs, the Chinese, and the Poles, though in each case I wished that they could have offered nonviolent resistance... But who am I? I have no strength save what God gives me. I have no authority over my countrymen save the purely moral. If God holds me to be a pure instrument for the spread of nonviolence... He will... show me the way."

Gandhi considered the problem of peace as an ethical, rather than political, issue



A peace strategy
This letter explains a great deal on Gandhi's psychology as a moral leader at the time of war. It also shows clearly that he was a man of peace, who, beyond the violent values of his time, could struggle for nonviolence and dialogue among nations. Based on this assumption, it appears that the most appropriate way to interpret Gandhi's approval of violence over cowardice is to consider him as a consistent thinker on peace. Hence, it would be wrong to say

that there were gradual changes in his opinions on war and peace.

If it is accepted that Gandhi always had a peace strategy even when he wrote on violence over cowardice, we can establish a continuity between his writings on war and peace in different stages of his struggle. Gandhi wrote: "I do believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence... But I believe that nonviolence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness is more manly than punishment... But... forgiveness only when there is the power to punish... A mouse hardly forgives a cat when it allows itself to be torn to pieces by her. I therefore appreciate the sentiment of those who cry out for the cordial punishment of General Dyer and his ilk. They would tear him to pieces if they could. But I do not believe India to be a helpless creature. Only I want to use India's and my strength for a better purpose." This said, Gandhi never dissociated nonviolence from violence, either in reality, or as major concepts of his political philosophy. Therefore, we can understand his position, when he affirmed that an action "may wear the appearance of violence" and yet be "absolutely nonviolent in the highest sense."

Many famous critics of Gandhi's nonviolence have pointed their

fingers at the impotence of Gandhian nonviolence against totalitarian regimes. Hannah Arendt said, "If Gandhi's enormously powerful and successful strategy of nonviolent resistance had met with a different enemy - Stalin's Russia, Hitler's Germany, even post-war Japan, instead of England - the outcome would not have been decolonization, but massacre and submission." However, unlike Arendt, Gandhi believed that in the absence of a concrete ethical foundation, the political could not function democratically and non-violently.

The task of the political
Therefore, for Gandhi, the essential task of the political was to bring moral progress. While Hitler believed in eliminating morality from politics, for Gandhi, it was most important that the moral legitimacy of non-violence be a strategy of peacemaking. This is why Gandhi is impossible to classify in terms of conventional categories of peace studies and conflict resolution. Gandhi remains an original thinker in the matter of peace building and also an astute peace builder.

From Gandhi's perspective, nonviolence is an ontological truth that follows from the unity and interdependence of humanity and life. While violence damages and undermines all forms of life, nonviolence uplifts all. Gandhi, therefore, advocated an awareness of the essential unity of humanity, and that awareness required a critical self-examination and a move from egocentricity towards a 'shared humanity'. This 'shared humanity' cannot exist today if it is not aware of its own shortcomings. It needs to strive to remove its own imperfections, in order to be able to foster a pluralistic peace. Needless to say, in an age of increasing 'globalisation of selfishness', there is an urgent need to read and practise the Gandhian social and political philosophy in order to re-evaluate the concept of peace.

Mahatma Gandhi was attentive of the fact that world peace is not possible without the spiritual growth of humanity.

peace is the result of a long process of compassionate dialogue and tireless caring across cultural, religious, and political boundaries.

Gandhi considered the problem of peace as an ethical, rather than political, issue.

A nonviolent person is bound, when the occasion arises, to say which side is just.

Gandhi was a moral leader at the time of war. He was a man of peace, who, beyond the violent values of his time, could struggle for nonviolence and dialogue among nations.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

1. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?

- (a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- (b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- (c) Impose censorship on national press.
- (d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

2. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the

- (a) Agitation against the Partition of Bengal
- (b) Home Rule Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Visit of the Simon Commission to India

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

3. Consider the following:

1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association

Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?

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

4. With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to Utilize the Home Rule League.
3. Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

5. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated, separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

1. Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to the absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of policy process – Discuss



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Answer keys for 01-10-22 PYQs are:

1-b

2-c

3-c

4-c

5-d