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## C.A.A: International Relationship Perspective

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### ABSTRACT

*Here, we will discuss what is the problem? And what is the background of it with various ideologies? Here we will also try to find that what the Impact of the issue is in the international era. During the independence in 1947 to 1952, India began to feel that the migration problem will be the biggest conflict in the future. So India's leaders decided to give Indian citizenship rights to the Indian population according to the law and the constitution. Some of the Indian leaders were feeling that this issue has lots of problems. So they decided to bring the "citizenship amendment bill 1955" where all migrate people will be identified as citizens or immigrant, but this provisional was not fully successful so this bill was amended by the time. The last amendment was done on 9-11 Dec 2019, where six religious communities were allowed as an Indian citizen in India who had come before 31dec 2014, like Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, and AFGANISTAN and who come after 2014, they will have to follow the common way for getting citizenship as Indian. After this "CAB" bill many protests came against the present government and had been said that this bill is unconstitutional and against the law. Where human's rights are trying to abolish like articles 14 and 15 and it is also against the basic structure of the Indian constitution, it must be changed or stop. So we can see two groups here, one group who is in fever and other who is against the bill. Two different ideologies are giving their points of view.*

*Here, another ideology can be seen, where CAB is affecting India's international relations and third groups of India is presenting their ideology for the CAB. You are the secular country so protect your identity as a secular country In India.*

**Keywords**— Indian constitution, communities

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 WHY DID C.A.A COME IN THE INDIA?

There are many historical incidents which have become reasons for the migration in the INDIA. From 12 to 20 century many Parsis had migrated from IRAN to INDIA and now many Parsis we are living in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The India was divided in two parts in 1947 by two nation theory by JINNAH A and M.L.NEHRU; due to it many Muslims migrated from PAKISTAN to INDIA. India had to keep them as Indian citizen. During 1971 war with Pakistan, around 10million Bangladeshi migrated in the India. as same as many Tibetan had migrated from Tibet to India because of Tibetan persecution by China in 1959-60. Many Tamils had migrated from Sri Lanka to India; during 1980-90s many Tamils migrated from Shri Lanka to India due to Tamil conflict, To face migration problem in India, the Indian government brought a bill as **The Citizenship Amendment Bill: (CAB)** to identify Indian citizen and for giving protection to persecution population who had come from other countries to INDIA.

#### 1.2 WHAT IS C.A.A AND N.R.C?

The Citizenship Amendment Bill seeks to provide Indian nationality to six communities- Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, jains and Buddhists who were fleeing persecution from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh. The bill amends the Citizenship Act, 1955 to illegal migrants in the select categories eligible for citizenship. The religious persecution of minorities such as Hindus, Sikhs and Christians has been a serious and widespread problem in Pakistan.

The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP), which leads the Indian government, had promised in previous election manifestos to offer Indian citizenship to persecuted religious minorities from neighboring countries. Under the 2019 amendment, migrants who had entered India by 31 December 2014, and had suffered "religious persecution or fear of religious persecution" in their country of origin were made eligible for citizenship

- What is NRC and CAA?: CAA will grant citizenship to the religious minorities who entered India on or before December 31, 2014 and NRC will include those who can prove that either they or their ancestor lived in India on or before March 24, 1971
- What does the government say: Home minister Amit shah on Wednesday rejected the opposition's charge that the citizenship (Amendment) Bill was anti-Muslim, saying it does not take away the citizenship of any Indian Muslim and only seeks to given the same to persecuted minorities of three Neighboring Countries. Replying to a debate on the bill in Rajya Sabha, he said the

need to bring this Bill would not have arisen had Partition not taken place on the Muslim and there is not need for them to have any fear, he said.

- What does the opposition say: The legislation had been attacked by opposition parties, minority outfits and others for leaving out Muslim and also on the ground that is at odds with the Constitution, which does not differentiate between citizens on the basis of their faith.
- Why are some northeast states opposing the Bill?: The CAB has sparked resentment in the northeast as it is feared that granting citizenship to foreign refugees will undermine the ethnic communities living in these regions. There are indications that the government is working out a compromise. Formulations like provision of citizenship northeast state were discussed. The constitution of India makes provisional for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, which are technically different from the Scheduled areas under 5<sup>th</sup> Schedule.
- Why is Assam against and why are protesting against the Bill because the majority of population in Assam is Bangladeshi and that is the reason, they are fearing if this bill comes in Assam so they will have to leave their lands and property for Bangladeshi.
- Bangladesh rejects allegation that minorities are facing persecution here.
- Bangladesh and India were enjoying close friendly relation that was termed as “golden chapter” of bilateral ties and so, naturally our people expect that India will not do anything that could create anxiety among them.

### **1.3 THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP AND CAA**

- The office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights criticized the Act and called it "fundamentally discriminatory in nature". It added, "Although India's broader naturalization laws remain in place, these amendments will have a discriminatory effect on people's access to nationality."
- The America also criticized the Bill: The America said that Religious diversity is our identity and this bill is against the democratic principles.
- Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan criticized the Act in that “violates all norms of international human rights law and bilateral agreements with Pakistan”.
- Bangladesh's minister of foreign affairs, A.K Abdul Momen said that bill could weaken India's historic character as a secular nation and denied that minorities were facing religious persecution in his country.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

- On the questions of migration in India: Challenges and opportunities by Dr. B.K.ROY: This is an exploratory study made on the basis of migration data of two censuses of 1971-1981. It tries to compare some of the important variables of mobility in terms of POB (place of birth) and POLR (place of last residence) which have reacted into the change of usual residence of people causing thereby shift of population.
- Zachariah, K.C.1963. Internal Migration in India from the Historical standpoint: The paper discusses the issue of agricultural backwardness and regional imbalance and the resulting migration from rural to urban areas.
- Singh, D.P., 1996. —Internal Migration in India: 1961-1991: This paper deals with internal migration for 3 decades, causes, streams and problems of migrants. It focuses on rural urban migration. This work also deals with the movement of laborers from state to state also. The paper also discusses the impact of migration on the socio-economic conditions of the migrants.
- Nair, P.S and Narain .V 1985. Internal Migration in India: This paper deals with the causes, streams and problems of migrants of East, South and South East Asia. The government policies related with migration of labour. It also analyses how the inadequate and less appropriate policies of migration have led to serious implications on both, the place of origin and the place of destination of the migrant individuals.
- Srinivas Gowda M V 1991, Technological Changes and Employment in India: This work deals with migration in the era of liberalization. The author notes how investments in infrastructure have generated employment necessitating migration.

### **2.1 IR- STRAINED RELATION WITH NEIGHBOURS?**

#### **• Global Image- India's standing as Gandhian nation**

Indian secularism, in the sense of equal reverence for all religions, was not born on January 26, 1950 its history did not begin on January 26, 1950. India has been the product of historic consequence of a series of events, never existed prior to the commencement of the Constitution of India. The new born State, India i.e., Bharat joined the family of sovereign republics on 26th January 1950. On independence the people of India constituting Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Janis, Parsees and others agreed to unite in nation-building in spite of their historical differences. The contents of the constitution of India are largely founded on the past.

#### **• INDO-CHINA's Economic war in South Asia Region**

China's continued economic development is dependent on secure routes for energy supplies and the movement of its trade through the Indian Ocean region. In order to mitigate this vulnerability, China has acquired a 'blue-water' navy and developed a number of military and civilian seaports in the Indian Ocean region, enabling it to exercise increased maritime influence on the sea lines of communication (SLOCs) within and through the region. This strategy, of developing a series of ports accessible by its navy, has been referred to by Western security commentators as the geopolitical theory of 'String of Pearls'.

#### **• Gulf countries and Indian foreign policy**

The convergence of synergies primarily eked out from the energy-economy matrix proclaims the dawn of a promising era in the annals of India-Gulf cooperation, bearing multidimensional connotations for the contemporary discourse on global political economy, primarily centering on incipient „open regionalism“ and „gradual multilateralism“. The most important strands of such evolving regional interdependence can be gleaned from the current as well as future trends of regional and bilateral merchandise trade. Figure 1 depicts the real GDP growth rates of India and the Gulf countries for the period 2000-2011.

- **India's dream to be a member of Security Council**

In the Indian eyes, "no reform of the United Nations (UN) is complete without the composition of the Security Council changing to reflect contemporary realities of the twenty-first century. This requires expansion in the membership of the Security Council in both the permanent and non - permanent categories." This Indian quest for permanent membership to the Security Council, what India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh once rightly described as "an essay in persuasion" lies at the heart of repeated Indian pleas for reforming the UN, the only existing universal organization of global governance.

## **2.2 GOVERNMENT'S THINKING BEHIND THE C.A.A**

- **Government policies are failed to manage immigrant population**

Rising population is the great threat to the sustainable development in India. Migration of persons within national borders is far greater in magnitude than migration across international borders and has enormous potential to contribute to economic prosperity, social cohesion and urban diversity. Internal migration is an essential and inevitable component of the economic and social life of the country, given regional imbalances and labour shortages, and safe migration should be promoted to maximize its benefits. However, in the absence of a coherent policy framework and strategy, migration imposes heavy costs on human development through poor labour arrangements and working conditions of migrants, and obstacles in their access to shelter, education, healthcare and food. Challenges Migrants constitute a 'floating' and invisible population, alternating between source and destination areas and remaining on the periphery of society. In India, internal migration has been accorded very low priority by the government, and policies of the Indian state have largely failed in providing any form of legal or social protection to this vulnerable group. • There exists a serious data gap on the extent, nature and magnitude of internal migration. Macro databases such as the Census fail to adequately capture flows of short-term migrants and do not record secondary reasons for migration. Owing to lack of analytical refinement in the way migration is defined, design and delivery of services for migrants are hampered. Regulations and administrative procedures exclude migrants from access to legal rights, public services and social protection programmes accorded to residents, because of which they are often treated as secondclass citizens. Internal migrants face numerous constraints, including lack of political representation; inadequate housing and lack of formal residency rights; low-paid, insecure or hazardous work; limited access to stateprovided services such as health and education; and discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, class or gender. • Since migrants are heterogeneous and migration has cross-cutting sectoral impacts, multiple and complementary interventions by different ministries and departments are

- **Market and unorganized Labour sector NGOs**

Unorganized sector of the economy refers to the house-hold based manufacturing activity and small scale and tiny sector of industry. An unorganized sector is one in which there is no stability in profits or gains. Its production is limited and it is confined to limited area. It requires less man power and investment. The handicrafts, artisan professions, khadi and village industries, such as handloom sector, beedi making, agarbatti making, hand paper manufacture and match box industries etc., can be located in the unorganized sector of the Indian economy.

- **Unemployment crisis and large population Bomb**

This paper is based on both the recent "Employment and Unemployment" and "Unincorporated Non- Agricultural Enterprise" survey data of the National Sample Survey (NSS). The unit data collected during 2004-05 and 2011-12 employment and unemployment rounds and the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18 are used for obtaining various labour market indicators: the Labour force, workforce, unemployment and Not in Labour force Education and Training (NLET). These figures are estimated considering both principal and subsidiary employment status of the individuals. Moreover, the sectoral employment, organized-unorganized and formal-informal employment etc., are computed using other information like National Industrial Classification (NIC) codes, enterprise type, number of workers in the enterprise, types of job contract, availability of social security benefits.

- **Therats of terrorist attack**

Terrorism has today become the latest threat to world peace and particularly to India's national security. Terrorists are improving their sophistication and abilities in all aspects of their operation and support. Weapon technology has become more increasingly available, and the purchasing power of terrorist organisations is on the rise with the ready availability of both technology and trained personnel to operate it.

## **3. CONCLUSION**

Based on the above writing, we can conclude that now The C.A.A bill was not fully wrong for the society but there is also the negative impact of the Act. It influenced international relations as well as the internal societies of India. Now all countries of the world are looking towards our country that is India Anti-Muslim or not?

Maybe, the government intention is right for C.A.A but as we can see that the government of India is facing many problems for cleaning its image in front of the world and Indian population. Many of position's leaders are trying to show that Modi's Government is not only the anti-Muslim but also against the Indian Constitution. Modi's government was failed to execute to this bill as result many protest are being done by Indian's social organizations, Instructions, Universities and students.

Here, we can see two groups of media, one who is with the government and other who is against the government. Some organizations are calling to media as GODI MEDIA. As far as India's foreign policies are concerned, this is effecting India's relations with its neighbour countries and also socio-economic, political, diplomatic relations. If the modi's government did not do anything soon then they can have face many problems because of this C.A.A Bill.

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