

## **MIZORAM POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION**

### **Annual Conference-cum-International Seminar**

**24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2024**

**Organised by** MIPSAs & Govt. Mizoram Law College, Aizawl in Collaboration with  
Mizoram State Legal Service Authority

### **Status of Refugees in India:**

#### **The Rights of Refugees and their Impact in the Society**

No one likes or chooses to be a refugee; a person becomes a refugee because of circumstances that are beyond their control. Being a refugee means more than being an alien. It means living in exile and depending on others for such basic needs as food, clothing and shelter. India is a host to many people who came here seeking protection from human rights violations in their country of origin since ancient times. In the absence of any national law regulating their legal status in India, they have been recognised as refugees either by the Government of India or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. India is not a party to 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. This raises questions regarding the manner in which India has been handling such a large number of refugees from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Despite this lacuna, refugees are somewhat protected in India. Recent development of violence in some states made many people migrated to other state to seek safety and security. In addition to internal displacement, India needs to think about the climate refugees from neighboring countries.

However, India has ratified numerous human rights instruments that articulate a commitment to protection of refugees. India is party to the following conventions:

- a) Universal Declaration on Human Rights(UDHR)1948
- b) International Convention on Civil and Political Rights(ICCPR)1966
- c) International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights(ICESCR)1966
- d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPCG) 1948
- e) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)1965
- f) International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (ICSPA) 1976
- g) Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
- h) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),1990
- i) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- j) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CATIP) 1984

India is a signatory to the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which was adopted in September 2016. Many times the law that refugees commonly come into conflict with is the criminal law, the punishment assigned for violation of these laws may vary from case to case depending on their particular circumstances. We cannot ignore the work of the Indian judiciary

while discussing the rights of a refugee. Many times the Supreme Court has been moved in order to protect the refugees.

The influx of refugee can have both positive and negative impacts on host communities. While certain groups such as landlords, entrepreneurs, suppliers of goods and services may experience income growth, vulnerable workers like women, low skilled and informal workers may face negative effects on their employment and wages.

Among the most significant problems associated with refugees affected areas are, changes in the social and economic welfare of the local communities due to the arrival or during prolonged residency. Accommodation of the refugees can also leads to deforestation, and depletion and pollution of water resources. Thus, the social, economic and environmental impact of refugee on the host country should not be ignored.

In light of above statement the International Seminar invites research papers across various disciplines not limiting to the following themes -

- (1) The Geopolitics of India's Refugee Policy
- (2) Economic/ psychological/social/environmental impact of refugees
- (3) Refugee rights are human rights
- (4) Conflict forces people at higher risk for exploitation
- (5) Education is a human right
- (6) Non-Refoulement
- (7) Protracted refugee
- (8) Rights of Refugee and International Order
- (9) Refugee and Diplomatic Relation of States
- (10) Refugee and its impact on politics
- (11) Law and Refugee

### **Important Dates**

Date of the Conference : 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2024  
Last Date for Submission of abstract (500 words) : 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2025  
Last Date for Submission of full draft (3000-5000 words) : 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2024

### **Submission of papers**

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### **Coordinators:**

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