

# C<sup>n</sup> Bodies & Posts ①

Overall → ① C<sup>n</sup> Duties ② Independence ③ Dignity of office  
Salary App. F<sup>n</sup> Removal  
 ④ Role, F<sup>n</sup>, responsibilities ⑤ Eg.

Key Words ① No Fear or favour ② Guide, friend & philosopher

## Positions & Bodies

Gov, Pres, VP,  
Speaker, DS,  
PM, CoM

- ① AG (76, 165) ② CAG (148-151)
- ③ SFC (243-I) ④ SEC (243-K)
- ⑤ DPG (243-ZD) ⑥ MPC (243-ZE)
- ⑦ Inter State Council (263) ⑧ FC (280)
- ⑨ IST & FC (307) ⑩ UPSC/SPSC (315)
- ⑪ EC (324) ⑫ NCSC/ST/BC (338, A, B)
- ⑬ S.O.L.M (350B)

CAG Art 148-151 ★

- Appointed by pres, removal by process = SC judge (148) ★
- Salary by Law + charged on CFI + can't be varied
- No further office in govt. (Centre or state)
- Admin + Staff expense of CAG office charged on CFI
- Fixed term of 6 yrs or 65 ★



CAG contd.

Types of  
Audit  
by CAG

- ① Compliance or Financial Audit ★
  - If money spent was authorized ~~set~~
  - Expenditure in accordance to Law & Rules
- ② Propriety Audit
  - Judges if usage of public money is wasteful or improper
- ③ Performance & Efficiency Audit
  - If Govt. prog. achieved targets at desired efficiency
  - Eg. MGNREGA audit

Issues  
or Reform

- ① Post Facto
- ② PENAL
- ③ Scope is limited

- ① Post Facto
  - ② Can't audit Secret Budget
  - ③ PPP project audits
  - ④ NGOs
  - ⑤ Broaden Scope ~~for Enve.~~ audit
  - ⑥ Can't Punish
- ∴ Need to Reform Act + Penal Powers
- ⑥ Audit of local bodies

Egs. etc

- ① New age Enve. Audit of Protected areas, pollution
- ★ ② Social Audit i.e. performance audit of schemes like NREGA, NHM, PMAY etc.

③ Vinod Rai 2G scam audit & revelations of corruption



# Constitutional Posts & Bodies

\* Center-State

## ① Office of Governor

Art 153 → Post  
154 → Exec power

Nominal Head

Art 163 → CoM  
+ Governor's decision is final & no court can interfere

Appointment  
[Art 155]

Central Govt i.e. By Prez & serves on pleasure  
∴ No security of tenure but 5 yrs Term (156)

Functions  
+  
Responsibilities

- ① Nominal Head of Executive ∴ All Actions in his name
- ② Bridge between Center & States Federalism
- ③ Ensure mandates of Constitution are respected

Powers

- ① Legislative → a) Summon/Prorogue b) Ordinance (213)  
c) Nominates 1/6<sup>th</sup> members to L.C

④ Sp. Powers  
→ Assam + 6<sup>th</sup> Sch  
+ 5<sup>th</sup> Sch  
→ Art 371(2)  
↳ Dis. Boards  
of Vidarbha

- ② Exec. Powers → a) money bill permission  
b) Can Dismiss & Dissolve if no mng

- d) Decide on disqualification with EC ★
- e) Powers w.r.t a Bill (200) ∴ For Proq
- f) Powers w.r.t 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Sch. does

③ If ~~any~~ no clear winner then appoints CM

- g) Appoints CM + CoM + AG + SEC
- h) Can Recommend Art 356
- i) Chancellor of Uni d) Seek info. from CM

④ Judicial Powers →

- a) Pardonning (161)
- b) Consulted when HC judge appointed
- c) Dismiss Judge appointed

+ (Bommai Case)  
Sanku Prava  
+ Purnhi  
Comm.  
Reserve

- ① Fixed Tenure to ↑ Independence + Impeachment procedure = Purg
- ② Should be detached Politically + not insider
- ③ Art 163 discretion is v. limited & otherwise follow CoM
- ④ Governor should not sit on a Bill for 76 months
- ⑤ Floor test etc. rev. if no clear winner + can't just dissolve

R. Prasad  
Case + Bommai  
Case

→ Floor test for maj + no arbitrary dissolution.  
+ check post poll alliance

- Issues →
- ① Governor becomes a political figure to represent interests of majority party at Center  
(eg) Maha Gov wrote letter to CM to open all temples post COVID
  - ② Dissolution, Dismissal of COM & Art 356 are some issues + discretion to select CM
  - ③ Political activism by Governors on Twitter etc
  - ④ Refused to convene (Summon) Session
  - ⑤ Withholding State Bills (Art 201)
  - ⑥ Security of Tenure of Governor  
+ Non political personality

eg. Pocket Veto of  
Medical Edu. Bill  
in T.N.

- Egs/cases
- ① Paj Governor refused to summon a session even though SC has held, governor has no discretion w.r.t Art 174 here
  - ② Role of Maha Gov. in appointing CM & did not notify date of election of speaker
  - ③ J & K Gov. dissolved in 2019 arbitrarily



Exec (Art 52-78)  
↳ Pres, VP, AG, CoM, PM

## Constitutional Posts & Bodies

(2)

### ② President Art 52-62

- ~~Elect~~ Election by elected members of L.S.R.S, L.A.s (Art 54) & S.S.
- ↳ by PR & STV with SC designated for disputes
- 56-59 → Qualification & Conditions for office & Term (5 yrs)
- 35, Citizen, & qualified for L.S.
- No office of profit, Not in L.S. or R.S., Residence, Salary by Parliament on CFI. Re-election allowed
- Impeachment (Art 61) for "VIOLATION OF Constitution" only with 25% members notice then after 14 days absolute majority (2/3 of total)
- Has to act based on CoM aid & advice (74)

\* Independence

- ↳ Salary
- ↳ Removal
- ↳ Immunity (301)

## Powers & Function

### ① Executive Powers

- Nominal Head :: all orders in name
- To B R Authentication Rules, Conduct of Business Rules
- Appoints PM, CoM + hold at his pleasure
- Appoints AG, CAG, CEC, UPSC people, governors, FC
- Seek info from CoM + ask them to consider issues (Art 78)
- Administers UTs & can declare Scheduled Areas
- Appoint PM if no clear winner

42nd C.A said  
44th allowed for inclusion  
for reconsideration

### ② Legislature

- Ordinance (123)
- Summon + Prorogue + Joint Sitting (85) + Send Message etc.
- Assent to Bills (111) + Role in Money Bill etc + other options of Veto
- Appoint/Nominate 12 R.S members + 2 Anglo Indian (L.S)

108 +  
85  
★

- Decide on disqualification of Parliamentarians (102)
- Role in Bills reserved by Governor (Art 200)
- Make Regulations for Peace & Good Governance of UTs (Art 240)

### ③ Financial Powers

- Money Bills (112, 110, 117) + Budget + recommendation of grants
- Finance Comm. appoint ★
- Contingency Fund advances

### ④ Judicial Powers

- Appoint CJ & judges of SC & H.C (124, 226)
- Seek advice from SC (Art 143) ADVISORY
- Pardoning powers (Art 72)

### ⑤ Emergency Powers 352, 356, 360

- ↳ National, State & Financial

### ⑥ Other powers

- ↳ Military (Supreme Commander + War)
- ↳ Diplomatic (Int'l treaties & agreements on his behalf)

### ⑦ Privileges

- ↳ ① Immunity from official acts (361)

② No criminal proceedings for official / personal Act

③ No Civil proceeding for official act + Notice for personal



4

Attorney General

Art 76

Advocate General (165)

### Appointment + Status

- Highest law officer in country / State
- Appointed by Prez: ~~pres~~ / Governor
- Qualifications of SC/HC judge
- No Fixed Term .. Pleasure of Prez
- No Fixed Remuneration .. "

Why in News

### Powers Functions & Responsibilities

F +  
Res.

- ① Prez. refers legal matters to AG for advice to govt.
- ② Duties assigned by President / Constitution / Law  
eg. Criminal Contempt as per CoC Act 1973 req. AG permission
- ③ Appears on behalf of GoI in cases in SC & HC
- ④ Represents GoI under Art 143 eg in 2012 2G case

Powers  
&  
Privileges

- ① Right of audience in all courts
- ② Right to speak & take part in both Houses
- ③ Enjoys privilege & immunities of MPs
- ④ Can continue personal practice
- ⑤ Has SGs to ~~adv~~ help.

Limitations  
on Powers

- ① Should not advise against GoI ② No advice in a case where GoI is a party
- ③ Defending accused criminals requires govt. approval
- ④ Any pvt. position in corp.

- ③ Vice President Art (63-71) (Part IV)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Highest in precedence, borrowed from America
  - Ex officio chair of R.S. (64)
  - To assume presidency in case of vacancy (65)
  - Election by PR & STV by both houses of Parliament (66)
  - Qualification (Citizen, 35, R.S. eligible, No office of Profit)
  - Removal <sup>+ condition</sup> by effective majority (> 50% of them) (68)

Powers & F<sup>n</sup>

- ① Ex officio R.S. chair but not member
- ② Pres. replacement

Exs  
of Pres & VP

- ① Pres. Zail Singh → Pocket Veto for Post office Bill 1986
- ② K.R. Narayanan refused state emergency in Bihar 1998
- ③ APJ Abdul Kalam returned Office of Profit Bill, 2006 for reconsideration.
- ④ Guj Control of Terror & Org. Crime Bill was returned <sup>2015</sup> by the Pres there due to controversial provisions



# 5 Election Commission

## C<sup>n</sup> Posts

4

### Status

- Art 524 \* 324
- 1 CEC + 2 ECs (By Law)
- Bedrock for free & fair elections
- Inclusive, Impartial, Fairness, integrity etc

### Appointment etc

- Appointment of CEC and EC made by Pres; RCs also by Pres
- Conditions of service determined by Law / Rule & Salary & CANNOT be varied to the disadvantage of CEC only
- CEC removal = SC judge; EC removal on recomm. of CE only by Pres
- Salary & conditions are = SC judge
- Term is 6 yrs or 65 but Security of tenure only to CEC (Not as / C<sup>n</sup>)
- NO Qualifications & NO Bar on further employment

\* Conduct Free & Fair Election is Primary Duty

### Duties + Functions

- ① Preparation for election
- ② Regulation of election

- Superintendence, direction & control of Center + State + Pres + VP elections
- Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections: Register Voters + Revised rolls
- Any dispute / decision decided by majority
- Notify & Date & Schedule of election
- Advise Pres <sup>or 600</sup> on disqualification of members (102)
- Cancel Rolls Advise extension of Art 356 beyond 1 yr (356)
- Awareness + adoption of tech etc.
- RPA gives power to delegate CEO to supervise & regulate & also DEO & RO & ERO for registration

Write stuff from RPA

## Powers + Responsibilities

① Admin.  
work

② Advisory  
For DA of sitting  
MP For advice of President

③ QJ  
Regulation

★

- Request for Staff from Prez & Governor For conduct + Comrad them
- Role of CEC in Delimitation Comm. ★
- Register & Political parties + allot symbols + settle disputes bet. parties
- Scrutinize nomination papers & allow/disallow
- Prepare & enforce MCC ★
- Cancel elections if need be due to rigging etc ★
- Duty for extending state emergency (144<sup>th</sup> C.A.)
- Voter Edu. & Awareness
- Counting of results etc

## Way Forward

- ① 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC suggested Collegium for CEC & EC
- ② Protection to ECs = CEC
- ③ Make them incharge of EC Secretariat + Charge Funds on CFI
- ④ ↑ Independence → No further employment

## In News

- ① SVEEP for voter awareness
- ② Publish criminal antecedents of MPs/candidates
- ③ Partisan Bias issue



## ⑥ SEC 243K

- Superintendence, direction & control of all elections for Urban & Local govt
- SEC conditions of service by rule by Governor + not varied to disul & removal = HC judge
- All other matters determined by State Law
- Balancing wheel of Fiscal Federation

## ⑦ Finance Comm. Art 280

## Status + Appointment

- Pres constitutes FC every 5 years or earlier
- 1 Chairman + 4 members appointed by Pres
- Parliament determined Qualifications i.e. (Fin + Account) govt. Fin
- (Eco) HC judge qualified for members
- Have to have experience in public affairs
- Reappointment allowed

HC Judge  
Pres  
Public Fin

Powers + F<sup>n</sup> Make recomm. For

- Distribution of net proceeds of Taxes bet. Centre & States + Allocation
- Principles governing grant in aid
- Measures needed to augment CFS & resources of 3<sup>rd</sup> Tier

## Duties & F<sup>n</sup>

- Report to pres
- Fiscal Federalism!
- Issue of recommendatory body only

## Misc + Current

- ① 14<sup>th</sup> F.C. recomm. 42% but only 33% devolved
- ② Issue of ↓ "Net proceeds" ③ 0's on year 2011 pop. & ToR

④ 15<sup>th</sup> F.C (2021-22 to 2025-26) v/s 14<sup>th</sup>

↳ ① 41% devolution recomm. (Vertical) v/s 42

② Horizontal devolution principle (Horizontal)

⑥ Income dist. → 45% (v/s 50%) ⑥ Pop. → 15% (v/s 27.5% (2011+1971))

⑥ Area → 15% (v/s 15%) ⑥ Forest → 10% (v/s 7.5%)

⑥ Demo. Performance → 12.5% (v/s 0), ⑥ Tax effort → 2.5% (v/s 0)

③ Revenue deficit Grants to states ④ LBs ↑ devolution [ULRS, GLRS] [Tied + Untied]

⑤ Sector specific Grants (Health, Edu., Agric, SWM) ⑥ State sp. grants (Water, Tourism, Infra)

⑦ Deb & Internal Security Fund ⑧ Dis. Mgmt → SDR Fund ↑, Mitigation Fund

⑨ ↓ F.D to 4% by 2025-26 ⑩ State Borrowing ↑ if ① e ① GST ② ONORC ③ DBT



# Expenses of PSCs charged on CFI, CFS (Art 32A)

(A) Exam (B) Consult (C) Parliament P<sup>n</sup>

## Functions 320

- ① → Conduct ~~the~~ examinations for appointment in Union & States services eg CSE, CDS
- ② → State can request UPSC for joint recruitment of two or more states
- ③ → UPSC and SPSCs are consulted on (Not mandatory)
  - (a) Matters of recruitment to civil services
  - (b) Principles governing appointment, transfers & promotions
  - (c) Disciplinary matters and actions
  - (d) Claim by govt. official wrt action taken under official duty
  - (e) Claim for pension due to injuries
- ④ → Parliament can P<sup>n</sup> lay law

Recruitment  
app., Transfer  
Disciplinary  
Action Taken  
Pension  
State Help

\* Prakash Singh  
Case ∴ DGP

## Duties / Responsibilities

- Report to Pres
- Watch dog of <sup>oriented</sup> merit system of appointment to govt. posts

INTRO

- 10 DPC 243 Z D; SHALL be 1 in every state at district level
- Consolidate Panchayat & Municipality plan for a District Dev. Plan
- with (a) Spatial Planning (b) Sharing of common resources eg water
- (c) Integrated dev. of infra (d) Integrated Env. conservation
- State legislature gives composition of comm. but 80% members to be in ratio of rural: urban & elected by elected representatives
- Other F<sup>n</sup> & manner of Chair selection by state govt.



- ⑧ SFC 243-I ★
- By Governor every 5 years to review finances of 3<sup>rd</sup> Tier
  - State legislature determines qualifications & composition + selection criteria
  - Report submitted to governor
- F<sup>n</sup> → ① Dist<sup>n</sup> of Net proceeds ② Taxes, duties, tolls & fees to be assigned to 3<sup>rd</sup> Tier
- ③ Grants in aid. ④ Measures to improve fin. position of 3<sup>rd</sup> Tier

## ⑨ UPSC/SPSC Art 315 ★

### Status

- JPSC allowed if states agree & Parliament passes a law
- Governor can request UPSC to help states (duties)
- Under DoPT

### Appointment Art 316, 317, 318

- Pres appoints UPSC, JPSC & Gov → SPSC (316)
- 50% members to have given 10 yrs to govt service
- 6 yrs or 65/62 for UPSC/SPSC, JPSC
- No reappointment except State → Union & member → Chair (317)
- Removal by Pres (Art 317) for MISBEHAVIOUR only ★
- after SC inquiry ★ for all PSCs
- Insolvent, paid outside, Unfit are also grounds
- No. of members by Rule by Pres & Gov and also Conditions of service but cannot be varied



## (11) MPC 243 ZF

- Metropolitan area dev. plan
- Composition by Law by State but 2/3 from elected members of that municipality of the area + Patis
- All MPC plans must regard
  - (a) Other local dev. plans by Panchayat or Municipality
  - (b) "Same as DPC"
  - (c) Overall objectives of State
  - (d) Resource Availability

## (12) Inter State Council 263, Sarkaria Comm. recomm &amp; in 1990 formed

- Pres can establish + Pres defines nature of duties, structure & organization
- (a) Enquiring & advising on disputes bet. States
  - (b) Discuss Common interest
  - (c) Recomm. for coordination in policy
- Only these 2 percent.
- PM is chair & all CMs are members

(13) NC SC/BC/ST 338, A, B (89<sup>th</sup> C.A. 338A; 102<sup>nd</sup> C.A. 338B) 2003 2018

- Chair + Vice chair + 3 members appointed by Pres
  - Conditions of Service by Pres + Tenure by Pres

- F<sup>r</sup> &  
Powers  
& Duties
- ① Power to regulate own procedure
  - ② Investigate & monitor safeguards
  - ③ Inquire into Sp. complaints
  - ④ Advise on Socio-Eco Dev. planning
  - ⑤ Report tapers with recomm. of subcomm
  - ⑥ Evaluate progress & dev. of SC/ST/BC
  - ⑦ Powers of Civil Court i.e. attendance, documents, evidence, witness
  - ⑧ Consulted on policy matters



# IR Final

- ① Relations
- ① ECO ② POL ③ Historical ④ DEF. & MILITARY
  - ⑤ Tech. ⑥ GEO POL & GEO STR. significance
  - ⑦ Diaspora & CULTURAL

## ② FP obj / India's interests

- ① Secure National Security, Integ. & Sov.
- Peaceful & stable neighbourhood
  - Peace & no confrontation at borders
  - No cross border terror or smuggling
  - Protecting cyber infrastructure, environment from threats
- ② Inclusive Socio-Economic development
- Trade, investment, agreements & treaties
  - Developmental assistance & collaboration
- ③ Secure interests of India & Indians abroad
- Multilateral force role + engagement for diaspora
- ④ Role in Regional & Global leadership & Decision making
- Expand & assert sphere of Influence

③

## Principles

- ① Panchsheel ② Non interference but legitimate intervention (SL, B'desh, Moslem)
- ③ STRATEGIC MULTI ALIGNMENT ④ SAGAR + Neighbourhood First
- ⑤ Non prescriptive dev. assistance
- ⑥ Gujral Doctrine ⑦ STRATEGIC AUTONOMY ⑧ Non-Alignment + reformed NAM

① NON AGG  
② Mut. Res. for IAS  
③ Peaceful Co-Ex  
④ Non Interference  
⑤ Equ. & Mutual Benefit

Peace + Non inter. w/ neighbours

## ④ Changing Global order

- ② Multipolar
- ③ Regionalis<sup>n</sup> of trade
- ④ Retreat from G<sup>n</sup>
- ⑤ Global interconnectedness
- ⑥ Rise of Asia
- ∴ thrusts
- ⑦ New partnerships

Intere ① Strategic multilateral platform.... ②

Conclusions ① SAGAR ② Vasudhair Kutumbakam ③ Saev Jan Sukhay  
Saev Jan Hitay

④



## X-Y relations Dimensions

### ① Economic

"Go beyond Traditional Trs" eg REN, R2D, Tech

Trade, WTO relations, Imports - Exports, FTA  
 common grouping, common issues eg ↑ Dumping  
 ↑ China etc + loans, aid (JICA) etc.  
 Tourism, Connectivity, Development, Infra,  
 ★ Energy, ★ MLATS, ★ OTAA, WTO, ★ Taxation ★  
 BITs

### ② Political

Human Rights issues  
 Water STAND & SUPPORT in Multilateral fora

Overall relations, Bilateral Meets (2+2 etc),  
 Stance on imp issues, Role in Intl' pol  
 fora (eg G20), Instances of support etc.  
 Political Instability can cause ↓ relations + cancelled projects  
 eg.

### ③ Historical

Civilizational links, religious links etc  
 Post WW-II, NAM, decolonization, Communist links etc.  
 People to people links, eg project Mausam

### ④ Security & Defense

Water & Energy Security  
 Extraterritorial Treaties

Military Exercises, weapons exchange,  
 Buy or sell equipment  
 Common agreement against terrorism  
 Tech. Transfer + Defense info & Comm. sectors  
 & LEADS.

### ⑤ Technological

Make up Egs.

⑥ Cultural → Soft power is. Tourism, film, food mutual respect, P2P links, Religion (Buddhism for East)

↑  
Combine

↓

⑦ Diaspora + Tourism → Conditions of our people; no. of people; type of jobs  
→ Visa regulations, Students, professionals  
→ Medical, Business, Travel, ∴ Culture, Eco, Religious, Edu.

⑧ Common Force

⑨ Geo Strategic imp → OF location, neighbours, Common enemy  
→ access to areas of Chabahar, S.E Asia etc.  
→ REGIONAL

⑩ Internal Dynamics of that country + India  
→ Add in GeoPol.

⑪ Policy of that country eg CAATSA  
→ Pol.

⑫ Geopolitical → Imp regions & resources in and around  
the rational of our interest eg. our border, oil etc  
→ Common enemy eg. China / Common Friend  
→ Their relations with our Friends & foes

⑬ Changing World order & x-y relations

\* Use GS-3, GS-2, GS-1 syllabus points eg Enve, RD, Eco, Se & Tan etc to generate IR points



# Intel' Relations

## Words

- ① Reinventing / Reinvented
- ② Non Alignment
- ③ STRATEGIC AUTONOMY
- ④ Unipolar & multipolar
- ⑤ Balance Ties
- ⑥ Interconnected World
- ⑦ International Order
- ⑧ Reset Ties (with nations of Bad relations)
- ⑨ Protect Interests
- ⑩ STRATEGIC MULTI ALIGNMENT (NAM 2.0)

## Foreign Policy objectives

- Secure National Interest
- Inclusive socio-econ development
- Secure Interest of India & Indians abroad (Diaspora, Security Assistance, etc.)
- Regional stability
- Secure border
- Cross border terror
- Cyber, Environment, UN Reform
- Infra & Investment
- Non-discriminatory International Trade
- Soft Power
- Trade & Tech Access

## Indian Interests

- ① West Asia
- ↳ @ 3 Power Centers in Saudi, Iran, Israel
- ② Energy needs
- ③ Diaspora
- ④ Investment
- ⑤ Terrorism
- ⑥ Protect against 'traditional & non traditional threats'

## Foreign Policy Principles

- ① Panchsheel, Vasudha Kutumbakam
- ② Continuous & constructive engagement, Gyalal Dondup, Disrespect
- ③ Strategic multi alignment [Non Alignment 2.0]
- ④ Neighbourhood First, Territorial integrity, Regional balance
- ⑤ Non Prescriptive Development Assistance
- No interference, but legitimate intervention (SL, B'desh, meddling)
- Non interventionist

## Neighbours

### GUYAL DOCTRINE

- Regional Arms Race, FICN, Gyalal Doctrine, Connectivity, Act East, Domestic factors/politics, Trade Access, Trade Surplus, Military Diplomacy, Sphere of influence, Development Assistance, Regional stability, String of Pearls, Strategic Interaction, Religious Extremism, Border security, Cultural diplomacy, EEZ, Terrorism, Chai Hindu, Singapore, Myanmar, IOR (Islands), Increasing Unipolar vs. Bipolar world, Multi

Words → ① Hyperation / De-Hyperation

② Containment ③ Balancing

④ Strategic approach ⑤ Power Asymmetry

⑥ Invasion / Exosion of Sovereign Integrity

⑦ Collective Responsibility ⑧ "Net Security Provider"

Some Global shifts in IR that affect everything -

① Bipolar (pre 1991) to unipolar to emerging multipolar indicates shifting balance of power

② Regionalization of Trade e.g. RCEP, NAFTA, EU

③ Retreat from G<sup>7</sup> ★

④ Emergence of global interconnected ★ Threats to COVID climate  
change, Food financial contagion

⑤ Rise of Asia

⑥ Russia-Ukraine issue & exposed fragility of Global supply chains



Non Neighbours

Energy access & security, SLOC freedom of navig  
(W. Asia, N. Africa, S. America, C. Asia)

~~India's global footprint~~, ~~Diaspora~~, Issue based support,  
~~Strategic multidignment~~, ~~Defence & security supplies~~,  
~~Closed borders, etc~~

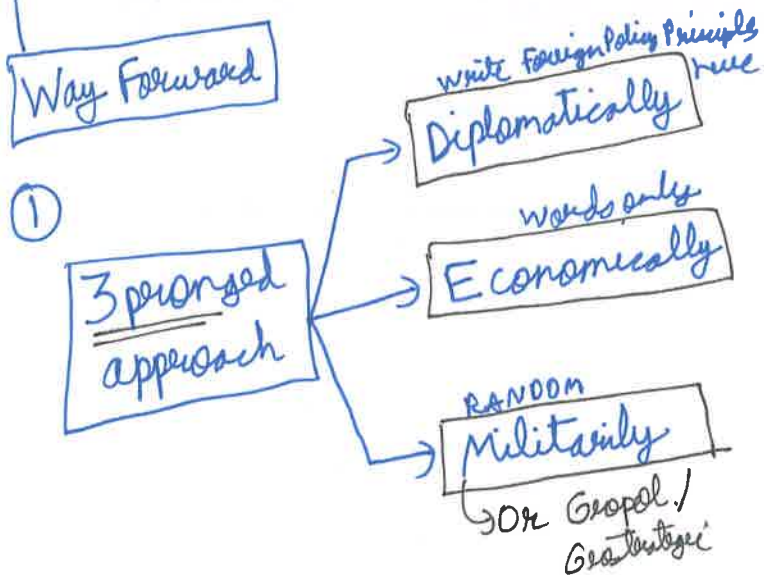
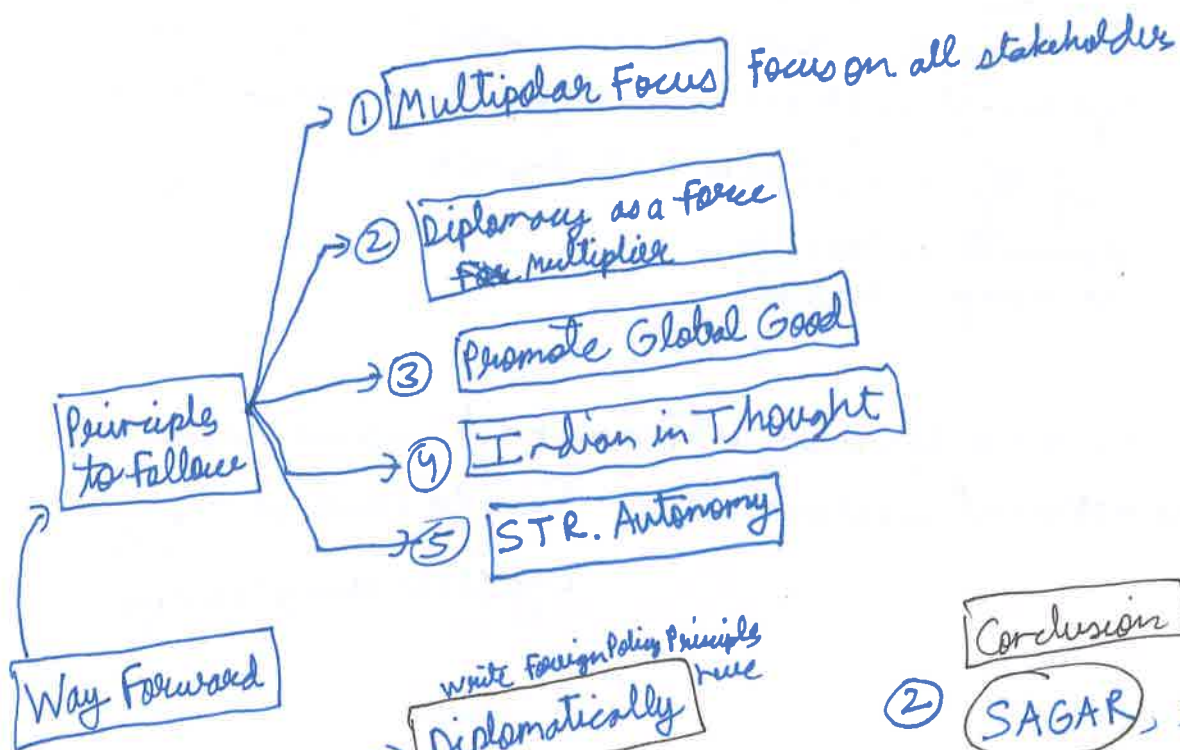
Sovereign & put investment, Leader of 3<sup>rd</sup> world nations

★ UN Reform, Trade Access & BITs, ~~Multilateral agreements~~  
(UNFCCC, UNSC)

~~Labour export, tech assistance/transfer~~, Extended  
sphere of influence, Strategic / geopolitical concerns,  
~~Self reliance & WTO~~, ~~Soft power~~, Securing  
domestic interests,  
(Water + Agri - Israel)

Groupings

~~Cultural, historic, P2P connect~~, ~~issue based support~~,  
~~core national interests~~, ~~Reb as 3<sup>rd</sup> world leader vs aspirational~~  
~~1<sup>st</sup> world country~~  
~~Ceg climate change, WTO Agri~~



Conclusion

② SAGAR, sabka saath  
sabka vikas, Civilizational  
Values of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam



## IR - News

- ① ↑ Dams on Brahmaputra by China  $\therefore$  ↑ risk for India of Floods, livelihoods, variable water  $\therefore$  food security etc. also affected
- ② India has committed 80Mn\$ to rebuilding & reconstruction efforts in Afg. regardless of ~~A~~ role of Taliban  $\therefore$  Acceptance of Taliban's legitimacy as a stakeholder  
Since 2002  $\rightarrow$  3Bn\$ spent on similar efforts in Afg.  
eg Zalam-karaj highway, Shahtoot Dam, Salma
- ③ Trilateral meeting between India, Sri Lanka and Maldives ~~to~~  $\therefore$  counter China + discuss post COVID economic strategies + security concerns of smuggling, Islamic terror, laundering etc.  
& intelligence sharing agreement
- ④ SCO heads of gov. meet 2020 hosted by India after joining in 2017 with ↑ focus on Cross Border terror + Talcen common Buddhist heritage + Plan for securing food & energy needs along with socio economic requirements in post COVID era.  
 $\rightarrow$  SCO does not have security alliance but called "Asia NATO"
- ⑤ Vaccine + Medical Diplomacy by India due to robust mechanisms of prod<sup>n</sup>

→ Rishi Surak (Fin Min UK), Kamla Harris (VP, USA),



## IR - Current foreign policy

- ↳ ① Breaking point with China
- ② Rising global stature (UNSC, Quad, Humanitarian etc.)
- ③ "Medicine Diplomacy"

## History

Optimistic Non Alignment



Move towards realism - Pragmatism



USSR shadow to combat  
US-Pak-Chi nexus



Strategic Autonomy in  
Unipolar World



India as a balancing  
power status



Energetic Engagement  
& Regional Powers



Emerging Global leader in  
a disrupted world

→ post COVID & Russia

47-62

62-71

71-91

91-99  
Nuclear

2000-2013

2013  
onwards

## How Foreign policy impacts lives

Inter/Nat<sup>n</sup> Level → ① Op. Ganga ∴ ease of evacuation & entry into Poland, Romania etc  
② ↑ ease & ↓ restrictions for HIB

Nat<sup>n</sup> Level ① COVID medicines, vaccine & raw materials sourced adequately due to +ve relations  
② Ensures safety & peace by dialogue eg 1947 Kashmir  
③ ↑ Jobs due to assistance / Investment ④ Apple Factory

Individual Level ① Visas ease ② Ability to Travel during COVID  
③ Access foreign markets for business/employment

\* Super innovative subheadings ④ Balancing tight rope walk between China's pacific policy & USA assertiveness



1. EoDB rankings manipulated by WB for China, UAE and Saudi etc. by cherry picking the best cities to base EoDB on. The parameters are (problematic ones underlined)

Starting a Business,

Dealing with Construction permits,

Electricity availability,

Property registration,

Credit availability,

Protecting minority Investors,

Paying Taxes,

Trading across borders,

Contracts enforcement,

Resolving Insolvency.

WB plans to add two more parameters, namely, employing workers and contracting with the government to the list. Also plans to add Bangalore and Kolkata to list of Indian cities.

It gave a few pointers to improve objectivity of ranking eg. New indicators, increased transparency, combine data collection with experiential method.

Now EoDB to be discontinued due to credibility issues

## Ukraine-Russia war

a. **WHY** – NATO membership of Ukraine is against post-cold war promises + Long standing security and geopolitical aspirations of Russia as seen in Crimea etc

**b. India's stand –**

- 1) Stop violence and deal with situation peacefully.
- 2) Abstained from voting in UNSC and UNGA
- 3) Operation Ganga to evacuate Indians
- 4) Diplomatic abilities showcased by allowing Indians to enter Romania, Belarus, Hungary and Slovakia without visas to escape.
- 5) Displayed **non alignment** by neither supporting nor decrying actions plus maintained relations

Reformed Multilateralism





with all by holding summits with quad members (**STRATEGIC BALANCING**)

**c. Issues for India –**

- 1) Oil Prices will rise and so will natural gas. India imports 80% of its oil (25% of its total imports) and thus pressure on 1) imports; 2) Inflation (Oil is 9% in WPI; 93% of sunflower oil from Ukraine and Russia); and 3) Rupee. 4) FinMin highlighted rising CAD and FD due to this.
- 2) Indian students and diaspora. (total 20,000)
- 3) How to navigate the position and statements given that we have partners on both sides. UNSC meeting to decide is tightrope. **STR Balancing**
- 4) Indo-Soviet treaty on peace and friendship (1971) binds both parties to abstain from assisting third party that engages in conflict with any one party.

**d. How –** Russia recognized Luhansk and Donetsk as sovereign republics and sent aerial forces. Additionally hybrid warfare tactics such as **Information control, propaganda, cyber attacks and support to pro Russian separatists.**

**e. Global response –**

- 1) **NATO** and western world condemned + NATO sent weapons;
  - 2) USA and west sanctions by freezing accounts, suspension of SWIFT use; Even Switzerland froze Russian assets in banks
  - 3) NORD STREAM 2 suspended by EU
  - 4) China supported Russia by calling global sanctions illegitimate
  - 5) Anti-War protests in Russia
  - 6) ICJ ruling against Russia on Ukraine's complaint of genocide which is against genocide convention of which both Russia and Ukraine are a part
  - 7) UNGA removed Russia from UNHRC by 2/3 majority, and India abstained from vote (Abstentions don't count in total tally)
  - 8) EU banned the oil imports from Russia and thus 10Bn\$ yearly loss
- Handwritten notes:**  
NATO FREEZE  
NORD  
ICJ  
UNHRC  
EU OIL

**f. Global issues –**

- 1) Rise in oil prices and gas to affect households especially for EU and Russia is using gas supply as leverage but double edged sword as it needs revenue
  - 2) Ukraine is a major wheat producer and aluminium, Sunflower oil, Natural gas, Muriate of Potash, Oil, coal etc all disrupted and thus rise in global commodity prices
  - 3) Ukraine produces 50% of the world's neon that is used in semiconductor mfg
  - 4) Global sanctions led to 20% inflation in Russia and fall in Ruble
  - 5) Shortage of goods and bank runs in Russia
  - 6) 8 Lakh refugees
  - 7) Shipping lanes blocked from black sea
  - 8) Globalisation point, how disruption of neon, gas, oil, wheat etc. has led to worldwide inflation (essay and GS1)
- Handwritten notes:**  
Wheat, AL, Gas, Neon  
(8L)

**g. Opportunities for India –**





Gas/oil deals with Russia and Iran done;  
UN reform as Russia veto;  
India started importing oil from Russia and Iran signifying deeper ties;  
Strengthen relationship with quad despite different stands on issue (done);  
India to get Russian oil at discount by paying in roubles

## G7 1975

- a. Originated from "World economic summit" 1975 for US, UK, Canada, Ger, Italy, Jap, Fr as an informal grouping
- b. Initially only global economic issues discussed – Oil crisis etc
- c. By 1990s security and foreign policy also discussed
- d. 2022 meeting saw Indian participation also and thus
  1. Agreement on ensuring free speech and liberal democratic principles
  2. Free flow of Information online and free media + free internet
  3. Cyber security and resilience
  4. Ensuring veracity of information online
  5. Clean and accessible energy focus led by India
- e. Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) launched to counter BRI and to launch 600Bn\$ by 2027 to build connectivity infra in Asia, Africa and Europe and South America. It is the successor to B3W plan. It will focus on
  1. ICT infra (5G, cyber security)
  2. Climate resilient and green infra
  3. Global Health infra
  4. Gender equality and equity based infra

ICT  
CR  
Health  
Gender

## Minerals Security Partnership

1. US led initiative to secure supply chain for critical minerals such as Lithium, Nickel and Cobalt + rare earths
2. India is not a part of the initiative
3. Aim is to reduce dependence on China
4. Batteries, electronics and semi conductor related stuff





## I2U2 (West Asian Quad)

1. Based on Indo-abraham accords and thus unites IND-USA-UAE-Israel
2. Allows strategic balancing of Islamic World and Israel
3. Convergence with USA on matters of strategic interest in Middle East – TERRORISM, ENERGY, SECURITY, Geopolitics of AFGHANISTAN
4. Military support and collaboration with USA, Israel for GPS, Remote sensing data
5. Investments from UAE
6. Water, trade, diaspora and technology related stuff

## Partners in the Blue Pacific

AUKUS + Jap + NZ

Small Is. Nations

1. US, Aus, NZ, UK, Japan made a new organization for effective and efficient cooperation with small island nations in the pacific due to Chinese activity eg. Solomon islands

## IMF

### Why

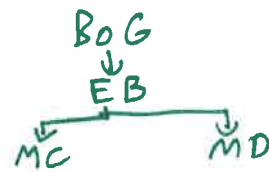
The IMF was established in 1944 in the aftermath of the Great Depression and WW2 to build a framework for international economic cooperation.

### Structure

1. Board of governors – Representations from all members and power to add/delete members, quota changes, SDR allocation and AoA changes. Voting power wrt quota.
2. Executive board – Powers delegated by BoG for daily functioning etc. with 24 members.







3. **Managing director** – reports to EB and manages staff etc.
4. **Ministerial committees** – The BoG is advised by two ministerial committees, the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) and the Development Committee.

### Functions

1. **Lending** – BoP issues, Currency issues, Import cover issues, systemic issues Eg. India imf loan in 1991 for import cover, Pak imf loan in 2019 for Systemic issues
2. **Surveillance of economies** – monitors the international monetary system and global economic developments to identify risks and recommend policies for growth and financial stability
3. **Capacity Development** – technical assistance and training to governments, including central banks, finance ministries, revenue administrations, and financial sector supervisory agencies
4. **Research and reports** eg. IFSR, WEO

### Reform pointers –

1. Quota and SDR allocation to reflect India, China, eu reality
2. Basket of currencies
3. Support the developing countries through **Article IV reforms** to ensure better credit rating and easier investment. Article IV consultations are instruments of monitoring and surveillance of the economy through which tracking is done

## WTO

1. WTO DSB ruled against India for giving sugar subsidies violative of AoA and Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing measures (SCM) that are greater than de minimis 10% subsidy rule
  - a. Production assistance b. Transport subsidy c. Marketing assistance
2. WTO has a sub-group called **Joint Statement Initiative (JSI)** consisting of developed world countries which seek to promote their interests. India and South Africa oppose this as it is against the consensus based mechanism of WTO. Thus India can pursue an independent trade block for digital transactions.
3. India and South Africa proposal for IPR waiver under TRIPS on COVID vaccines and drugs
4. India signed FTAs with UAE and Aus, while in talks with Israel, Canada, UK and EU.

### 5. WTO 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial 2022 – Geneva package





## ① IP waiver but No Security

- a. WTO granted IP waiver for **Covid vaccines** but still production secrets not shared. Too little too late.

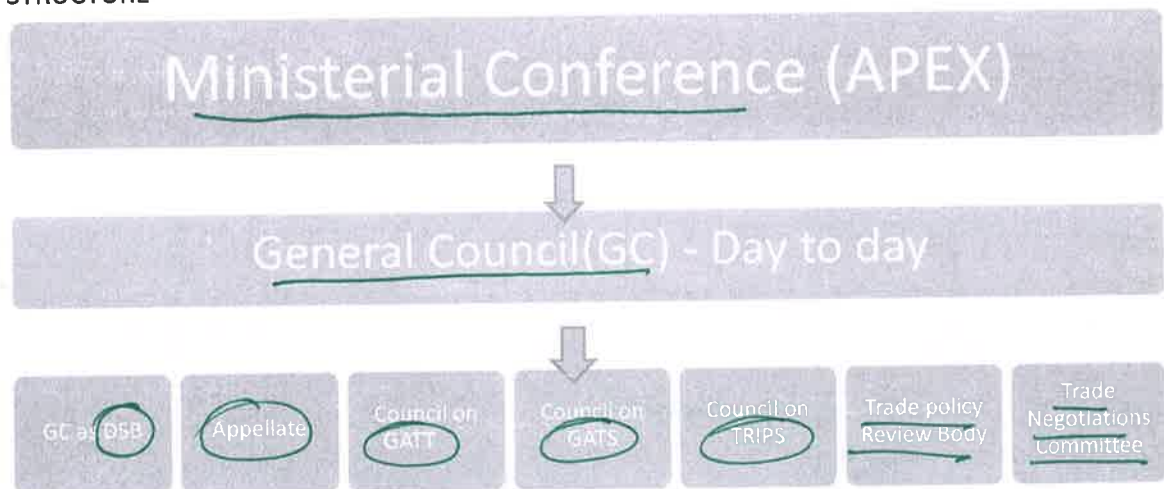
## ② Fishing subsidies

- b. WTO **Agreement on fishing subsidies (AFS)** to equalize market in pursuance on SDG 14.
- i) No subsidies for illegal, unregulated fishing
  - ii) No subsidies for fishing of over-exploited stock
  - iii) No subsidies for fishing on unregulated high seas

Issue for India as it will reduce scope of fishing subsidies but S&DT ensured that we get **2 years transition period**. This will lead to poor competitiveness as Indian fisheries is dominated by small fishermen, unlike international large infra and deep sea companies. Intl' companies will now do deep sea fishing beyond EEZ.

- c. WTO put a **moratorium on e-commerce tariffs**. Thus no custom duties on online services.
- d. India's demand for peace clause on **government grain procurement** and G2G sales of grains not addressed
- e. 25 year moratorium on peace clauses and subsidies coming to end and thus problematic for India
- f. India led agreement on ensuring that **WFP contributions** remain unaffected by export restrictions to ensure humanitarian assistance even at the cost of domestic food security.
- g. India led programme on **assisting LDCs** ensure food security and boost agri production.
- h.

## 6. STRUCTURE



## 7. MANDATE – ENSURING RULE BASED ORDER IN GLOBAL TRADE THROUGH THE FOLLOWING

- a. Non-discrimination
- b. Opening trade
- c. Predictability and transparency
- d. Fair competition

- ① IP
- ② Fish
- ③ Moratorium on E-commerce
- ④ 25 year moratorium on peace clause
- ⑤ Grain
- ⑥ LDC + Humanitarian

73% imports  
→ ~~Coal~~ LNG, Gold etc.  
Ind Aus ECTA → to ↑ to SDR \$

- Exclusion of sensitive Agri products
- 0 duty exports for ~ 90% goods
- Service + work visas
- Anti Dumping clause
- Easier approval for medicines



- e. Support for less developed countries
- f. Protection of the environment
- g. Inclusion
- h. Partnerships
- i. Digital trade

## SL protests

+ War. Inflation

1. Economic crisis and high inflation due to systemic issues and global issues such as COVID etc. Easter Sunday killings led to a steep reduction in tourism and COVID exacerbated issue. Tax policy changes and "Organic only" agricultural policy further led to inflation and reduced government revenues. SL emigrants also lost work and thus less remittance and less foreign currency.
2. Food emergency, foreign reserves depletion and thus reduced availability of essentials (fuel, food, meat etc.) through import and consequently inflation. Heavy depreciation of currency also.
3. India supported through loans and assistance worth 3Bn plus helping negotiations with IMF + Food + fuel + v<sup>m</sup>
4. SL enforced emergency due to large scale public protests
5. India's position and interests -
  - a. Tamil refugees eg. Palk Bay as refugee corridor + Fishing
  - b. Neighborhood stability
  - c. Financial and developmental assistance for strategic projects eg. Trincomalee
  - d. Diaspora
  - e. Countering China in SL
  - f. Geostrategic and geopolitical footprint expansion in IOR
  - g. Position of regional leader championing democracy and rights

## BIMSTEC

1. 5th Summit in Colombo which adopted a fresh charter for members with biennial meetings
2. PM Modi called for FTA between BIMSTEC members
3. Coastal shipping and interconnected electrical grid were also discussed
4. Master plan for transport connectivity discussed
5. India said it will lead the "Security Pillar" in BIMSTEC

FTA

Biennial  
FTA  
Shipping  
e-grid  
Transport conn.  
Security





## 6. TRADE, SECURITY, CULTURAL CONNECT, SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEV, CULTURAL AND P2P CONNECT AND TECHNOLOGY COOP

### West Asia region

1. Gulf area accounts for 60% of crude imports and 1.4Cr diaspora who send a 40Bn\$ remittance
2. 17% of India's total trade and significant investments from wealth funds
3. OIC issues due to religious issues

### Quad

1. 1<sup>st</sup> summit held ever and focused on controlling china, importance of indo pacific, defence collaboration and focusing on 1Bn vaccines supply.
2. Clean energy supply chain forum and collaboration in 5G and disaster relief operations.
3. Economic alliances to tide over supply chain crises, post Covid etc (Thus FTA, Dev. Assistance, GSP, tech transfer etc.)
4. Technology and military cooperation and convergence can lead to positive results for india
5. China calls it Asian NATO and says quad + AUKUS will militarize the IOR
6. Platform for strengthening the regional security architecture of IOR through collab, military exercises eg. Malabar etc
7. 2<sup>nd</sup> Quad summit of leaders (2022) discussed -
  - a. Strategic balance of power in Indo-Pacific
  - b. India pushing for a "Security component" in Quad
  - c. Tech, Pharma, cyber security and infrastructure as strategic sectors where collaboration to reduce china's dominance
  - d.

### Eurasia/Central Asia

1. Protests in Kazakhstan due to rising costs, leading to Russian military intervention
2. Main issues in Eurasian states are -
  - a. Internal political instability and lack of democracy
  - b. Reduced globalization and trade with rest of the world
  - c. Dependence and influence of Russia even in international bodies and regional organizations (EEU and CSTO)



- d. Chinese dependence for goods
- e. Massive inequalities within these countries

## China India border issues

- a. Claim parts of arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan. Signaling mechanism and show of strength.
- b. Infrastructure upgrade in Pang gong Tso to increase mobilization of troops

## Indo Pacific

1. FRAMEWORK POINTS -
  - a. China South China Sea aggression
  - b. International law UNCLOS (Rule based order)
  - c. Fishing and minerals
  - d. AUKUS and QUAD as regional groupings for safe Indo-Pacific
  - e. Trade routes across Malacca and access to choke points (SLOC)
  - f. Issues of international Peace due to war tensions between Taiwan-China (ADIZ)
  - g. Environmental concerns (Great Pacific Garbage Patch)

h. South Pacific Islands

Fish + Minerals  
Rules  
Trade Routes  
SCS  
Small Is.  
AUKUS + Quad  
Env.  
Disasters

## OIC

1. Recently it condemned India for disrespecting Prophet Mohammed
2. OIC is the collective voice of the Islamic world. Est. in 1969 1969
3. It seeks to engender cooperation and solidarity among Islamic states
4. It also seeks to protect Islam and combat any defamation
5. Also seeks to promote democracy, rights etc. in Islamic member states
6. STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONING -
  - a. Islamic summit - Heads of states - policy decisions and direction
  - b. Council of Foreign Ministers - Decision making body to implement
  - c. Decision making by majority and membership by consensus; funding by collab
7. India has neither member nor observer status but seeking the same. Pakistan blocks Indias

Mandate

## Pakistan National Security Policy





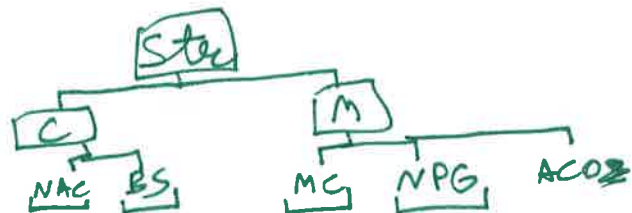
1. First national security policy released by Pakistan
2. Context of failed economic issues and border issues.
3. Writes about importance of Kashmir for Pakistan, but no demand on 370 restoration
4. Spoke about internal security issues due to terror groups
- 5.

## Indo Pacific Economic Framework

*Standards only: No FTA*

1. Formed in 2022 with 12 countries (India is a member) to counter China's strategic footprint in Indo-Pacific region
2. US led org. after TPP walkout in 2018
3. Enhance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness and competitiveness through 3 T approach - Trust, Timelines and Transparency to enhance supply chains
4. 4 Pillars of IPEF
  - a. Connected Economy - Data flow and digital trade
  - b. Resilient Economy - Supply chain safeguards and reducing price volatility
  - c. Clean Economy - Energy and decarbonisation
  - d. Fair Economy - Money Laundering, Taxation and anti-corruption
5. It will set standards and rules to facilitate trade and connectivity but is NOT an FTA to increase market access
6. ASEAN + QUAD + NZ - (Myanmar, Laos and Camodia)
7. Indian Interests -
  - a. Regional block to counter China's dominance in Asian trade
  - b. Non binding commitments wrt standards of env and data localization

## NATO



### 1. Structure

- a. Civilian structure - North Atlantic Council as the decision making body (not by voting but by consensus and the Brussels Secretariat for administration. The Nuclear Planning Group is for decision making wrt nuclear issues.
- b. Military Structure - Military Committee with heads of defense from member states which advises NAC on military strategy. Allied Command Operations (ACO) is the NATO command





responsible for operations worldwide and Allied Command Transformation (ACT) is responsible for training and transformation for forces worldwide.

c. Consensus based mechanism of entry into NATO and now Turkey blocking Sweden and Finland's entry

2. **Mandate** *Dem. + Peace* *Support + manage.*
- a. Political (democratic values and peace) and military (Support, crisis management) alliance based on attack on 1 equals an attack on all.

3. **Examples**

- a. Role in 9/11 to support US wars  
b. Role in Libyan war  
c. Issues in Ukraine-Russia war

## UN

a. MANDATE-

- i. MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY (PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEBUILDING)
- ii. PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR+UNHCR)
- iii. DELIVER HUMANITARIAN AID (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP)
- iv. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- v. UPHOLD INTERNATIONAL LAW (ICJ)

① PEACE

② HR

③ Hum - Aid

④ Sus. Dev

⑤ Intl' Law

b. **STRUCTURE**

- i. UNSC (PEACE AND SECURITY)
- ii. UNGA (DELIBERATIVE, REPRESENTATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ORGAN)
- iii. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (HELP IN DECOLONISATION AND SELF GOVERNMENT)
- iv. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (POLICY, REVIEW WTC, ON ECOSOC)
- v. ICJ
- vi. SECRETARIAT (DAY TO DAY)

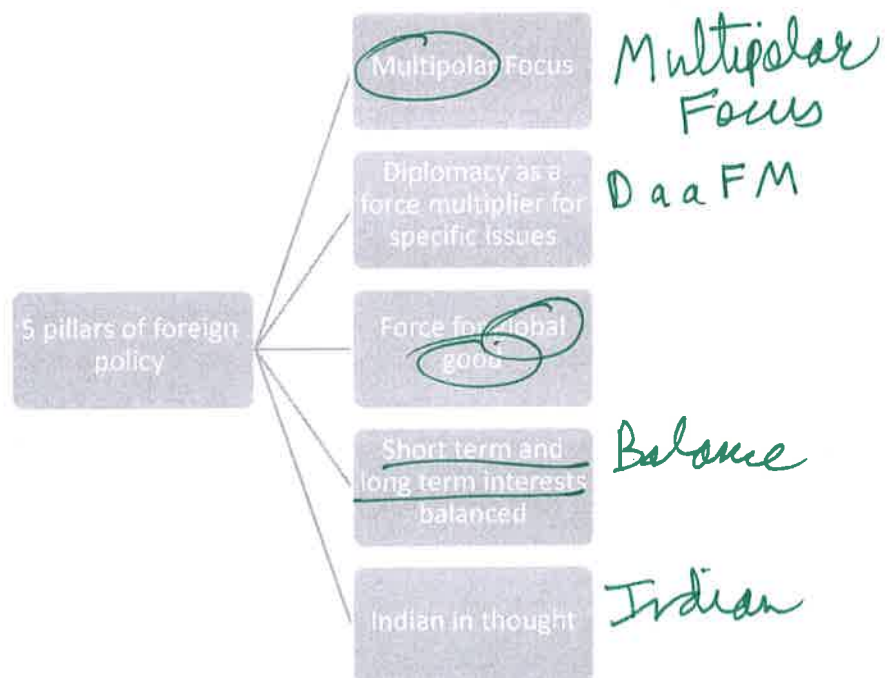


## AUKUS

Security alliance between Aus, UK, US to focus on transferring of submarine technology to Australia from UK and US.

## Words

1. Strategic activism – Use activism for social causes strategically
2. Recalibration of strategy
3. Foreign Policy







## Diaspora

## Status

①

Diaspora

- OCI (1.86 Cr)
- PIO (Cultural Ref.)
- NRI (1.34 Cr)

in 210 countries, largest in the world

pp who migrated to other parts of world

② 82 Bn \$ of remittance per year

③ UAE &gt; US &gt; Saudi

PIO is someone

① held passport at some time

② spouse of citizen or PIO

③ Ancestors were born in Ind

## Cost &amp; Benefits of Diaspora

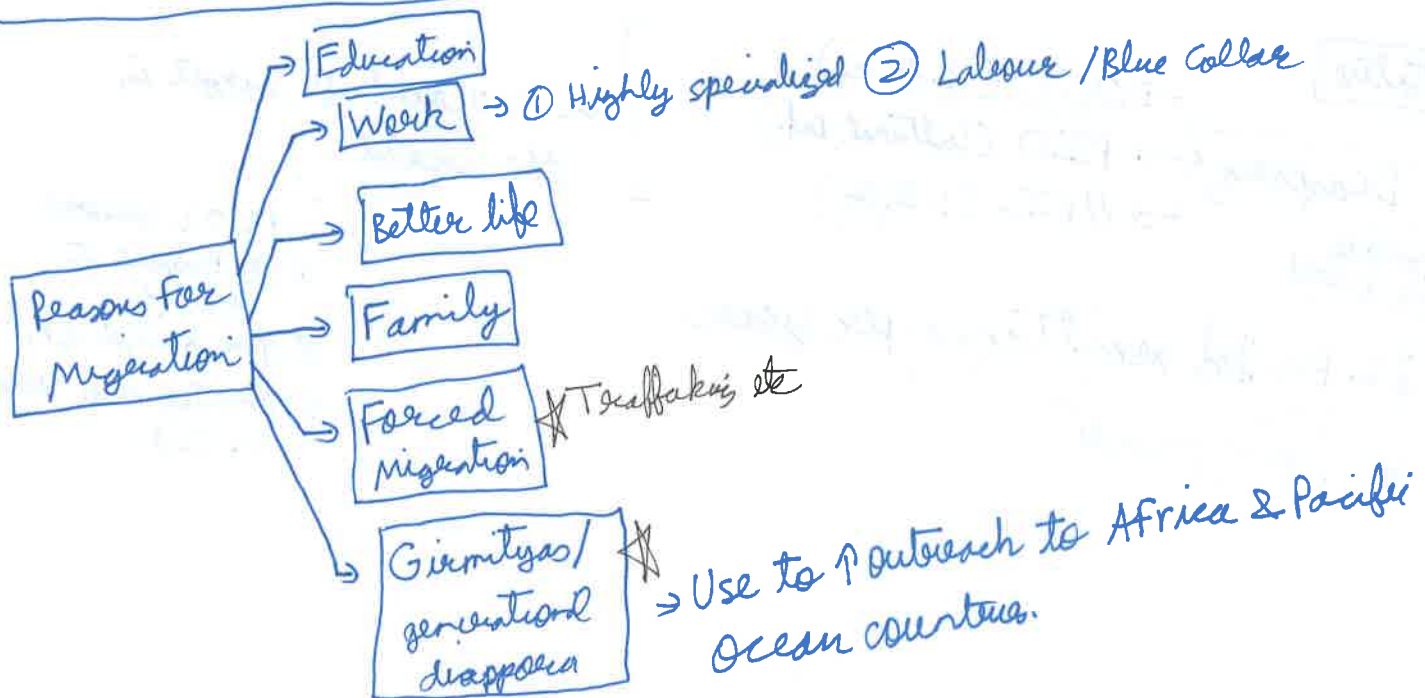
## +ves / Benefits

- ① Remittances <sup>social & cultural also</sup> capital investment
- ② Form a transnational network of Indians in the world
- ③ Spread Culture (Yoga, Food, Film, music)
- ④ Indian reputation as smart, hard working due to diaspora
- ⑤ Political impact (US pres. election sees Indian votes)
- ⑥ Soft power ⑦ ↑ Tourism

## -ves / Cost

- ① Brain drain :: Talent loss
- ② Indian educated (subsidised) go abroad
- ③ Loss of Cultural traditions

⑧ Philanthropy by COVID, Tsunami Relief  
 Core Bank & Help India (R. P. Singh, U. Patel)  
 S. Thakur



## Govt. Steps for diaspora

- ① Diaspora Engagement \* ① Economic ② Cultural
- Extension of Pension benefits, voting, remittance service etc. (NPS, Gold Bonds, Retail Asset)
  - Cultural engagement through "Know India" Programme & cultural functions in consulate
  - Pravasi Teerth Yatra etc
  - PIO, OCI card

## ② Employment & Edu. Facilitation

- Scholarship programmes
- Special visas for workers + diplomacy eg HIB
- Training for blue collar workers in Gulf eg Pravasi
- Kausal Vika Yatra



## ③ Welfare &amp; Security ☆

- Evacuation in time of distress eg. Op. Pakt for Yemen (2017) and Abg. scene + Ukraine
- Welfare through consulate extension eg issues of dowry, violence + wife abandonment etc. lead to criminal case in India
- India Community welfare fund by MEA ☆

④ Recognition → OCI cards

- Outreach schemes + Pravasi Bhartiya Divas & Pravasi Bhartiya Samman awards to recognize achievements

⑤ Role of IFS & MEA

- Engagement, logistics etc.
- Passport & Visa Services

Patterns, Case Studies, Egs. & News

- ① ~26% of all NRIs are in Gulf Countries with blue collar jobs eg Qatar, UAE, Saudi + Human rights issue but Oil requirement: can't call out
- ② Regional preferences eg. North Indians prefer AUS, Can, USA while South India prefers Gulf and EU
- ③ Indian migration has seen 3 waves (FLOWCHART)
  - ① ~~1700s~~ 1800s - Independence → Garmitiya
  - ② 1947-70s, 80s → S. East & W. Asia (Semi skilled + Unskilled)
  - ③ 1980s - now → US, EU, AUS highly skilled

- ④ Human rights issue in Middle-East due to working conditions & hours
- ⑤ HIB issue in USA with Indians being biggest beneficiary
- ⑥ FTA in services under RCEP
- ⑦ Issue of Marriages where NRIs harass, abandon & ill-treat their wives ::
- ⑧ Kafala system of unskilled labour in Qatar where they need permission to leave country
- ⑨ ↑ Protectionism in world :: risk to Indians outside  
eg Nitgat Law in Saudi Arabia reserves 10% of top jobs for locals
- ⑩ If there is a § of status of diaspora then world map approach
  - ① Africa → 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen Giannitya + Gujarati businessmen esp. in Mauritius & Madagascar
  - ② S.E Asia → Since 17<sup>th</sup> Cen & v. popular for Punjabi & Sindhi community for business & commerce  
→ Many Tamilians in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Phillipine
  - ③ N. America → Canada & USA      ④ S. America → v. less
  - ⑤ Aus → Colonial Times + now ↑ jobs + business + Fiji etc
  - ⑥ Middle East      ⑦ EU → Edu, Jobs, Tourism



## ⑪ Issues of Diaspora

- a) No dual citizenship allowed
- b) Consular issues
- c) Racism & protectionism targets
- d) Human rights issues

## ⑫ Way Forward

- a) Easier process of immigration & customs clearance
  - b) Assist blue collar workers & facilitate emigration
  - c) Separate ministry for Overseas Affairs (Already done)
- Same str
- ① Diaspora issues  
② Eds. & angli. faith  
③ Passports  
④ Security & welfare  
⑤ Role of MEA & IFS
- in 2004 but merged with MEA in 2007

## ⑬ Conclusion:

Diaspora should not only be viewed from myopic view of remittance & financial flow but also as an important socio-cultural bridge from India to the world.

