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CSAP News Analysis CNA

IN-DEPTH NEWS ANALYSIS FOR
UPSC & APSC

DATE: 06 OCTOBER 2022



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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU

India's first 4.20-MW wind turbine generator ready for commissioning

The single unit with the largest wind power generation capacity has been installed at Vadalivilai near Valliyoor in Tirunelveli district by Brazil-based WEG at a cost of ₹88 crore

P. Sudhakar
TIRUNELVELI

The country's first 4.20-MW wind turbine generator, a single unit with the largest wind power generation capacity, has been installed at Vadalivilai near Valliyoor in Tirunelveli district.

The Brazil-based WEG – involved in a range of businesses, including power generation, mining, oil, gas and sugar industries and having its manufacturing unit at SIPCO Industrial Estate, Hosur – has installed the state-of-the-art gearless generator at a cost of ₹88 crore at Vadalivilai, which is close to the picturesque Aravamoothi Pass. So far, the 3,000-odd windmills installed in the Aravamoothi Pass have the capacity to generate up to 2 MW of power.

Since the 33-KV evacuation facility is yet to be installed, the commissioning and transmission of power to be generated from this mega wind turbine generator is getting delayed.

Visiting the facility on Tuesday, Union Minister of State for Renewable Energy, Chemicals and Fertilizers Bhagwanth Khuba said the Centre, which had set the target of producing 500 GW through renewable energy sources by



New vistas: Union Minister of State for Renewable Energy, Chemicals and Fertilizers Bhagwanth Khuba visiting the facility at Vadalivilai near Valliyoor. (AP/IC/ANANDARAMAN)

2030, had planned to generate 35 GW of solar and wind power each in near future. Gujarat and Tamil Nadu would be the major players in the mission. Of the 500 GW, solar energy would account for 300 GW. The remaining 200 GW would be generated from the other sources of renewable energy.

As Tamil Nadu has the potential to generate 35 GW wind power, including 30 GW in Dhanushkodi alone, two wind turbine



The 4.20-MW wind turbine generator is only a prototype as WEG is planning to install 7-MW generators in this region

BHAGWANTH KHUBA
Union Minister of State for Renewable Energy

generators would initially be installed in the near future in the coastal village to power the entire Rames-

waram town, Mr. Khuba said.

The Minister said the 4.20-MW wind turbine generator was only a prototype as the WEG planned to install 7-MW generators in this region. Asked about the delay in commissioning it, he said he would hold talks with the State government for expediting the installation of a sub-station for evacuating the power. "I don't want to blame anyone for this delay," he added.

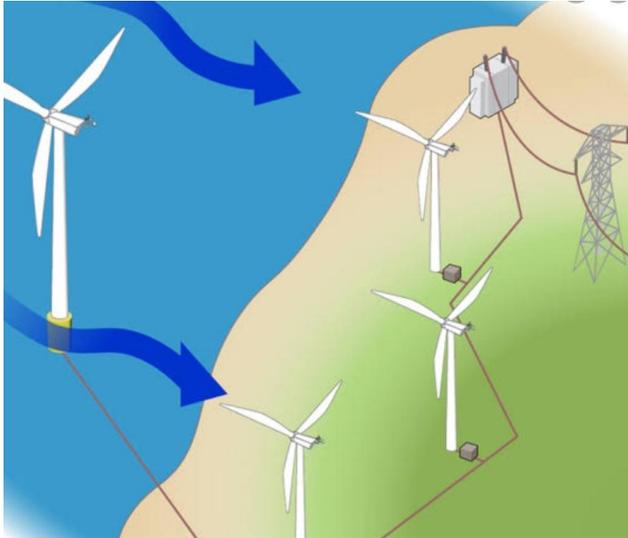
GS-3 India's first 4.20 MW wind turbine

Context

The country's first 4.20-MW wind turbine generator, a single unit with the largest wind power generation capacity, has been installed at Vadalivilai near Valliyoor in Tirunelveli district, TN.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



The 3,000-odd windmills installed in the Aralvaimozhi Pass have the capacity to generate up to 2 MW of power.

Gujarat and Tamil Nadu would be the major players in the mission. Of the 500 GW, solar energy would account for 300 GW. The remaining 200 GW would be generated from the other sources of renewable energy.

Tamil Nadu has the potential to generate 35 GW wind power, including 30 GW in Dhanushkodi alone, two wind turbine generators would initially be installed in the near future in the coastal village to power the entire Rameswaram town.

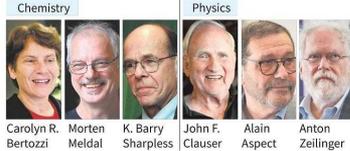
CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU

Nobel for work on 'click chemistry' and quantum mechanics

And the winners are...

A look at the pair of scientist trios who won the Nobel prizes in Chemistry and Physics



Reuters
STOCKHOLM

Scientists Carolyn R. Bertozzi, Morten Meldal and K. Barry Sharpless won the 2022 Nobel Prize in Chemistry on Wednesday for discovering reactions that let molecules snap together to create desired compounds and that offer insight into cell biology.

It came a day after Alain Aspect, John F. Clauser and Anton Zeilinger won the prize in physics for their

advances in quantum mechanics on the behaviour of subatomic particles, opening the door to work on super computers and encrypted communication.

Americans Ms. Bertozzi and Mr. Sharpless, together with Denmark's Mr. Meldal, were honoured "for the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry".

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 12

GS-3

Nobel for click chemistry and quantum mechanics

Context

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Click chemistry is utilised in the development of pharmaceuticals, for mapping DNA and creating materials that are more fit for purpose. Using bioorthogonal reactions, researchers have improved the targeting of cancer pharmaceuticals.

Bertozzi, meanwhile, has taken click chemistry to a new dimension and started utilising it in living organisms. Her bioorthogonal reactions take place without disrupting the normal chemistry of the cell.

The 2022 physics laureates' development of experimental tools has laid the foundation for a new era of quantum technology. Being able to manipulate and manage quantum states and all their layers of properties gives us access to tools with unexpected potential.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU

Oil rises as OPEC+ agrees to deep cuts; U.S. opposes move, wants lower prices

Reuters
NEW YORK

Oil rose about 1% on Wednesday, as OPEC+ members agreed to its deepest cuts to output since the 2020 COVID pandemic, despite a tight market and opposition to cuts from the United States and others.

Prices also rose on U.S. data that showed crude inventories fell last week.

Brent crude rose 93 cents, or 1%, to \$92.73 a barrel by 10:44 a.m. EDT (1444 GMT).

The 2 million-barrels-per-day (bpd) cut from OPEC+ could spur a recov-



ery in oil prices that have dropped to about \$90 from \$120 three months ago on fears of a global recession, rising U.S. interest rates and a stronger dollar.

Oil had been rising this week in anticipation of the cuts, said Fiona Cincotta,

senior financial markets analyst at City Index.

"The real impact of a large cut would be smaller, given that some of the members are failing to reach their output quotas," Ms. Cincotta added.

In August, OPEC+ missed its production target by 3.58 million bpd as several countries were already pumping well below their existing quotas.

The U.S. was pressing OPEC+ to avoid deep cuts, a source familiar with the matter told Reuters, as President Joe Biden looks to prevent a rise in U.S. gasoline prices.

GS-3 OPEC deep cuts

Context

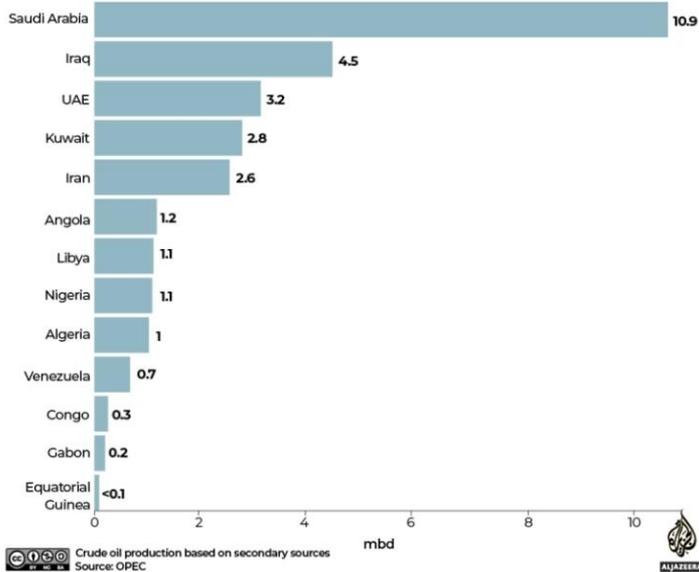
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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

ENERGY

OPEC oil production by country

Total Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) crude oil production, as of August 2022, was 29.7 million barrels per day (mbd).



Saudi Arabia and Russia, acting as leaders of the OPEC Plus energy cartel, agreed on Wednesday to their first large production cut in more than two years in a bid to raise prices, countering efforts by the United States and Europe to choke off the enormous revenue that Moscow reaps from the sale of crude.

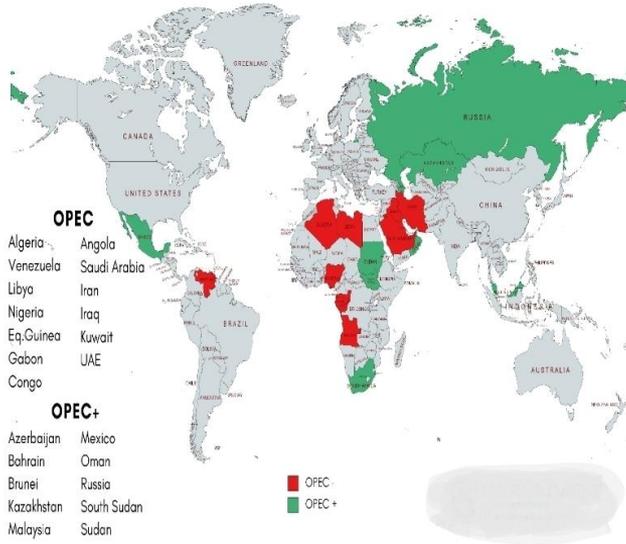
President Biden and European leaders have urged more oil production to ease gasoline prices and punish Moscow for its aggression in Ukraine.

Vladimir V. Putin, the Russian president, has been accused of using energy as a weapon against countries opposing its invasion of Ukraine.

The cut of two million barrels a day represents about 2 percent of global oil production.

By reducing output, OPEC Plus was also seeking to make a statement to energy markets about the group's cohesion during the Ukraine war and its willingness to act quickly to defend prices

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



OPAC+

- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental organization, created at the Baghdad Conference in 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
- OPEC plus countries include Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Russia, South Sudan and Sudan.
- The non-OPEC countries which export crude oil are termed as OPEC plus countries.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

GS-3

Insolvency and Bankruptcy code

THE HINDU

What is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code?

Why did Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman say that the IBC is losing its sheen? Is the IBC able to keep companies afloat by resolutions through re-structuring and mergers?

Disha Murali

Speaking at the sixth anniversary of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) on October 1, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that the country could not afford to lose the "sheen" of its insolvency law, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Addressing the issue of haircuts – or the debt that banks forgo – she said it was unacceptable that banks should take a hefty haircut on loans that go through the resolution process.

What is the IBC?
In a growing economy, a healthy credit flow and generation of new capital are essential, and when a company or business turns insolvent or "sick", it begins to default on its loans. In order for

credit to not get stuck in the system or turn into bad loans, it is important that banks or creditors are able to recover as much as possible from the defaulter, as quickly as they can.

In 2016, at a time when India's Non-Performing Assets and debt defaults were piling up, and older loan recovery mechanisms were performing badly, the IBC was introduced to overhaul the corporate distress resolution regime in India and consolidate previously available laws to create a time-bound mechanism with a creditor-in-control model as opposed to the debtor-in-possession system. When insolvency is triggered under the IBC, there can be just two outcomes: resolution or liquidation.

What are the challenges for the IBC?
According to its regulator IBBI, the first objective of the IBC is resolution – finding

a way to save a business through restructuring, change in ownership, mergers etc. The second objective is to maximise the value of assets of the corporate debtor while the third is to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit, and balancing of interests. Keeping this order in mind, when one looks at the IBBI data for the 3,400 cases admitted under the IBC in the last six years, more than 50% of the cases ended in liquidation, and only 4% could find a proper resolution. Furthermore, the IBC was meant as a time-bound mechanism. Timeliness is key here so that the viability of the business or the value of its assets does not deteriorate further. The IBC was thus initially given a 180-day deadline to complete the resolution process, with a permitted 90-day extension. It was later amended to make the total timeline for completion 330 days – which is almost a

year. However, in FY22, it took 772 days to resolve cases involving companies that owed more than ₹1,000 crore. The average number of days it took to resolve such cases increased equally over the past five years, experts said. When we come to haircuts – the debt foregone by the lender as a share of the outstanding claim – the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance pointed out in 2021, that in the five years of the IBC, creditors on an average had to bear an 80% haircut in more than 70% of the cases. As per The Hindu Data Team, in close to 15 of 85 companies so far that owed more than ₹1,000 crore, lenders had to take above 90% haircuts. In case of the resolution of the Videocon Group for instance, creditors bore a haircut of 95.2%.

What are experts saying?
In order to address the delays, the Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested that the time taken to admit the insolvency application and transfer control of the company to a resolution process, should not be more than 30 days after filing. The IBBI has also called for a new yardstick to measure haircuts. It suggested that haircuts not be looked at as the difference between the creditor's claims and the actual amount realised but as the difference between what the company brings along when it enters IBC and the value realised.

THE GIST

On October 1, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that the country could not afford to lose the "sheen" of its insolvency law, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

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Context

Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that the country could not afford to lose the "sheen" of its insolvency law, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016



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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

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GS-2 Criterion for SC

The criterion for SC status

Why are Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims excluded from the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950? On what basis were Dalit Sikhs and Dalit Buddhists added to the Order in 1956 and 1990 respectively?

EXPLAINER

Abhinav Lakshman

The story so far

The Supreme Court of India has sought the most recent position of the Union government on a batch of petitions challenging the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950, which allows only members of Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist religions to be recognised as SCs.

Who all are included in the Constitution Order of 1950?

When enacted, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950, initially provided for recognising only Hindu as SCs, to address the social disability arising out of the practice of untouchability. The Order was amended in 1956 to include Dalits who had converted to Sikhism and once more in 1990 to include Dalits who had converted to Buddhism. Both amendments were added by the reports of the Ka Ka Kalekar Commission in 1955 and the High Powered Panel (HPP) on Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1983 respectively. On the other hand, the Union government in 2019 rejected the possibility of including Dalit Christians as members of SCs, routing the exclusion on an Imperial Order of 1936 of the then colonial government, which had first classified a list of the Depressed Classes and specifically excluded "Indian Christians" from it.

Why are Dalit Christians excluded?

Ever since the amendment to include Sikhs as SCs in 1956, the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI) has been reluctant in expanding the ambit of the Order beyond members of Hinduism or Sikhism. Responding to the Ministry of Home Affairs's OMA 1975 request for an opinion on the inclusion of Dalit Buddhists and Christians, the RGI had cautioned the government that SC status is meant for communities suffering from social disabilities arising out of the practice of untouchability, which it noted was prevalent in Hindu,



Toward representation: Dalit Christians staging a protest in Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, on August 9 seeking inclusion in the Scheduled Castes list. [APREUTERS](#)

and Sikh communities. It also noted that such a move would significantly swell the population of SCs across the country. However, the amendment to include Buddhist converts as SCs was passed in 1990, which at the time did not require the approval of the RGI – a mandate introduced in the rules for inclusion framed in 1999. In 2004, when the RGI again opted against including Dalit Christians and Muslims as SCs, it referred to its 1975 note and added that like Dalit Buddhists, Dalits who converted to Islam or Christianity belonged to different sets of caste groups and not just one, as a result of which they cannot be categorised as a "single ethnic group", which is required by Clause 2 of Article 341 for inclusion. Moreover, the RGI opined that since the practice of "untouchability" was a feature of Hindu religion and its branches, allowing the inclusion of Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians as SCs could result in being "misunderstood internationally" as India trying to "impose its caste system"

upon Christians and Muslims. The 2001 note also stated that Christians and Muslims of Dalit origin had lost their caste identity by way of their conversion and that in their new religious community, the practice of untouchability is not prevalent.

Is there a case for inclusion?

The petitions arguing for inclusion have cited several independent Commission reports that have documented the existence of caste and caste inequalities among Indian Christians and Indian Muslims, noting that even after conversion, members who were originally from SCs continued to experience the same social disabilities. This was substantiated in the First Backward Classes Commission report in 1953, the Report of the Committee on Untouchability Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes in 1960, the HPP report on SCs, STs, and Minorities in 1983, the Mandal Commission Report, the report of the Prime Minister's High-Level

THE GIST

▼ The Supreme Court of India has sought the most recent position of the Union government on a batch of petitions challenging the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950, which allows only members of Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist religions to be recognised as Scheduled Castes.

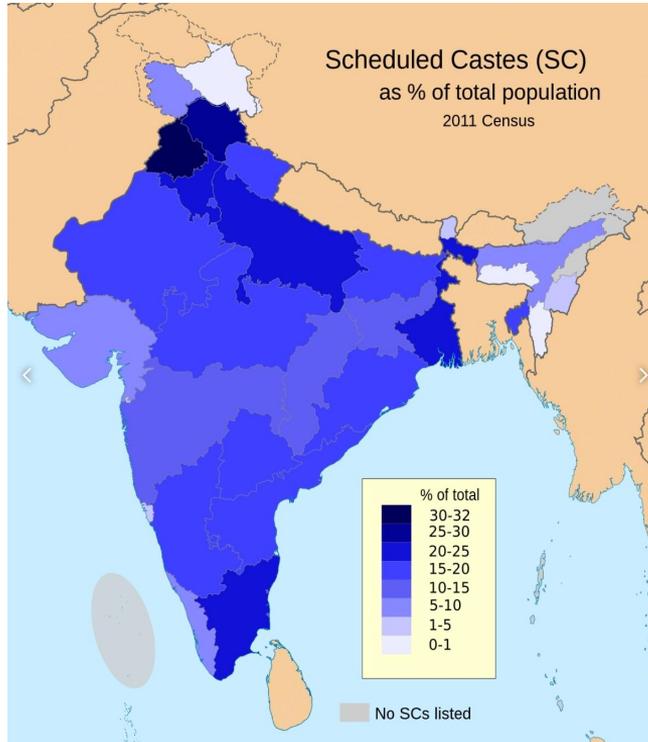
▼ The Union government in 2019 rejected the possibility of including Dalit Christians as members of SCs routing the exclusion on an Imperial Order of 1936 of the then colonial government, which had first classified a list of the Depressed Classes and specifically excluded "Indian Christians" from it.

▼ Even though several independent Commission reports have documented the existence of caste and caste inequalities among Indian Christians and Indian Muslims, the Union government refuses to accept the reports of the Commission on the basis that these reports do not have enough empirical evidence to support their claims. Advocate Franklin George Thomas, who represents some Dalit Christian bodies, said that, "No empirical evidence did not exist for including Sikh or Buddhist converts either and yet they were included as SCs in 1956 and 1990 respectively."

Context

Supreme Court of India has sought the most recent position of the Union government on a batch of petitions challenging the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950, which allows only members of Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist religions to be recognised as Scheduled Castes.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950, initially provided for recognising only Hindus as SCs, to address the social disability arising out of the practice of untouchability.

The Order was amended in 1956 to include Dalits who had converted to Sikhism and once more in 1990 to include Dalits who had converted to Buddhism.

Both amendments were aided by the reports of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1955 and the High Powered Panel (HPP) on Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1983 respectively.

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

The RGI had cautioned the government that SC status is meant for communities suffering from social disabilities arising out of the practice of untouchability, which it noted was prevalent in Hindu and Sikh communities.

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The 2001 note also stated that Christians and Muslims of Dalit origin had lost their caste identity by way of their conversion and that in their new religious community, the practice of untouchability is not prevalent.

SAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Editorial

Women's choice: a threat to Iranian state

In the propagation of the myth of all-round vulnerability of women lies the strength of the Iranian state. It helps perpetuate a dominant male order with control over women's bodies, their attire, speech and movement.

the case of Mahsa Amini who was arrested by morality police for dress code violation, is considered a challenge to age-old male hegemony.

It helps to cloak such a lapsided gender discourse under the blanket of religion. That has been the way through centuries across civilisations.

The Quran through Surah Nur and Ahzaab provides a general guideline about social conduct and clothes permissible to be worn by both the sexes.

Women's choice: a threat to Iranian state

THE HINDU



Ziya Us Salam
@ziyusalam@thehindu

In the propagation of the myth of all-round vulnerability of women lies the strength of the Iranian state. It helps perpetuate a dominant male order with control over women's bodies, their attire, speech and movement. The slightest sign of digression, let alone defiance, as in the case of Mahsa Amini who was arrested by morality police for dress code violation, is considered a challenge to age-old male hegemony. Of course, it helps to cloak such a lapsided gender discourse under the blanket of religion. That has been the way through centuries across civilisations. Men order, women acquiesce.

In India right-wing politicians are trying to deprive girls the freedom to wear hijab to school, the situation is diametrically different in Iran. The men, through the authority of the state, are seeking to keep women under wraps from head to toe, depriving them of their right to choose. Amini's crime was to upset the male hegemony, a supremacy so delicate it could be ripped apart with the mere act of improper wearing or casting off hijab.

It is worth recalling that Prophet Muhammad did not even punish those who failed to turn up for Friday prayers. Why penalise a small misdemeanour by a young lady? The Quran through Surah Nur and Ahzaab provides a general guideline about social conduct and clothes permissible to be worn by both the sexes. Unlike the case of adultery, the book talks of no punitive measures for violation of the dress code, leaving it to the discretion of the Almighty. Further, the Quran explicitly forbids compulsion in religion through select verses of Surah Yaasi and Kafiran. What is happening in Iran is a case of state trying to play God.

This structure of the state in imposing dress code through morality police is not a mystery. At a time when Iranian women are beginning to speak up,

particularly about gender discrimination in matters of dress code – a woman taken into detention by morality police is provided a lesson in hijab, then released, as a rule only to a male relative – the authorities wanted to make an example out of Amini. The plan to nip defiance in the bud backfired spectacularly. Not many knew Amini beyond her immediate circle when she was alive. With her death, she became a symbol of the new age Muslim woman taking on a regime that has often been oppressive, not infrequently cruel. Amini became a source of inspiration for women who thronged the streets of Iran, raising slogans, casting their hijab off, with one of them shaving her head and making a flag out of her locks. The reaction of the Iranian authorities was harsh, a mix of metal pellets, water cannons and tear gas lobbed at the protestors. It all stemmed from an overweening desire to perpetuate male monopoly of religion.

The oppressive regime
Just as Iran releases women detainees only under the protection of a male family member, for decades, Saudi Arabia did not allow women to drive. Ironically, around the same time, women were quoted the example of Hajar Khadija, Prophet's first wife. Khadija was a wealthy businesswoman of the 7th century. So widespread was her business empire that she had hired Muhammad (before he became a Prophet) as her

manager. Today's Muslim women are urged to be like Khadija in sermons by clerics, but often told to stay in the confines of their homes by the same men. If they do speak out, as in Iran, the result is there for all to see. Incidentally under Iran's law, hijab was made compulsory for all women in 1983 and its violation attracted a punishment by flogging. The latest round of repression continues a long series for Iran where the state's harsh punitive measures have compelled many filmmakers, writers and sportspersons, including men, to seek safer abode abroad. Not many would have forgotten the chequered journey of illustrious filmmaker Mohsen Makhmalbaf. He was an active revolutionary figure who was imprisoned and tortured before the 1979 Revolution. Later, when he parted ways with the ruling dispensation with films like *Marriage of the Blessed* and *The Hidden*, followed by attendance at a festival in Jerusalem, he was forced to migrate from the country. For all his brilliance, he could not make films in Iran anymore. Forget dissent, even disagreement was frowned upon.

Of course, the ongoing protest by Iranian women has given the West a handle to beat Iran with. In the past, the West has been disdainful towards Iran, and selective in speaking for Muslim women's rights. Its silence on Muslim women's right to wear hijab and avoidable punitive measures that followed the act in Europe was as wrong as Iran not permitting women the freedom of choice. Not that Indian clerics have been much better. Remember the hue and cry over the length of Sania Mirza's skirts?

Be it the girls in Karnataka or the women on the streets of Tehran, or those in Paris or Brussels, let women decide. Wearing a hijab or not wearing one should never be construed as a challenge to the state. It is a personal choice that should be unconditionally accepted.





CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

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CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

1. "Gold Tranche" (Reserve Tranche) refers to

- (a) a loan system of the World Bank
- (b) one of the operations of a Central Bank
- (c) a credit system granted by WTO to its members
- (d) a credit system granted by IMF to its members

2. In India, which of the following can be considered as public investment in agriculture?

- 1. Fixing Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce of all crops
- 2. Computerization of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
- 3. Social Capital development
- 4. Free electricity supply to farmers
- 5. Waiver of agricultural loans by the banking system
- 6. Setting up of cold storage facilities by the governments

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3, and 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The value of Indo-Sri Lanka trade has consistently increased in the last decade.
2. "Textile and textile articles" constitute an important item of trade between India and Bangladesh.
3. In the last five years, Nepal has been the largest trading partner of India in South Asia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The weightage of food in Consumer Price Index (CPI) is higher than that in Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
2. The WPI does not capture changes in the prices of services, which CPI does.
3. Reserve Bank of India has now adopted WPI as its key measure of inflation and to decide on changing the key policy rates.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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5. With reference to the international trade of India at present, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. India's merchandise exports are less than its merchandise imports.
2. India's imports of iron and steel, chemicals, fertilisers and machinery have decreased in recent years.
3. India's exports of services are more than its imports of services.
4. India suffers from an overall trade/current account deficit.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

1. Distinguish between Capital Budget and Revenue Budget. Explain the components of both these Budgets.



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Answer keys to 05-10-22 PYQs

are:

1-c

2-c

3-c

4-d

5-c