



# **PLUTUS IAS Weekly**

## **CURRENT AFFAIRS**



**PLUTUS IAS WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS 14-02-2022 to 20-02-2022**

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# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## FEBRUARY 2022

### INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH CENTRAL ASIA

The inaugural India Central-Asia summit, Hosted in a virtual format indicates India's renewed enthusiasm to engage the central asian region. The region has gained a significance in India FP despite the fact that it offers limited economic and other stakes due to lack of physical access, primarily in the backdrop of recent political shifts. Nevertheless the gains from the region might be minimal but the disadvantage of non engagement could be costly in the longer run.

#### KEY POINTS

- Institutionalisation of the summit-leaders agreed to institutionalise the summit mechanism by deciding to hold it every two years.
- An India Central Asia secretariat in New Delhi would be set up.
- Cooperation in areas of trade and connectivity development defence and security culture and people to people contacts
- A comprehensive joint declaration was adopted by the leaders that enumerates their common vision for an enduring and comprehensive India Central Asia partnership.

#### FOCUS ON AFGHANISTAN: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- India's engagement with the CAR world helps in consolidating its post American Afghan policy. Today Current Affairs.
- With Taliban 2.0, New Delhi is forced to devise new ways of increasing Afghanistan and CAR and Russia offers the way out.
- Tajikistan holds immense geo political significance for India's as it's border Afghanistan as well as in geography close to POK, and India has helped maintain their base in the country.
- The United States recognised the utility of Moscow New Delhi relation in Central Asia to offset Beijing dominance in the geo-economic landscape.
- Both India and CAR use Russian defence equipment.

#### TRADE : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- India always maintains excellent diplomatic ties with all five Central Asian states, last prime minister visit was in 2015. yet India's trade is 1.4 billion dollar as of 2019.
- Due to lack of physical access, trade had been in the downswing.
- Trade connectivity through Iran and Afghanistan has become important.

## **CHALLENGES : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- China which shares a land border with the region is already a major investor there. It is the region's most important economic partner that casts shadows over India's relevance in the region.
- The Restoration of waiver to Iran under joint comprehensive plan of action is detrimental in connecting CAR to India via hybrid model-(Chahbahr port)
- Grouping of China, Pakistan and Taliban Afghanistan has added to the concern.

## **WAY FORWARD**

- CAR is the zone of India civilization influence. The Fergana valley was India's crossing point of the great silk road.
- When others engage with the region from eg. china (BRI), Russia(collective security treaty organisation), Turkey (turkic council) and the Islamic world (organisation of Islamic cooperation) it would be better for India to give a culture and historical perspective to the region through a summit level and annual meet.
- Central Asia carries no specific stands towards any country with the exception of Russia while their strategic visions are often opaque, they are wary of China.
- However, they have strong economic ties with China with respect to little or no economic dependency on India.
- India needs political will, material capability and diplomatic wherewithal to walk the talks on its commitment to Central Asia.

**Anshum Verma**

## **Indian Federalism : Shifting Paradigm (From Cooperative to Combative Federalism, A big threat on Indian democracy), Critical Analysis**

### **CONTEXT:**

Recently the Center government, through amendment in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) (Cadre) Rules of 1954 encroaches in the affairs of the state. This triggered another round of conflict between the Center and the States. Some states like. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Telangana have objected to the amendments.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Recently on many occasions we have seen the conflict between the center and the state government. However this center state conflict has been continuing for a long time but during this Modi government, After the 2014, this conflict has been increased. The effort of the center government to interfere in state affairs for political gain can not be justified. This nature of federalism now seems a type of combative nature of federalism rather than cooperative federalism. Our constitution makers never expected such type of conflict between center and state otherwise they could have make clear provisions to prevent such conflict but they never thought that center and state would stand in the way of each other

## **THE INCIDENT WHEN CENTER STATE CONFLICT CAN BEEN SEEN : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

Before the proposed amendment in the service rule of the IAS cadre, several times, center state conflict can be observed. For example- without the consent of state, former West Bengal Chief Secretary Alapan Bandyopadhyay was summoned to Delhi. And this dispute is still in the Delhi High Court. Besides, in all Non BJP ruled states, the intervention of central agencies Customs, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the Enforcement Directorate (ED), CBI is now common. The intervention of these agencies in Bengal, Maharashtra, and Kerala is common and many times the supreme court had to settle these disputes.

Beside these agencies, through governors, the central government encroached the rights of state governments. There are many examples where governors played the role of the agent of a political party. For example in the case of Maharashtra, the Supreme court had to intervene. The role of governors in MP, Rajasthan and Bengal is well known by the people of India. This is unfortunate for Indian democracy that these constitutional institutions are being used for political reasons. Today Current Affairs.

## **HOW THE FEDERALISM IS CHANGING : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

Cooperative federalism is the basic structure of the India constitution where state and center should work on the principle of cooperation and collaboration. The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held in Government of NCT of Delhi v. Union of India (2018) that the idea behind the concept of collaborative federalism is negotiation and coordination so that differences which may arise between the Centre and the State Governments in their respective pursuits of development can be ironed out. The Court said: “Union Government and the State governments should endeavor to address the common problems with the intention to arrive at a solution by showing statesmanship, combined action and sincere cooperation.”

But recently it is shifting toward combative federalism which is a big threat for democracy. The expression ‘combative federalism’ was used by former Uttarakhand Chief Minister Harish Rawat immediately after his government was dismissed under Article 356 of the Constitution by President’s proclamation. Immediately thereafter, the Center started wielding power by interfering with the affairs of the States using the Governor’s office.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Recently it has been observed that only for the political gain some time all the political parties start to work beyond the constitution and the court has to intervene in their affairs. The Constitution is the supreme, this must be understood by the governments of all political parties. Cooperative federalism is the foundation of the Indian democratic system which should be protected and respected by all of us. Instead of engaging in unnecessary conflicts, the Centre and the States have to strive to work in coordination.

**Dr. Anshul Bajpai**

## **Crux of U.P. welfare politics**

These twin pillars of the BJP’s political mobilisation, fighting the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections are:

1. Hindutva
2. Social welfare.

## **MORE THAN POPULISM? THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- However, BJP’s brand of welfare politics is → Electoral Populism.

- In U.P., the BJP's welfare regime — centred on Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs)

In an influential work, had demonstrated using the as a case study.

The essence of the political scientist Professor Kanchan Chandra is that voters mainly do not vote for ethnic parties out of deep psychological attachments, but because they expect to receive greater government benefits from their co-ethnic representatives.

To prove the basis of the success of ethnic or caste-based parties-

**Case study** of Bahujan Samaj Party (**BSP**) has been taken.

Patronage transactions with their co-ethnic parties, has been found as a easy way by voters as the government programmes suffered with –

- Enormous bureaucratic discretion
- Inadequate information
- Poor transparency

Professor Kanchan Chandra characterised India as a “**patronage democracy**”.

The **patron-client relationships** have been a central part of the politics of U.P.. Even in the Samajwadi Party (SP) and the BSP, the supportive groups were also mobilised via **caste-based patronage networks**.

### **CASTE (IN U.P.) – TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS**

- The most salient political identity
- The arbiter of access to the State
- The basis of political competition.

### **DIRECT CASH TRANSFERS :- THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

The welfare regime → welfare benefits → as direct cash transfers.

The middlemen, replaced by a **digital regime** — the Jan Dhan-Aadhaar Mobile (JAM) triad.

At present, the U.P. government is directly transferring cash in people's account on 36 schemes through direct bank transfer Including –

Centrally sponsored schemes and various other allowances disbursed by the State government like : **Today Current Affairs**

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman (PM Kisan) Nidhi (Yojana)
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)/Ayushman Bharat
- Recently, Yogi Adityanath government disbursed 1,100 to parents for purchasing school uniforms.
- In January, 1,000 were reportedly transferred to the accounts of 1.5 crore unorganised workers in the State.
- Even in tangible asset creation (Ex. houses and toilets), the Government's role is limited to transferring money into the beneficiaries' account.

These cash handouts (along with an expanded and digitised provisioning of rations) have been described as having created a new political constituency for the BJP termed as labarathi or 'welfare recipients'.

The political identity of the BJP is still a **Hindu political identity**.

A Hindutva discourse for the political transformation of backward castes and Dalits into Hindus.

## PATRONAGE NETWORKS? THE HINDU ANALYSIS

A study in 2018 of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by researchers at Princeton University, revealed that :

→ When MLAs and district collectors shared a surname, a contractor with the same surname was more likely to be awarded a contract.

The displacement of patronage networks is shaping the patterns of political mobilisation of the BJP in U.P. in 4 different ways :

(1) The party has been weakened at the local level where MLAs and district party functionaries have lost their power as intercessors and mediators in the welfare delivery process.

(2) The BJP is less dependent on cultivating a spectrum of backward caste leadership to mobilise backward caste votes, than it was in the previous election when it had inducted a number of such leaders from other parties.

(3) **Neglect of public goods like education and health.** Very little room left to expand the State sector to ameliorate the **unemployment** crisis.

(4) The presence of **bureaucratic interface** and organised interests are unavoidable, such as in the farm sector.

- To small and marginal farmers — an annual ₹6,000 transfer through the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi.
- Even as the **BJP** quite overtly indulges in elaborate caste strategies for electioneering, it maintains that **it is the only party above jativad or caste favouritism.** Today Current Affairs.
- The ideological challenge that the BJP's Hindutva faces in States such as U.P. is to hold down the resurgence of multiple political identities among the electorate.

**Social welfare politics** has been melded with **Hindutva** for extra reinforcement.

**Rajeev Yadav**

## PM-KISAN

According to the ministry of Agricultural, since 2019 about Rs 374.78 crore amount is pending for reprocessing after a failed transaction occurred under the PM-KISAN scheme. In the ongoing 2021-22 fiscal, the number of pending failed transactions stood at 9.11 lakh till november 2021. Although the number of failed transactions is less than 1% of the total number of transactions under the scheme. More than 11.60 crore farmers have been given the financial benefits of approx 1.60 lacs crore through various instalments since the launch of the scheme.

## ABOUT THE SCHEME: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- It is a central sector scheme launched in December 2018.
- It provides to each eligible farmer's family 6000 per annum in 3 instalments of rupees 2000 each. The definition of family for the scheme is husband, wife, and minor children. Today Current Affairs.
- Initially farmers with less than 2 hectares of land were eligible however from June 2019 it was extended to 22 all farmers i.e 140million farmers.
- The responsibility to identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines lies with respective State Government and union territory administration; the fund is directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiaries.

## WHY IS PM-KISAN BETTER THAN OTHER SUBSIDY SCHEMES? THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- Direct income support as it addresses the liquidity constraints of farmers for meeting their expenses for acquisition of agricultural inputs and services.
- The data received on the PM Kisan portal go through various levels of verification and validation including Aadhar and income tax databases.
- Compatibility with WTO norms- The scheme assumes importance as India's farm subsidies are increasingly being challenged at the WTO for violating multilateral trading rules. Direct income support is considered part of the green box of WTO.

## CHALLENGES

- Insufficient amount-given that India's vertiline is rupees 32 per person per day in rural areas and rupees 47 in urban areas, According to Rangarajan committee the income support of rupees 17 for households is largely insufficient for even a minimum sustenance of vulnerable farmers.
- Cultivator and sharp copper as identification remains a huge challenge.
- Concerns of data in identification of benefits due to incomplete records and non-digitised land data. The Hindu Analysis.
- Failed transaction due to invalid IFSC code,dormant/inactive account etc.
- Many beneficiaries are left out. A study done in Andhra Pradesh has shown that about 29.1 % of the farmer beneficiaries of the scheme in the state have not received their full benefits for the good number of bank rejection cases and state action required cases were unresolved for 18 month.

## WAY FORWARD

- Aggregate cash transfer to help bring affected communities out of poverty.
- Index transfer with inflation in the context of volatile markets and price fluctuation in different regions it is important to index the cash transfer to local inflation.
- Better timing of providing benefits IFPRI-ICAR study found that farmers receiving instalments in the agriculture peak season are more likely to spend it on agriculture and those getting it in the off-season are more likely to spend it on whether the timing of benefits have implications on spending patterns.
- Need to strengthen IT backbone estates with robust computerised land records databases and a good IT infrastructure are in a better position to implement PM KISAN.
- Investment in rural infrastructure and research and development.

Anshum Verma

## Saffron vs Hijab in Karnataka

### CONTEXT:

In the face of the demand by some young Muslim girls that they be allowed to wear a hijab to college that was countered by supporters of Hindutva outfits wearing saffron outfits. (in the Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts of southern coastal Karnataka and other parts)

## HIGH COURT ORDER:

The High Court of Karnataka, in an interim order, has also made it clear that “all students, regardless of their religion or faith, have been restrained from wearing saffron shawls (bhagwa), scarfs, hijab, religious flags or the like within classrooms until further orders” with regard to petitions “pending consideration” on the issue of the right to wear a hijab in classrooms.

## CAUTION:

- This order has also been confined to institutions where a student dress code/uniform has been prescribed.
- The police have held flag marches in some cities and towns that could witness a communal flare-up as a result of opposing stances.

## SOCIAL REACH, CONSOLIDATION

**Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts** of southern coastal Karnataka →

In the grip of the Sangh Parivar (through institutional interventions and initiatives aimed at **consolidating the Hindu identity**)

## AS PER 2011 CENSUS – THE HINDU ANALYSIS

**The Muslim minority is about 20% of the population in these two districts –**

- 25% in Dakshina Kannada alone
- >>13% in the State as a whole

**Though most of them were-**

- Petty traders
- Merchants
- Informal labour
- Large-scale migration to West Asia right from the early years of the oil boom.

Impressive rise in terms of enterprise and initiative in the community across various domains in recent years, such as –

- Health
- Education
- Housing
- Merchandise
- literary and cultural production

The above explained expansive social reach has gone along with religious consolidation.

Following the **ascendance of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in the region**, makes such a craving all the more important. Today Current Affairs.

Significant advances in this region in the last few years :

The rise of new institutions, like –

- The Social Democratic Party of India (SDPI)
- The student organisation
- The Campus Front of India closely associated with the radical group
- The Popular Front of India



**Centrality of caste** as the principal anchor of electoral politics

Living/social conditions of Muslims in the rest of Karnataka = those who are socially lowest.

Its attempt to subordinate the **Lingayats** to the Hindutva project has not made much headway as Several Lingayat believes that they are a **separate religion**.

With limited impact, the Sangh Parivar has campaigned against –

- love jihad
- cow slaughter

**The hijab issue** offers one of the best opportunities to **polarise Muslims against Hindus**.

**Christians, mainly Roman Catholics** —the other religious minority in southern coastal Karnataka — who form about 8.5% of the population have also been **targeted by Hindutva outfits** —

- by renaming public places
- attacking minor shrines
- conducting assaults on fringe Christian gatherings

**The Karnataka anti-conversion Bill / the Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Bill**— introduced recently but yet to be passed into law in the State, is clearly **directed against churches**.

### **DIFFERENT CONNOTATIONS OF HIJAB- THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- For a lot of young Muslim women in coastal Karnataka and probably a stratum elsewhere in Karnataka, particularly drawn from lower social rungs, the hijab is not an archaic and patriarchal imposition, but a choice through which they wish to **make their presence in the world and define themselves**.
- Access to education is deeply bound with this search for self-definition. In such a mode of striving, forbidding wearing of the hijab is not a progressive measure — as some good old people think it to be — but an assault on their self-worth and dignity.
- Binding them to the prescriptive dress code subjects them to a uniformity that not only submerges their difference but also reinforces prevailing political dominance.
- It is not necessary to reiterate the bearing such a code has on freedom of choice and sustaining its context.
- The hijab may have other connotations for elders of the community that one belongs to, and may be integral to one's own religious convictions, but they are largely supportive planks.

### **A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE BURQA AND THE HIJAB – THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- The burqa is strongly associated with religious codes.
- Most young Muslim students in the coastal region in Karnataka may wear the burqa outside educational institutions, but they keep it aside once they are on their premises, but would continue to wear the hijab.
- At times they may even remove the burqa in the classroom depending on the **comfort level** and **fellow feeling** they sense in the classroom.

### **TO CONCLUDE:**

In a deeply diverse society such as India – the only way we can build our common futures is by inviting those who feel different into a conversation and continually forge the common through it.

**Rajeev Yadav**

# National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)

As per the ministry of science and technology annual review under the supercomputer mission 4 new supercomputers have been installed since July 2021 at IIIT Hyderabad, Nabi-Mohali, CDAC- Bengaluru and IIT Kanpur. National supercomputing missions provide access to high performance computing facilities to around 75 instances and more than thousand active research academics working through National and knowledge networks. India has developed an indigenous server (Rudra) which can meet the high performance computing requirements of all governments and PSUs. This is the first time that a service system was made in India along with a full software stack developer by C-DAC.

## WHAT IS NSM

- It is being implemented and steered jointly by the department of science and technology and Deity.
- Implemented by the C-DAC Pune and IISC Bengaluru

## FOCUS OF THE MISSION: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- The mission envisages a forming National academic and research and development institution spread over the country by installing a supercomputing grid comprising more than 70 high performance computing facilities.
- The super computer will also be networked on the national supercomputing grid over the National knowledge network.
- National Knowledge Computer is another program of the government which connects academic institutions and research and development labs over a high speed network.
- The mission includes the duet of highly professional HPC, a human resource for meeting challenges of these applications.

## ACHIEVEMENTS : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- The first supercomputer assembled indigenously called Param Shivay was installed in IIT BHU.
- Shimla system Param Shakti and Param Brahma was installed at IIT Kharagpur and IISER Pune
- Equipped with application from domains like weather and climate computational fluid dynamics bio informatic and material science.
- It is enhancing the research capacities and capabilities.
- The mission is meeting the increased computational demands of academic researchers, MSMEs, any startup in areas like oil exploration, flood prediction as well as genomics and drug discovery.
- Memorandum of understanding has been signed with the total of 14 premier institutions of India for establishing supercomputing infrastructure with assembly and manufacturing in India.

## CHALLENGES

- The NSM envisages setting up a network of 70 high performance computing facilities in the country but skewed funding for the mission during the initial years slows down the overall pace of building supercomputers.
- Only 16.67% of the total budget of rupees 45000 crore was utilised during the first 4.5 years execution of the mission.

- India is way behind China, US and other developed countries in terms of maximum number of supercomputers.
- Lack of research and development in India.
- Limited manufacturing of electronics used in supercomputing missions.

## CONCLUSION

India is fast emerging as a leader in HPC with NSM. The mission aims to make India one of the world leaders in supercomputing and to enhance India capability in solving the grand challenge problem of National global relevance to attend global competitiveness and ensure self Reliance in the strategic area of supercomputing technology.

Anshum Verma

## **Delimitation Commission for the Jammu Kashmir : A need for balanced delimitation ensuring the participation of all the section, mainly tribals and women**

### CONTEXT:

The Jammu and Kashmir Delimitation Commission has recently shared its interim report with the five associate members, the elected Members of Parliament from the erstwhile State. The provisions of the delimitation commission is also not free from the shortcomings

### INTRODUCTION:

After the dilution of the article 370 of the Indian constitution, the Indian government is making plans for the elections in Jammu and Kashmir. A delimitation commission was constituted in Aug in 2019. Recently this commission shared its interim report to the central government.

In fact, in democratic state, it is the duty of the state to ensure the participation of all the sections(social, economic, religious, gender) in the Franchise. Therefore some issues are raised after the report of delimitation commission

### WHAT IS DELIMITATION COMMISSION : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

Delimitation commission was constituted to reorganize the boundaries for the constituencies (Assembly and Lok Sabha). It is a non constitutional body. In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952, 1962, 1973 and in 2002. The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.

### PROVISIONS OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION FOR THE JAMMU KASHMIR : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- Reservation of nine seats for Scheduled Tribes (ST) for first time
- Reservation of seven seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs)

But these provisions are facing some criticism from various groups because in this report the rights to four communities (the Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Sippis) of J & K which have been guaranteed by the Article

332 post-1991 are curtailed. There was nothing in the Art 370 through which the rights of these communities could be stopped but because of the lack of political will of the J & k leaders the rights could not be given to the community

Although before the dilution of 370. The reservation for the St community was not there but still some communities like Gujjar people won the election of 2014. Therefore the reservation for the St community would not strengthen any political status of the STs in Jammu region. Today Current Affairs.

The interim report has reserved six out of the nine ST seats within the twin districts of Rajouri and Poonch which constitute 32.06% of the total ST population. Remaining population of STs is residing outside of these district therefore majority of the STs would not be benefited

### **TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS**

There are some marginal tribes (Bakarwals, Gaddis and Sippis) also which should be given appropriate representation. But these marginal tribes could get representation if the powerful Gujjar would support these tribes. The reservation for the women should also be proposed because without the strengthened women the state could not progress inclusively. Women have to play a major role in tribal politics, and their participation and leadership has to be made feasible and suitably promoted. They have proven their leadership in the District Development Council (DDC) elections, and it needs to be strengthened further.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Even though several provisions of this delimitation commission constituted for the Jammu and Kashmir is appreciable but government should ensure to provide maximum participation of all the sections of the society so that Ja and k could progress inclusively.

**Dr. Anshul Bajpai**

## **Ukraine crisis and the related developments**

### **CONTEXT:**

On Monday, 14th Feb. in a televised address, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky said he had declared Wednesday (February 16)- as a day of “national unity”. This is the day which, as per U.S. officials could be the date of Russian attack.

Quoting unnamed U.S. officials, PBS Newshour, the American TV programme, reported late last week, that Vladimir Putin, the Russian President, had decided to launch an invasion and sent the orders.

But top officials of the Biden administration warn, that Russia has mobilised enough troops to launch an invasion “any day”. Today Current Affairs.

Russia’s announcement, on Tuesday → it’s pulling back some troops from the Ukraine border but will continue large military exercises.

Uncertainty and unpredictability over Mr. Putin’s Ukraine strategy, continues.

### **DEVELOPMENTS : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

Russia’s stand → it has no plans to invade Ukraine.

But Russia has mobilised about 130,000 troops on the three sides of Ukraine.

- Including 105 battalion tactical groups (each group having some 700-800 soldiers capable of fast manoeuvring in open terrain)

- 500 combat aircraft
- some 40 warships in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov

During the **military drills with Belarus**, Russia has also deployed **S400** missile defence systems and Iskander surface-to-surface missiles.

In the event of a war, Russia aims to ensure total domination in the land, air and sea- The Hindu Analysis.

- missiles
- fighter jets
- warships
- tens of thousands of combat troops

Russia actually means → that it won't take escalatory steps without "a provocation".

The West had warned that there could be a "false flag operation" in the rebel-controlled Donbas region of eastern Ukraine (can be an excuse for an attack by Russia).

**FOR RUSSIA** – The invasion could trigger severe **sanctions** from the West. Parallely managing the **post-invasion status quo** in Europe's largest country where the public opinion on Russia is almost evenly split would be **difficult**.

Another option with Putin, if not a direct attack, to provide more arms to the rebels in Donbas to push the frontlines of a civil war that has been frozen since 2015, is open.

- Escalation is not the only way forward.
- Diplomatic possibilities and talks are still open.

**Germany**, Europe's largest economy and the destination of two Russian gas pipelines, is an important country for Moscow.

Berlin, which has warned of sanctions if Russia invades Ukraine, has also been sensitive towards Russia's security concerns — it refused to send weapons to Ukraine and barred other NATO members from sending German-made weapons.

Ukraine has also shown signs of a **compromise**.

**U.S. stand** → No plans to deploy offensive missile systems in Ukraine.

**U.S. OFFER** → To sign an agreement with Russia on ruling out deploying such missiles and stationing permanent combat troops on reciprocal terms.

To accept the offer → Russia wants guarantees that Ukraine would never be taken into NATO.

**Rajeev Yadav**

## **Unitary Judiciary of a federal governance : An analysis in special context of India**

### **CONTEXT:**

Indian Judicial system is a centralized Judicial system. An imbalance is there in Indian Judicial system which should be addressed by supreme court through empowering High Courts again

### **INTRODUCTION:**

India is a federal governance up to a certain extent. However in normal conditions, the model of India governance is more federal and India is continuously trending towards federalism. Federalism is the

fundamental structure of the constitution. But the Judicial system of India is more unitary. The essential characteristic of federalism is the distribution of limited executive, legislative and judicial authority among bodies which are coordinated with and independent of each other. Therefore, Indian high courts should be strengthened more for federalism.

### **WHAT IS FEDERALISM:**

Federalism is a midpoint between unitarism and confederalism. Unitarism means that all the power should be centralized in one hand or supreme power is given to a single authority. Confederalism means that the lower units also have some powers as the center has. For example in America, states have equal power (almost) as the central government. But after the Civil war in America, even the center has become more strong.

The idea of federalism is that all the states should enjoy their own equal political rights and finally all the states should have cooperation with the central government.

### **NATURE OF THE INDIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- For the federal state, Judicial system of the country must be federal. Federal Judicial system is essential requirement of the federal state. Dr Ambedkar also states in this regard in the constitutional assembly that "The Indian Federation though a dual polity has no dual judiciary at all. The High Courts and the Supreme Court form one single integrated judiciary having jurisdiction and providing remedies in all cases arising under the constitutional law, the civil law or the criminal law."
- The Indian Supreme court is newly created. Most of the high courts were earlier created. Some of the high courts in India have been created before 1860 also. By Government of India Act, a federal court was constituted. The modern supreme court is constituted after implementation of Indian constitution
- However many times, the honorable supreme court has clearly stated that high courts are not just subordinate bodies and high court Judges are not subordinate Judges of the Supreme court. Many people like Justice M.C. Chagla and Justice P.V. Rajamannar rejected the offer of the Judge of the Supreme court but both of them rejected this offer and became the chief Justices of Bombay and Madras High Courts respectively. Many times the supreme court declared that it is superior only in appellate matters. A delicate balance is required to be maintained between the Supreme Court and the High Courts in order for the constitutional structure dreamt of by B.R. Ambedkar to work.

### **CHALLENGES FOR THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- In collegium system the Judges of the supreme court who are in collegium, they have power to appoint and transfer the judges of high court
- Parallel Judicial systems of the court and tribunals provide for direct appeals to the Supreme Court, bypassing the High Courts. Today Current Affairs.
- The Supreme Court has been liberal in entertaining cases pertaining to trifling matters.

### **IMPACT OF THE CENTRAL JUDICIARY : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- The balance of the powers between the high court and the supreme court is required. The more centralization of the judiciary, the weaker federal structure, which is against the fundamental structure of the constitution
- The study of the federal countries like America and Nigeria shows that, many times, federal courts struck down the state legislature through the power of Judicial review. Supreme court will always favor the rights of the federal or central government
- In case of India the collegium system establish full control of the Supreme court over high court

- If the supreme court acts as an aggressive interventionist, it will bring an evil effect on the country. In 2018 some petitions directly filed appealed to supreme court for Diwali celebration This led to an uproar because people in South India celebrate Deepavali in the morning. While in North India people celebrated Diwali in Night. Another example could be seen regarding the height of the Dahi Handi
- Generally the supreme court should not intervene in those matters which are clearly of local importance, having no constitutional ramifications.
- Almost in every matter the Supreme Court entertains an appeal against a High Court decision. Supreme court should entertain only those appeal against of High court which are necessary of national interest
- Every time Supreme court entertain public interest litigation on those matters which are should be dealt by the High Court,
- The creation of parallel courts and tribunals are also dangerous for federal structure like Competition Commission, or the company law tribunals, or the consumer courts. In all these cases, the High Courts are bypassed.
- In this way we can easily imagine The effect. it will be weakening the authority of the High Courts or the possibility of a tendency towards subservience or apathy of the judges of the High Courts.

### CONCLUSION :

For democracy and the maintenance of the federal structure of the constitution a balance between the rights of high court and supreme court are mandatory. Definitely honorable supreme court also understands the importance of the high courts and the significance of federalism for India. Therefore, court as well as government should take some steps in this regard so that our democracy and the federal structure could be more powerful.

Dr. Anshul Bajpai

## The RBI's forecasts of inflation and its mandates



The inflation in India in terms of consumer price index (Combined) reached 6.01 percent in January which

**is breaching the tolerance band of 2 to 6 percent of CPI combined. RBI had forecast the acceleration and it would be no surprise for many but RBI must be cautioned now, looking into the breaching numbers.**

The Hinterland with its greater proportion of the country's poor, bore the brunt of rising food prices. The rural food price inflation has gone up to 5.18% in January from 3.39 percent in December.

The central bank in its February Monetary Policy has retained the status quo and kept the repo rate unchanged at 4% in order to support economic growth.

The RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das has defended the higher headline inflation in the current fiscal year by citing the base effect. The Hindu Analysis.

**(What is base effect:** This is to understand that when the base is high, the growth percentage will be coming as low. Similarly when the base is low the growth percentage will be coming as high. Because generally growth is calculated on the basis of percentage and the percentage whether will remain high or low very much depends upon the base.)

For the financial year 2022-23 The RBI has projected inflation to Slow down to 4.5%.

Global crude oil prices witnessed a seven year high earlier this week given the uncertainty over the Ukraine Russia tensions, which could unravel the RBI's inflation projection.

The inflation in the sector of transport and Communications which reflects the retail fuel prices even after slowing down from December, was still at 9.36 % in the month of January.

Given the election season and the cuts announced in Central and state taxes on petroleum, prices at the pump have stayed static for a while. The Center may soon have to allow oil sellers to pass on the global price increase to consumers, which could spur the inflation further.

## **TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS**

The Households Expectation Inflation Showing inflation rate than RBI's projections of CPI (combined). This can affect the private consumption expenditure which is still lagging behind the pre-pandemic level of financial year 2019-20, As per the NSO's Advance Estimates of GDP growth. If the private consumption expenditure comes down auto off expected highest inflation, it could challenge the RBI's objective of holding down interest rates to support growth. As price stability should always remain the prime focus of any Central Bank, the RBI must look into the recalibration of its inflation projections and into the change in policy stance so as to fulfill its mandate.

**Inflation as an important indicator of an economy :** Inflation is defined as the average increment in prices of goods and services. The rate of inflation should not be very high as well as should not be very much low. High inflation affects the poor more because the marginal utility of money for them is high. So a high rate of inflation should not be favorable for any economy because even if there is no absolute poverty in any country, it will be having relative poverty for sure. For a country like India which is having a sizable population of absolute poor, higher rate of inflation should never be persisting. The hindu Analysis.

**At the same time if inflation goes negative (which is called deflation) the economy can face slow down, recession or depression.** Actually in case of deflation, The producers in the economy do not go for higher levels of production or say they slow down the production, as they assume the deflation is a sign of reducing demand. And when demand is decreasing nobody would be taking risks by producing more. The Economy can witness slow down because of the action or better to say inaction of producers. Hence the tolerable Band of inflation is kept between 4 to 6% in terms of CPI combined. **If the RBI and the monetary policy committee is successful in keeping the inflation rate between 4 to 6% then it will be said that we are having macroeconomic stability (in terms of inflation).**

**MD. Layeeque Azam**



## The tussle between Uniformity and Equality

The sudden spurt of righteous indignation and political activism from a section of students in Kundapur, Udupi and a few other colleges in Karnataka regarding the hijab is opportunistic. The fact that a bunch of students took it upon themselves to attack college girls wearing hijab in the name of equality and uniformity has been condemned by many but also tacitly supported by the Bharatiya Janata Party government in Karnataka and some voices in the social media.

### TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

This action is opportunistic because students in that region, as well as in most of Karnataka, are generally apathetic to any kind of mobilisation. Colleges in these places are run on strict models of discipline, and attempts to open up spaces for critical debates have largely failed. It is difficult to mobilise them, either formally or informally. In such a strict disciplinarian system, what really is the meaning of uniformity and uniform dress codes?

One repeated argument in support of uniforms is that uniforms are necessary because they provide a measure of equality among students independent of their economic and social backgrounds. Is this really so? The Hindu Analysis.

A dress is a symbol and stands for many things. So, how does the symbol of the uniform attain the meaning of equality? There is no natural and unique association between a uniform and a concept like equality. This association is established and enforced by social norms. There are many other ways to enable equality among students in schools and colleges. For example, it could be done by making sure that all students have equal access to textbooks, digital media, teachers, uniform nutrition, and so on. These are substantial attempts because in these cases uniformity is a path towards equality—not just uniformity for its own sake.

There are many domains where uniforms are used: defence services, judiciary, factories, religious communities, and so on. They are also important in prisons. In each of these cases, the symbolism of the uniform is different. Not all of them are expressions of equality.

Uniforms as a dress code in educational institutions are not symbols of equality as much as they are symbols of “order,” “discipline,” and “control” (like in prison uniforms). Students understand this well, and it is not surprising that so many of them, including young children, really see uniforms as forms of discipline and order rather than embodying any message about equality. The effectiveness in enforcing uniforms in educational institutions is a direct reflection of the power of the authorities. Our colleges and schools function under these authoritarian regimes, not only in administration but also in modes of learning. There is no sense of active debate, no possible spaces for alternate viewpoints, and no encouragement for creative expressions, particularly through art. Our colleges, specifically in these areas where the students are protesting the hijab, are centres of power that operate through rigid control over every aspect of a student’s life. Uniforms are another part of this disciplinary apparatus and punishment is a direct corollary of violating codes of uniform. The Hindu Analysis.

### TODAY CURRENT AFFAIRS

All this is not surprising given that equality as a goal of education is no longer tenable considering the way educational systems have developed in this country. When ideas of equality do not exist in the educational environment, how can it suddenly rise through uniforms? The recent changes in education policies have reduced the possibility of uniformity in various sectors of education. There is too wide a disparity in the quality of teaching, access to resources, infrastructure, and administration across schools and colleges. The values of our education system are now built on non-uniformity of various kinds, including the meaningless national exams for various courses as well as the growing material gaps between the private and public

colleges and universities. The rural and the semi-urban students, like those protesting now, are the worst hit. Successive governments have played with universities and have been instrumental in creating the disparities that have now become an essential marker of Indian education. The value in education is now measured through differences and not uniformity. The uniformity of exams ironically has always privileged only certain skills and have single-handedly led to the elimination of any meaningful notion of uniformity in education. Ministers, politicians, and business houses now own and run colleges and universities as business enterprises. The goals of education have never been so far away from the initial goals of a fair, equitable, and uniform access and uniform delivery of education to all students.

So should we have uniforms in our educational institutions? I offer two arguments against uniforms in our schools and colleges. First, uniforms can be made compulsory only if other measures of equality are part of the education system, including intellectual practices such as critical discussions among students on ideas like equality, uniformity, and citizenship. The destruction of quality humanities and social science education in our colleges have almost eliminated this possibility. In such a situation, uniforms have only the symbolism of order and control by arbitrary authorities. Second, a classroom is the microcosm of our society. Nowhere else in the public space do children and young adults encounter the multiplicity of their peers (representing the diversity of our country) as in the classroom. True education has to include learning various forms of socialities, and thus, it is necessary that India has to be represented in its multiplicities in the classroom more than in a Republic Day parade. Uniform dress codes go against this most fundamental social responsibility of a society like ours.

Ritu

## Changing paradigm of security order during post cold war: An Analysis

### CONTEXT:

By 15th February, Russia had announced that it is pulling back some of its troops from areas close to Ukraine after a long standoff. But simultaneously Russia said that she will not compromise her national interest of security mainly NATO's open door policy

### INTRODUCTION:

- Recently, the world has been facing the big target of the Ukraine Russia conflict for several weeks and this conflict could be converted into real war at any time but now this threat is about to end. The Ukraine crisis has brought the unstable security architecture in Europe to the fore of U.S.-Russia ties
- This crisis has erupted in the world whether the great power rivalry is back in the continent.
- In fact after the end of the cold war European European security architecture could not be completed yet. Security equilibrium is still to be established. Russian and Ukraine relations were bitter for a long time because of the interest of Russian people who are residing in Ukraine and from the side of NATO, Russia also wanted some assurance. In fact, America is pulling itself from the affairs of Europe and Asia so that it could focus towards her only rival China. Russia and American deal can be seen in this regard

### RUSSIAN ACHIEVEMENT DURING THIS STANDOFF : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

- If we analyze the Ukraine-Russian conflict, we see that after pulling off her army from the border of Ukraine, Russia did not get anything, however Russia also accepted that. but through this, The U.S.-led

West has at last recognized what Russia has been saying since 1994 that the security architecture in Europe is not appropriate and it should be re-architected. The West is willing to address and discuss this appears to be a big victory for Russia.

- Through this, Russia had attracted the attention of the entire world. Russia knows that defeating Ukraine and the Partition of Ukraine would be beneficial for Russia for always, it will just increase the insecurity of Russia only. Some European countries like France and Germany had showed little tilt towards Russia by refusing the arms supply to Ukraine from Germany
- In fact, European countries know this fact that they will be more influenced in comparison to America if any conflict starts with Russia. therefore Europe will look at Russia differently from the U.S. So, naturally, Europe's interest is in accommodation. Europe's interest in sorting out this matter is immediate and existential, while the U.S.'s is strategic and long term.
- After this standoff, Europe at least showed its concern toward the demands of Russia. Today Current Affairs.
- Russia essentially has three demand
  - ▶ Ukraine and Georgia should not join NATO.
  - ▶ the Ukraine impasse should be resolved
  - ▶ these mutual security guarantees that we've all been talking about.
- Russia wants legal guarantees of these demands but the implementation of Minsk accords (for detail, see previous article) is one of the fundamental demands of Russia which is tending towards being fulfilled. The Guarantee of mutual security would also be gradually given
- Infact, Russia know this fact that US is now focusing more towards Indo pacific region and US is also facing some domestic problems also therefore Russia selected this time to create pressure on US however Russia had been demanded in this regard for 1990s

### **WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CRISIS FOR INDIA? THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

- The recent situation is beneficial for India because America will never want to confront Russia and China simultaneously therefore America will not interfere in the matter of Ukraine any more. Therefore, in this way India is free to support Russia diplomatically however India also indirectly supported Russia in 2014 when Russia had annexed Crimea. India can make better equilibrium between the West and Russia. This situation makes India free to deal with Russia without any American pressure
- But this is the subject of great concern that Russia and China are coming to closure. India should continue to keep its close eyes on the bilateral relation of Russia and China but Generally Russia would never want to be a junior partner of China. Since 1990, Russia will always searching for a good partner of her equal status (Economically), definitely Russia will prefer India in comparison to China but India should be more alert in this regard

### **CONCLUSION**

After the end of the cold war, the world has become unipolar, but the world could not get stable. After 2000. China is continuously increasing her power and adopting aggressive policy either in the matter of Taiwan or in the matter of Indonesia and border dispute with India. Therefore, now America has to shift its focus towards the Indo pacific region from European affairs. After 2014, the security order is continuously shifting and India should be very much alert in this regard.

**Dr. Anshul Bajpai**

## Trust and reliability in public health systems

Public trust is the most crucial value in public health like immunisation campaigns and other large-scale public health programmes. Closely related but also very crucial is the trust necessary for effective medical practice. The close relationship between the two is because the public at large links health and well-being to hospitals and medical care even though there is a reciprocal relationship between public trust in health systems and people's well-being and social order. Its unique nature in medicine owes from its inherent character of information asymmetry between the doctor, the expert, and the patient, non-expert.

Medical interactions in the last instance are about life and death decisions and become more complex in the case of newer epidemics like COVID-19, as treatment modalities and its outcomes are determined not only by the science of medicine but also by the institutional context where it is practiced.

### FEAR OF TREATMENT: THE HINDU ANALYSIS

COVID-19 poses multiple dimensions of fear arising from the risk of getting infected, its mode of spread and possible severity of the disease, and more importantly, the possibility that it can become fatal. Of all these, the last one is linked directly to the treatment options available and the challenges in accessing them. The immediate concerns for a COVID-19 positive patient regarding the treatment are: What kind of quality can one expect in a public hospital? Is that sufficient and safe enough to get rid of the illness? What will be the cost incurred in the private sector? How much one would need to spend from one's pocket? These are the thoughts that people grappled with during the first and second wave of the pandemic amid grossly inadequate healthcare infrastructure across India.

### PRIVATE SECTOR : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

Privatization of healthcare has been a consistent policy of all the national and state governments in India, raising the bar high for the underfunded public sector. The dominance of "patient-clients" redefined the image of hospitals and quality parameters of the private sector. Additionally, the purchasing power of patients and the business in healthcare determine the expectation of the care provided. The commercialisation of medical practice attains "normalcy" wherein patients always tend to negotiate the type and cost of services rendered in a private hospital. In reality, little can the patient negotiate on the core of the medical practice that lies within the terrain of the expert—the practicing doctor—and what really gets negotiated at the end is the type of room they avail, the discount in any of the charges, and other peripheral services.

The power of medicine and its knowledge consistently pose barriers for the patient-client to negotiate on the core of medical practice. The middle class and the rich, who constitute the patient-client have increased their skepticism even towards the core of medical practice.

### PUBLIC SECTOR : THE HINDU ANALYSIS

The middle class has been moving away from utilizing the public sector hospitals for more than two decades (Qadeer 2000). The poor utilizing the public sector with an overcrowded environment and grossly inadequate infrastructure has created an impression that the public sector is bound to be "inefficient" with little to expect from its services. The mostly poor beneficiaries are habituated with sharing beds with other patients, with relatives spending longer time on the floors of the wards, and with poorly maintained water supply, toilet facilities, and other services. This has created an impression among those who use the public sector healthcare services that nobody is really bothered. The commitment of health professionals, especially medical doctors, are always looked upon with faith and appreciation by the patients.

Each patient's "life" is always considered at the mercy of the professionals' goodwill. Commitment of health

professionals are worshiped by patients and is trusted upon more than the institutional infrastructure. If anything goes wrong in treatment, it is always considered as a lack of commitment and oversight of the health professionals. Rarely does the patient focus on the systemic failures that operate beyond the competency of health professionals, which can go wrong anytime in ailing public hospitals.

### **VACCINE HESITANCY : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

The second aspect where trust in public health matters more is in the context of vaccine hesitancy, which is identified by the World Health Organization (WHO 2019) as one of the 10 major public health threats to global health in this century. The relevance and intensity became more obvious in the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic in India and also across several parts of the world.

In India, there are diverse efforts by the government and civil society agencies to tackle this. Some of the states, using institutional power, make vaccination mandatory for a range of government employees to continue their work. This was the case when vaccination was made mandatory for most healthcare workers, as a high-risk group, in the initial period. Several corporate offices extended this policy to make it compulsory by facilitating vaccination drives to its employees. Yet another effort by the state includes imposing travel restrictions across states and even nations for those who are not vaccinated. There were also incentive-based approaches, wherein freebies are offered for those vaccinated in shopping malls, other recreation sites, and even tourist sites.

Health education is undoubtedly one of the most important and accepted public health interventions proposed for health behavior change in a population and was perceived as having the potential to build trust. The underlying idea is to provide information about the event, and the public is persuaded to follow positive behavior through education and effective communication.

### **SCIENTIFIC TEMPER AND TRUST SOCIETY : THE HINDU ANALYSIS**

Let us further examine the problem of vaccine hesitancy. Some argue vaccine hesitancy is due to an increase in irrational and superstitious beliefs among people. The only way to address this problem is by increasing rationality and scientific thinking. More and more evidence on vaccine hesitancy points to the role of social media and other sources that distort the message about events, which then creates confusion among the public. The reality is much more complex. There is expert knowledge about medicine and vaccines that cannot be expected to reach the common public as an everyday knowledge and related rationality. For instance, what is the knowledge that society tries to inculcate among the public on vaccines? Is it about the dosage? Or is it about the vaccine and its efficacy in preventing hospitalization and death in the case of COVID-19? Or is it about the diverse variants and the type of vaccine found effective against each variant? If we go one step ahead, it is essential to know your audience if we are to explain the science of antigen and antibody reactions. This information has many technical details involved even to make proper sense to an educated crowd from a non-scientific background.

Eventually, the message boils down to a fundamental “belief” that vaccines can help prevent people from getting COVID-19. Is this knowledge-based understanding, or is it trust towards those who say it? Trust towards the authority and institutions who propagate the message becomes crucial and not the scientific content that follows it. Studies have shown that the officer who provides the message and the authority’s sanctity matter more to the public than the content per se (Avery 2010; Cummings 2014). This logic is one of the reasons why religious leaders and local leaders were asked to persuade their own religious groups to adopt vaccines, family planning, and other public health programmes.

Another aspect that interferes with public understanding is the trust heuristic and the informal fallacy (Cummings 2014). Several events that are witnessed by the public can be a counter-narrative to the larger scientific knowledge. For instance, vaccines are understood to prevent occurrence itself for a range of diseases.

However, in the context of COVID-19, it is possible that those vaccinated can get infected—a new “normal” in the knowledge about vaccination.

## **THE WAY FORWARD**

Let us examine the factors that build a “trust society,” as it is a dynamic process and not an endpoint. One can understand this across macro, meso, and micro levels. The larger political and government machinery at the macro level and its egalitarian, progressive, and inclusive policies can build trust. In other words, it is the sense of confidence guaranteed by the state to its citizens at large. At the meso level, trust is built based on the routine engagement of the citizen with the existing institutions and people in their everyday life. These include people’s experiences with their primary institutions like ration shops, transportation, anganwadi centers, and more importantly, their healthcare facilities that they can access.

There has been a gross failure of the health services to build the trust necessary for people to seek healthcare during a crisis. The erosion of trust towards institutions of medical practice has been in its making from the time we followed the policies of privatization of healthcare and has attained its peak during a crisis like COVID-19. Any profession and its institutions are valued based on its ability to respond during a crisis, and it is time for policymakers to recognise the crucial role of hospitals as an essential social institution for the very existence of a society whose control cannot be left to the market forces. This trust-building is a process based on past experiences built through engagement with their institutions and service providers over a longer period. It cannot sustain when it is socially engineered as done in incentive-based approaches or the use of religious leaders as and when needed as seen in public health programmes.

Ritu

## **Requirement and Significance of refugee and asylum law**

### **CONTEXT:**

Recently Congress M.P Shashi tharoor introduced a Private Member’s Bill in the Lok Sabha proposing the enactment of a Refugee and Asylum law. This Bill was related to several laws regarding refugee and asylum so that the condition of the refugees could be improved, simultaneously though asylum law India could also protect its interest also. There must be some rights and duties also for the refugees and asylums

### **INTRODUCTION:**

In fact, there are several laws at international level regarding refugees and the asylum. International and EU law prohibit refoulement (the forcible return of refugees or asylum seekers to a country where they are liable to be subjected to persecution). For several years, in lack of the fixed laws in the country, India has been continuing disrespect for the international legal principle of non-refoulement and in this way we have been also disrespecting the old traditions of asylum and hospitality to strangers. Therefore, there is a need of such laws

### **SEVERAL EXAMPLES WHERE THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAD RETURNED REFUGEES OR PROSECUTED REFUGEES:**

In the case of Rohingya refugees, the Indian government had expelled them forcefully. Some opposition leaders claim that because of religious bigotry and intolerance the government did so. Similar treatment the government did with Chakmas in Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar in Mizoram. Presently the situation

again emerged in the case of many Afghan students where their home government of the Taliban refused to renew their visas, they also find themselves in a similar predicament.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS BILL:**

This will put an end to such arbitrary conduct by the authorities.

Some fundamental rights are given to foreigners also irrespective of their nationality, race, religion, or ethnicity

National Commission for Asylum would be constituted to receive and decide all such applications

However government can treat any refugee and asylum as per its own description but India is not isolated country in the world politics therefore some international laws related to the refugee and asylum must be followed

### **WHO IS REFUGEE :**

As per internationally accepted definition, the person who had fled from his own country because of the embrace of life and fear of persecution in their home countries, on grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion enters another sovereign country as a refugee. It means refugees have to leave their own countries in the search of a better life. They ask not to be prosecuted in foreign countries

### **CULTURAL TRADITION AND INTERNATIONAL LAWS**

The well hosting of the refugees has been popular in India for thousands of years but India is not a signatory of 1951 UN Refugee Convention nor it has any national framework on how to deal with these refugees and asylums. In the absence of national framework on asylum many time we had to face embracement in front of international communities

### **MANY LAWS RELATED TO ASYLUM BUT NO UNIFORM LAW**

- There are many laws for dealing with refugees like Foreigners Act, 1946, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, the Passports Act (1967), the Extradition Act, 1962, the Citizenship Act, 1955 (including its controversial 2019 amendment) and the Foreigners Order, 1948
- In fact there is no uniformity in the laws. The absence of such a framework will make the refugees vulnerable to exploitation, especially human trafficking. The lack of such uniform law regarding refugees will lead human trafficking. There must be such laws so that India, not only would protect its cultural heritage of the thousands year but also it will bring India ahead in the world in the matter of sheltering to refugees without any discrimination

### **CONCLUSION**

The demand of uniform laws regarding a deal with refugees is brought by the member of parliament of the opposition party. but this bill is in the favorjgh of the interest of India. Therefore the government should consider and allow it for broader discussion and parliament and it should be passed with several amendments if the government thinks so, ignoring the political rivalry. These time of laws will not bring India ahead in the field of humanism only but also, this will show that India has an importance place in the world politics.

**Dr. Anshul Bajpai**