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News Analysis (11 Dec, 2019)

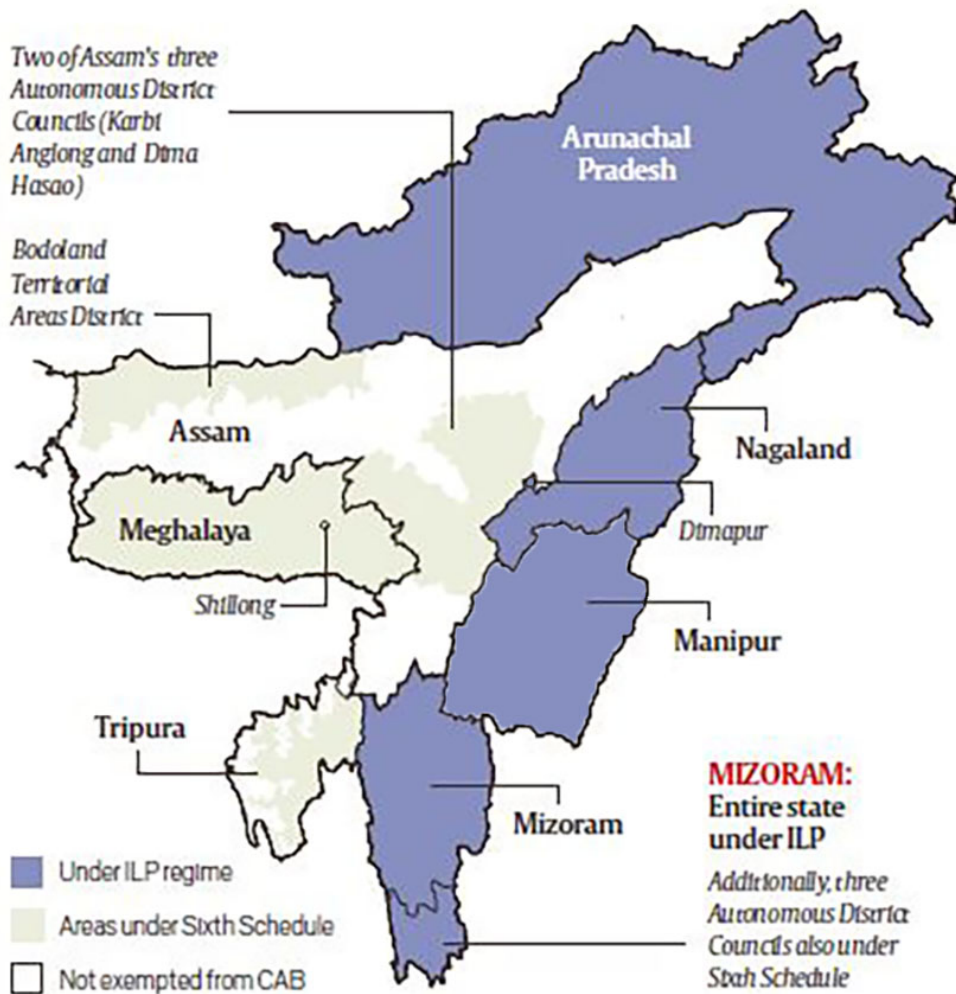
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Nagaland Extends ILP in Dimapur

Why in News

Recently, the **Nagaland government** has extended the **Inner Line Permit (ILP)** system to the **district of Dimapur**.

- This step was taken to exempt the entire district from the purview of the **Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB)**.
- So far, Dimapur was the only place in Nagaland which was not under the ILP system because the district is a commercial hub and has a mixed population (often referred to as 'Mini India').
- Recently **Manipur** has also been brought **under the purview of ILP System**. Thus, the entire northeast India has been exempted from CAB **except for Sikkim and non-tribal areas in Assam and Tripura**.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH: Entire state under ILP regime

NAGALAND: Entire state under ILP regime

TRIPURA: Sixth Schedule covers 70% of geographical area

MEGHALAYA: Almost entire state covered under Sixth Schedule, except a part of Shillong

ASSAM: 3 Autonomous District Councils under Sixth Schedule

MANIPUR: Entire state under ILP regime

Key Points

- The extension of ILP to Dimapur has been issued under **section 2 of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873** by the governor of Nagaland.
- The extension of the ILP regime makes it **mandatory** for **“every non-indigenous person”** who entered the district after **November 21, 1979, to obtain an ILP within 90 days.**

- **Exemptions:**

- Any **non-indigenous persons living** in Dimapur prior to **November 21, 1979**, with a **certificate** from the Deputy Commissioner.
- Any non-indigenous person **passing** through Dimapur to other states as a **transit passenger** with a **valid document**.

Citizenship Amendment Bill,2019 and North-East India

- **Protected by the ILP System: Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram** have been **exempted** from the provisions of the **Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB), 2019**
- **Sixth Schedule Areas: The whole of Meghalaya (except a part of Shillong), Mizoram and the tribal areas of Tripura and Assam** are also exempted from the CAB.

The Sixth Schedule contains special provisions for the administration of **tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram**.

Inner Line Permit

- Inner Line Permit is an official travel document issued by the **Government of India to allow inward travel** of an Indian citizen into a protected/restricted area for a limited period.
- It is a **special permit required by “outsiders”** from other regions of the country to enter the notified states.
- It is based on the **Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act (BEFR), 1873**.
 - This act was enacted during the British era to protect the **British interests from the hill tribals who used to invade the British subjects**.
 - An imaginary line known as the inner-line was created to divide between the two communities so that neither party could go beyond the line without a permit from the appropriate authorities.

Source: TH

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom

Why in news

Recently, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) has raised concern over **Citizenship (Amendment) Bill (CAB), 2019**.

- This concern is related to the provision of **granting citizenship based on religion** in CAB, 2019.
- Earlier in August, 2019 USCIRF had also issued a statement against the **National Register of Citizens (NRC)** in Assam and a mob lynching incident in Jharkhand.

Controversial Clause of CAB, 2019

- In 2016, a Bill was introduced to amend the **Citizenship Act, 1955**. However, it lapsed with the dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha.
Subsequently, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is has been introduced in the Parliament in December 2019.
- The 2019 amendment Bill provides for an exception for **Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians** from **Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan**, with regard to qualification for citizenship.

USCIRF

- It is an independent, bipartisan **U.S. federal government commission** created by the **International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA), 1998**. It monitors the universal right to freedom of religion or belief abroad.
- USCIRF uses **international standards** to monitor religious freedom violations globally, and **makes policy recommendations** to the President, the Secretary of State, and Congress.
- USCIRF Commissioners are **appointed by** the President and Congressional leaders of both political parties.
Their work is supported by a professional, nonpartisan staff. USCIRF is separate from the State Department, although the Department's Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom is a non-voting ex officio Commissioner.
- Its recommendations are **not binding** and acts only as a conscience-keeper for the two branches in the US government — the legislature and the executive.

International Religious Freedom report, 2019

- USCIRF releases International Religious Freedom report annually. The Report consists of country-wise chapters.
- The 2019 report on India discussed mob-related violence, religious conversion, the legal status of minorities and government policies.
- It has placed India on its **Tier 2** category for engaging in or tolerating religious freedom violations that meet at least one of the elements of the “systematic, ongoing, egregious” standard for designation as a **“country of particular concern,” or CPC**, under the **International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA)**.

Aung San Suu Kyi to Defend Myanmar in ICJ

- Recently, **Gambia** has filed an application at the **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**, accusing Myanmar of violating the **1948 Genocide Convention**.
It is the first international legal attempt to bring Myanmar to ICJ over alleged mass killings of the **Rohingya minority** in 2017.
- Muslim-majority **Gambia**, has filed this application on behalf of the 57-nation **Organisation of Islamic Cooperation**.
- **Aung San Suu Kyi** will defend Myanmar in the Hague against accusations of genocide. She is a Myanmar's State Counsellor and Nobel Peace laureate (awarded in 1990).
- Myanmar, however, faces a number of legal challenges over the fate of the Rohingya, including a probe by the **International Criminal Court** (a separate war crimes tribunal) in the Hague and a lawsuit in **Argentina**.

Convention on Genocide

- It was **adopted in 1948** in response to the atrocities committed during World War II and a UN resolution which recognised that "**genocide is an international crime, which entails the national and international responsibility of individual persons and states.**"
- The Convention on Genocide was among the first United Nations (UN) conventions addressing humanitarian issues.
- The Convention has since then been widely accepted by the international community and ratified by a majority of States.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

- It is governed by an international treaty called 'The Rome Statute' which was adopted in 1998. The **International Criminal Court (ICC)** is the world's first permanent international criminal court.
- **Headquarters:** Hague, Netherlands.

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- The **ICJ** was established in 1945 by the United Nations charter and started working in April 1946.
- It is the **principal judicial organ of the United Nations**, situated at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands).

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

- The **OIC** was formed in 1969 after a summit in Rabat, the Kingdom of Morocco on 25 September 1969.
 - The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is among the largest inter-governmental organizations in the world.
 - **Headquarters:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
 - It has 57 member states and 12 observers including the United Nations
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SkillsBuild Platform: IBM

Why in News

Recently, **SkillsBuild platform** was launched by the **Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)** in collaboration with **International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)**.

- The digital platform will provide a **two-year advanced diploma** in Information Technology (IT), networking and cloud computing offered by the Industrial Training Institutes (**ITIs**) and National Skill Training Institutes (**NSTIs**).
- It will further be extended to train ITI & NSTI faculty on building skills in **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**.

Key Points

- It is a digital platform developed by IBM and it enables holistic learning, aligning it with **Skills India Initiative** by Government of India.
- India is the **4th country** to launch a platform for skill building after the **UK, Germany and France**.
- It will be accessible online through **Bharat Skills** – a learning management system for ITI/NSTI students and teachers and is free to use.
- SkillsBuild will **focus** on:
 - Personalised coaching and experiential learning.
 - Developing the skills required to join the workforce in **New Collar** roles.
 - Bringing untapped talent to the fore.
 - Opening roles to individuals often excluded from the labour market due to disadvantaged backgrounds, lack of knowledge, skill or experience.
- This platform will provide a **personal assessment** for cognitive capabilities and personality via **MyInnerGenius** (one of the world's leading career assessment companies) to youths/students.

New Collar Roles

- New Collar roles focus more on a **candidate's skills** during the hiring process, rather than his or her level of education.
- A new-collar worker is an individual who develops the technical and soft skills needed to work in technology jobs **through non-traditional education paths**.
- **Example:** Technical jobs including cloud computing technicians, database managers, cybersecurity, user interface designers and other IT roles.

Source: PIB

NAVARMS-19

Why in News

The **4th edition of International Seminar cum Exhibition on Naval Weapon Systems 'NAVARMS-19'** is scheduled to be held in New Delhi on 12-13 **Dec 2019**.

This year's theme is "**Make in India - Fight Category: Opportunities and Imperatives**".

Key Points

- **Indian Navy** in association with **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** has been conducting 'NAVARMS' since **2007**.
- NAVARMS is the **only international seminar and exhibition on Naval Weapon Systems conducted in the country** to invite all the stakeholders in life cycle management of Naval Weapons and provide a common platform to share their views and concerns.
- **Objectives:**
 - Bring **harmony amongst** all the important stakeholders.
 - **Synergise and orient** towards broader prospects.
 - Provide an **opportunity for the exchange of ideas**.
 - **Create** awareness.
 - Identify **emerging prospects for Indian/International defence industry** in the domain of Naval Weapon Systems

Source: PIB
