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Winter January 11, 2016


Dr Nafees Ahmad

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SOUTH ASIAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LEGAL STUDIES
SYLLABUS
2016
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW
[IRL]
OPTIONAL PAPER
LL.M PROGRAMME-IV SEMESTER
WINTER SEMESTER

PART:-I- INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW MODULE

Course Title: INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW
Course Code: LLMWS-01
Course Instructor: Dr. Nafees Ahmad
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Course Duration: One Semester
Credit Units: 4 (MSE-40, ESE-40, TPW-15, TPP-05)
Medium of Instruction: English
Prerequisites: Nil
Precursors: Nil
Equivalent Courses: N/A
Edition: January, 2016

PART:-II-INSTRUCTOR AVAILABILITY

I follow Teaching Class Time-table (TCT), Academic Contact Program (ACP) and Research Training Sessions (RTS) regimentally that run through the whole week with other academic engagements like SRPs (Short Research Presentations), OIDs (One Issue Discussions) and ALTOs (Alternative Legal Thinking Orientations) in and outside the classroom. I will be glad to meet with you if you need to discuss any aspect of this course. You may schedule an appointment or come by my office at the Faculty of Legal Studies during drop-in office hours. You can contact me 24X7 telephonically. E-mail is the best way to contact me for a prompt response. In the event that I need to contact you regarding assignments, class meetings, or matters incidental thereto or connected therewith or otherwise, I will do so using your e-mail addresses and telephone contact numbers available with the Office of the Dean, FLS-SAU. I also visit academic and research institutions in and around Delhi with prior intimation to the Office of the Dean on several days a week for teaching, training and research consultations purposes and may not be able to promptly attend to your queries. Further, I may have additional academic assignments and administrative obligations allocated by the South Asian University and its authorities. But I will get back to you swiftly and serve you as per the best professional practices.

PART:-III:-TALKING TEACHING TERRITORY (t3)

My endeavors are to catalyze a common commitment to pioneering, ground-breaking and state-of-the-art teaching and learning practices in the Faculty of Legal Studies of SAU-New Delhi. Over the past more than four years, substantial headway has been made on many program initiatives at both the individual and Faculty level. Thus, Talking Teaching Territory (t3) is an informal platform where faculty members share their innovative, imaginative and inventive perspectives on teaching and learning law and synthesize experiences related to their motivation to teach, their favorite teaching memory or their students’ learning. I will share my and your ideas with my learned colleagues.
PART: IV-MODULE STRUCTURE

The entire syllabus on International Refugee Law (IRL) is divided into twelve weeks with specifics of coterminal and prevailing perspectives on the International Refugee Law and their ductile and malleable impact upon SAARC Region in particular and upon rest of the world in general respective municipal legal systems. Questions shall be set and proffered in all weeks. The candidates shall be required to attempt and answer four or less questions out of six [Week-1-6] or more questions in the Mid-Semester Examination and again students have to attempt and answer four or less questions out of six [Week-7-12] or more questions in the End-Semester Examination. All questions shall have equal marks or may be assigned fragmentations of odd or even value. Upon the completion of First Six Weeks, Mid Semester Examination shall be conducted and teaching during the examination shall remain at abeyance.

PART-V: - NOTE ON ASSIGNMENTS

The Assignments for the LLM Research Term Papers/Essay Writing shall be assigned to the students in the Second Week of the Semester. Topics shall be decided by the Instructor in consultation with the students. All assignments must be typewritten, double-spaced, 12pt Times New Roman font with standard 1 inch margins. All assignments must indicate the course code and the Student’s Name and Student Enrolment Number. Title pages and bibliographies are not counted in calculating page length for an assignment. Assignments must also include proper footnoting. Students must use the OSCOLA for Legal Style Sheet. Soft copies of all assignments must be emailed to the instructor and hard copies of all assignments must be handed in to the instructor in class on the due date. Assignments that are not handed in at the beginning of the class period, even if handed in later in the day, are considered to be late. Assignments will not be accepted under the door of the instructors’ office. Students must keep a copy of any assignments submitted for marking. Requests for an extension must be made to the instructor prior to the due date and will only be considered if there is an extreme reason (requests must be accompanied by supporting documentation). Late assignments will be deducted 5% per day (including weekends) and must be submitted in hard copy (stamped by the administration), as well as sent electronically (e-mail) to the instructor.

PART- VI:-NOTE ON CLASS PARTICIPATION

You are expected to help maintain a classroom environment conducive to learning. You should treat others in the classroom with courtesy and respect at all times, particularly during discussions. Please avoid actions that might disrupt classmates and instructor. Cell phones should be turned off during class. Laptop computers may be used only for taking notes. Other electronic devices should not be used. Attendance is required and compulsory. Absences of any kind will be excused as per university rules. Scheduled exams and presentations can only be made up if an absence is excused. Unexcused absences from any part of a class will negatively impact the participation grade component. If you have a disability that may require modification of seating, testing, or other course requirements, appropriate arrangements may be made as per university rules in this regard. Plagiarism, cheating, and any other activities that result in a student presenting work that is not his or her own are academic fraud. Pursuant to University policy, academic fraud is reported to the competent authority of the university designated in this behalf. In addition, incidents of academic fraud may result in severe grade consequences. In case of any issue, concern, or complaint about course, please, bring it to my attention so that we can work together to resolve the problem in an environment of understanding.

PART-VII: - MODULE DESCRIPTION:

The forced or otherwise displacement of persons within and/or across national borders has been one of the most tragic and persistent issues of the twentieth century and it is likely to remain with us well into the twenty-first century. The refugee phenomenon concerns that of flight across borders. While it is often associated and shares many characteristics with flight within nations, which gives rise to the phenomenon of internally displaced persons (IDPs), it is, unlike the latter, the object of a relatively well established, if in some respects fragmented, flaunted and flabbergasted international regime. While the international regime of IDPs is still in gestation, albeit a rapidly developing one, that of refugees started soon after the First World War within the context of the League of Nations. This Module will start with an introduction to the concept of international protection of refugees and an examination of the various international attempts since 1921 to meet the problem of the forced movements of people due to persecution or armed conflict. This will be followed by an introduction to the basics of international refugee law, including the gaps in this body of law. This will in turn lead to a comparative study of the refugee definitions as a basis for the determination of refugee status (RSD), the issue of the safe third country and the problem of responsibility for determining an asylum claim, and other contentious issues relating to RSD.

This Module also seeks to present the international legal framework for refugee and issues incidental thereto or connected therewith and assess its evolution and work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; refugee protection and human rights; asylum; doctrine of non-refoulement enunciated in Article 33 under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and under general human rights law; temporary or time-limited protection and subsidiary protection; refugee detention and freedom of movement; refugee protection in armed conflict and complex emergencies; security of refugee camps and settlements; the protection of refugee women and the problem of sexual violence against refugees; the
protection of refugee children; the developing law of internally displaced persons; the solutions to the refugee problem; the challenge of voluntary repatriation; and the future of international protection. The module will not concentrate on the laws of one country in particular; rather the approach is regional (SAARCian) and multinational in order to provide an overview of the commonalities and conflicts within the world system. Students will attain thorough understanding of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), as well as the principal regional conventions. Main areas of discussion include the basic U.N. criteria for the attainment, denial, and withdrawal of refugee status, the development of the non-refoulement principle, and the standard of treatment of refugees.

Notwithstanding anything submitted supra, the evolutionary pace of 1951 UN Convention, role of Europeans with regard to 1951 UN Convention, Asian and South Asian Worlds Approaches to the present refugee regime, appropriateness of the 1951 refugee regime in the SAARC context, regionalization of the 1951 UN Convention, SAARC response to existing international refugee regime in addressing the refugee issues in South Asian region, refugees’ testing the boundaries of the Westphalian order, Child Refugees & Children of Refugees, concerns & responses of refugees, future of refugees (Cessation Clause), evolving South Asian definition of refugee, pathology of international refugee law and progressive development and codification of IRL under the SAARC shall also be deliberated, delineated and discussed in a desideratum that is attended by internal and external expertise on the subject. In essence, this module explores how attempts to distinguish between forced and voluntary migration have shaped international norms, standards and institutions, as well as state-level practices and localized strategies and tactics in occidental and oriental jurisdictions.

The students will be asked to address the role of human rights within the pre-flight and post-flight cycles of the refugee experience. In addition, the political, social, and economic context of prevention, protection, and solution strategies will be explored. A basic review of jurisprudence within international, regional, and national courts will provide an understanding of how refugee law is interpreted and implemented. This module will also analyze the drawbacks and benefits of alternative forms of protection, e.g. temporary protection and safe haven. Trends vis-a-vis the expansion of the refugee definition will be assessed by studying regional approaches to mass flight, gender persecution, the rise of Non-State actors, and “development or environmental or climate refugees” within Africa, Latin America, Europe, Asia and South Asia. Progressive issues such as internally displaced persons, restitution rights, and sanctuary will also be presented.

PART-VIII::MODULE AIMS

The aims of this module are to:
- Allow students to undertake an introductory study of the issues facing and protections available to refugees, displaced persons and other forced migrants at international law.
- Evaluate the key concepts of regular and irregular migration, provide a brief historical overview of the phenomenon of migration and consider the magnitude of migration at the beginning of the twenty-first century.
- Analyze the international legal norms concerning refugee protection including relevant norms of customary international law and, in particular, the standards found in the 1951 Geneva Convention.
- Introduce the concepts of temporary and complementary protection and briefly introduce universal instruments of human rights and humanitarian protection as they are relevant to the refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Consider specifically European and other regional norms as they are relevant to the protection of forced migrants. This will include consideration of EU regulations and directives and key decisions of the European Court of Human rights relevant to this issue.

PART-IX::MODULE INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES (MILO)

MILO: COURSE-SPECIFIC SKILLS
- Understand and critically analyze the evolution of the international protection regime available to migrants and explain the rationales underlying the legal responses of the international community to the varied problems of refugees;
- Demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the basic principles and standards of protection found in refugee, human rights and international law generally;
- Critically evaluate the relevance of post-World War-II responses to the post-Millennium context in which globalization, identity based conflicts, changing perceptions of security and mobility are central.

MILO: DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC SKILLS
- Demonstrate the ability to identify key legal issues arising in this area as well as the practical problems generated by a particular instrument;
- Undertake independent research using relevant international and regional law resources;
- Demonstrate an advanced capacity to handle the most important primary sources of law and secondary sources of literature;
- Demonstrate the ability to identify and address key contemporary issues of refugee law and policy with reference to different resources.
MILO: PERSONAL AND KEY SKILLS

➢ Demonstrate the ability to engage in independent and group research, including presentation in written and oral form for group discussion or individual presentation;
➢ Communicate complex ideas clearly in written and oral form;
➢ Demonstrate the ability to research, study, identify and organize material in order to produce clear, compelling and coherent arguments while complying with strict timelines.

PART-X:-MODULE PEDAGOGY

International Refugee Law (IRL) course focuses issues of structural dilemma of definition, protection in the country of origin, judicial responses to refugee protection, and interpretive method, and (especially) regimes of rights adjudication across different systems in South Asia. The United States, UK, Canada, Germany, France, Australia, Malaysia, South Africa, and India will be recurrent but non-exclusive models. We will consider how jurists across diverse systems have approached similar problems, with special attention given to the issues in IRL viz-a-viz laws of South Asia such as discrimination in asylum, national security, terrorism, detention and recognition and adjudication and determination of refugee status. We will also critically consider the enterprise of IRL as a juridical resource and as a field of academic study. Regular engagement is expected of all students, to be facilitated by weekly Short Response Papers (SRP) on the assigned readings. The course will also cover various advanced topics in international refugee law. Topics to be covered include the “nexus” requirement of the definition; the meaning of “persecution”; developments in the interpretation of the exclusion provisions of the Convention; the non-refoulement and expulsion provisions of the Convention; refugee rights guaranteed by the Convention; and, the interaction between the Convention and other regional and complementary forms of protection. The course will also cover procedural issues raised by refugee status determination (RSD), particularly in RSD conducted by UNHCR. The focus of the course will be on issues arising during the representation of refugee claimants and developing the skills required to represent these individuals. Participants in the course should already have a basic to intermediate understanding of international refugee law (or be prepared to engage in a specified course of pre-study of the topic).

PART-XI:-MODULE CONTENTS

WEEK-1: - INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW

➢ Introduction to Terms & Terminologies of International Refugee Law.

DISCUSSION TOPICS:

➢ Students should prepare to discuss their own family’s history of migration, whether within their own country or regional (South Asia) or international---if any. These have to be short written summaries (250–1000 words) that will be due in class.
➢ The meaning of Asylum and Refugee Law?
➢ Can international law defend an individual? (And a state?)
➢ Who creates the norms of international law and in what form?
➢ How to find a refugee law norm?

VIDEOS:

1. https://www.youtube.com/user/unhcr [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)]
2. https://www.youtube.com/user/unhcr/featured [UNHCR]
4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F3TZGDaM6O4 [How Do We Tackle The Root Causes of Displacement?]
5. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LpwqK3B2ac8 [To Be A Refugee (UNHCR)]
7. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5aLyr4YvEY [Refugees: Looking For Safe Shores]
8. [UNHCR Executive Committee 2015: Opening Remarks by António Guterres]
9. [UNHCR Executive Committee on the Afghan refugee situation with Pakistan]
10. [High Commissioner Guterres Remarks on the Resettlement of Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal]
11. [UNHCR Executive Committee 2015: Opening Remarks by António Guterres]
12. [UNHCR Executive Committee on the Afghan refugee situation with Pakistan]
13. [High Commissioner Guterres Remarks on the Resettlement of Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal]
14. [UNHCR Executive Committee 2015: Opening Remarks by António Guterres]
15. [UNHCR Executive Committee on the Afghan refugee situation with Pakistan]
16. [High Commissioner Guterres Remarks on the Resettlement of Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal]
17. [UNHCR Executive Committee 2015: Opening Remarks by António Guterres]
18. [UNHCR Executive Committee on the Afghan refugee situation with Pakistan]
19. [High Commissioner Guterres Remarks on the Resettlement of Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal]
20. [UNHCR Executive Committee 2015: Opening Remarks by António Guterres]
21. [UNHCR Executive Committee on the Afghan refugee situation with Pakistan]
22. [High Commissioner Guterres Remarks on the Resettlement of Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal]

CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED

CORE READINGS:


OPTIONAL READINGS:

3. Feller, Erica, Türk, Volker and Nicholson, Frances (Edited), Refugee Protection in International Law.

**WEEK-2:- SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE REGIME AND ITS EVOLUTION**

- The Global Standards of Human Rights, Main Sources of International Refugee Law. International Refugee Law and its Relationship with Human Rights Law, the Evolution of Refugee Status in International Law, the Main Features of 1951 UN Convention and the Statute of the UNHCR and Summation.

**DISCUSSION TOPICS:**

- What are the Global Standards of Human Rights?
- Linkages between IRL and IHRL
- Does IRL have sources outside international law?
- How did IRL evolve?
- UNHCR Statute as source of IRL

**CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED**

3. *Peoples’ Union For Civil Liberties [PUCL] v. Union Of India and Another*, AIR 1997 SC 568

**CORE READINGS:**


**OPTIONAL READINGS:**

WEEK-3: UNDERSTANDING REFUGEE DEFINITION AND PERSECUTION PARADIGMS

- Conceptualizing Refugees, The Definition of a Refugee, the Distinction between Refugees and other Migrants, UNHCR Viewpoint: 'Refugee' or 'Migrant' - Which is right? Alienage, Outside the Country of Nationality, Owing to Fear or Is Unable or Unwilling to Avail, Self of Protection of Country of Nationality, Dual or Multiple Nationality and Stateless. The Central Concepts: Well-founded Fear of Persecution; Subjective v. Objective Criteria of Fear; International Convergence on the Standard of Proof; the Meaning of Persecution; Acts of Persecution; Agents of Persecution; Five Grounds of Persecution: Race, Religion, Nationality, Social Group, Political Opinion. Refugee Groups with Special Needs: Women, Children, Elderly. Specific Cases of Granting Refugee Status (Age and Gender Dimensions in International Refugee Law: Gender Related Persecution, Child Specific Forms of Persecution, Persecution in Civil War Situations, Draft Deserters and Evaders) and Summation.

DISCUSSION TOPICS:

- Is the concept of a refugee outmoded in the post-Cold War era?
- What criteria-cause of or need for flight, or others - should determine access to international protection?
- How have states sought to narrow the convention definition?
- Is immediate, life-threatening violence too stringent a requirement?
- Is the requirement that an asylum applicant be targeted for persecution coherent?
- How should the credible fear standard be understood and applied?
- When if at all can forced compliance with the law of a country amount to persecution? If so does any concept of state sovereignty survive?
- Can economic harms amount to persecution?
- Is neutrality a political opinion?
- Terrorist v. Criminal: How should one distinguish between legitimate criminal prosecution and government persecution?
- What special problems arise in applying refugee standards in civil war situations?
- What are the Age and Gender Dimensions in International Refugee Law?
- When is a government unable to control a non-state persecuting group?
- What is a social group?
- Would it make a difference if gender were added to the list of persecution grounds?
- Is asylum an appropriate response to domestic violence, FGM, population policies?
- How can/should one decide what is 'fundamental to someone's identity'?

Cases: CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED

1. **Refugee Definition:**
   - *R v. Sec. of State for Home Dept. ex parte. Jeyakumaran* [1985]
   - *Salibian v. Minister of Employment and Immigration* [1990]

2. **Well-Founded Fear of Being Persecuted:**
   - *Borca v. INS*
   - *Guo v. Carroll*
   - *INS v. Cardoza-Fonseca*
   - *INS v. Stevic*
   - *Kovac v. INS*
3. Political Opinion:

- Matter of Chan
- Matter of Mogharrabi
- R v. Sec. of St. for Home Dept ex p Sivakumaran

4. Social Groups:

- Benitez Ramos v. Holder, 589 F.3d 426 (7th Cir. 2009),
- Islam (A.P.) v. Secretary of State for the Home Department; Regina v. Immigration Tribunal and Another, Ex Parte Shah (A.P.), [1999] (H.L.)
- Matter of Acosta, 19 I&N Dec. 211 (BIA 1985),
- Matter of CA, 23 I&N 951(BIA 2006)
- Morato v. Min for Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs (Australia)
- Secretary of State for the Home Department v K; Fornah v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2006] UKHL 46, 18 October 2006, para. 84.
- St. for Home Dept. v. Savchenkov (UK) - Claims based on Gender.

5. Homosexuality:

- Golchin v. Sec. of State for Home Dept.
- In Re Inaudi
- Matter of Toboso-Alfonso
- Naz Foundation Case

6. Gender:

- Campos-Guardado v. INS
- Fatin v INS
- Fisher I
- Fisher II
- Gilani
- Lazo-Majano v. INS

7. Domestic Violence:

- Matter of A and Z

8. Female Genital Mutilation:

- In Re Fauziya Kasinga, 21 I&N 357 (BIA 1996)
CORE READINGS:

1. A. Shacknove, "Who is a Refugee?" [1985] 95 Ethics 274-284
5. G. Goodwin-Gill, Text 1, Ch. 1, "Definition and Description, 3-31.
7. K. Musalo et al., excerpts re “credible fear standard” and past persecution.
8. UNHCR, Text 3, 9-25.

OPTIONAL READINGS:

1. A. Helton and A. Nicoll, Female Genital Mutilation as Ground for Asylum in the US.

WEEK-4- EXCLUSION FROM CONVENTION REFUGEE STATUS

- Refugee Status Exclusion Clauses, Refugee Protection and Measures Against Terrorism, Withdrawal, Cancellation and Revocation of Refugee Status, Cessation Clauses of Refugee Status, Internal Protection Alternative, Reception, Detention, Recognition as a Refugee, Procedures, Establishing the Facts, Standards of Proof, Credibility, Special Issues and Summation.

DISCUSSION TOPICS:

1. What is persecution?
2. What are the grounds of persecution?
3. What are the Level of Risk, Role of Past Persecution, and Discretion?
4. What are the Protected Grounds [Race, Religion, Nationality, Political Opinion particularly Imputed Political Opinion and Neutrality, Social Groups and Asylum Claims Based on Gender]? 
5. What is the distinction between a ‘political’ and a ‘non-political’ offence? 
6. Do the victims of 'terrorist' acts make a difference to the nature of the acts? 
7. Can involuntary acts constitute 'assistance in persecution' and should they disqualify applicants from asylum? What is the appropriate standard?

CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED

1. **Exclusion:**
   - Danyal Shafiq v. Australia, CCPR/C/88/D/1324/2004, UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), 13 November 2006,

2. **Terrorism:**
   - Matter of McMullen
   - Matter of Pearson
   - Matter of S-K, 23 I&N 936 (BIA 2006),
   - McMullen v. INS
   - T v. Sec St Home Dept.

3. **War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity:**
   - Joined Cases C-57/09 and C-101/09 Bundesrepublik Deutschland v. B and D. [2010] ECR I-000,

2. **Particularly Serious Crime:**
   - Ali v. Achim, 486 F.3d 462 (7th Cir. 2006)
   - Conseil d’etat [CE] [Council of State] April 7, 2010, Rec. Lebon 2010 IX-X, 319840 (Fr.)
   - Matter of Caraballe, 19 I&N 357 (BIA 1986)

3. **Prosecution v. Persecution:**
   - Bastianpour v. INS
   - Sadeghi v. INS

CORE READINGS:

3. UNHCR Handbook
OPTIONAL READINGS:


WEEK-5:- REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION DYNAMICS AND PROCEDURES


DISCUSSION TOPICS:

1. Burden of Proving an Asylum Claim
2. Credibility
3. Corroboration
4. What is Refugee Status Determination?
5. What are the Procedural Standards, Access and Aspects of Refugee Status Determination?
7. What is Dublin System?
10. What is Safe Country of Origin?

CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED

3. *Hirsi Jamaa and Others v. Italy*, ECtHR, Strasbourg, 23 February, 2012

CORE READINGS:


**OPTIONAL READINGS:**


**WEEK-6:- INSTITUTION OF ASYLUM AND ITS DIMENSIONS IN INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION**


**Discussion Topics:**

1. Do foreign policy considerations of nation-states still affect refugee policy and practice?
2. What does *Sale v Haitian Centers Council* indicate about the relation between international and domestic law?
3. 'Increasing Restrictionism in Immigration Breeds Asylum Abuse, False Documents and Trafficking Rings.' Is there a way out of this that does not violate international law?

**CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED**

1. **Asylum:**
   - Mohammad Sediq v. Union of India (UoI) And Others, August 21, 1998

2. **Non-refoulement:**
   - Curtis Francis Doebbler v. Sudan, Communication No. 235/00, 46th Ordinary Session, November 2009
   - In ECtHR, Case of *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece* [GC], No. 30696109, ECHR 2011,
   - *Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (On behalf of Sierra Leonean Refugees in Guinea)* v. *Guinea*, Communication No. 249/02, 36th Ordinary Session, December 2004,
State Of Arunachal Pradesh v. Khudiram Chakma, 1994 AIR 1461, 1993 SCR (3) 401

CORE READINGS:


OPTIONAL READINGS:

4. UNCHR, Text 2, Ch.5, The Asylum Dilemma, 183-223.

MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION WEEK

WEEK-7:- REGIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION FRAMEWORK


DISCUSSION TOPICS:

- Identify the principal similarities between the U.S. and European Asylum Systems.
- Do the U.S. and European Asylum Systems offer the bona fide asylum seeker equal chances of effective protection?
- What are the most significant differences between the U.S. and European Asylum Systems?
- On current trends does it appear as if the U.S. is following the European lead or vice versa?
- What are the principle differences between the 1951 Convention and the OAU Convention?
- Has the idealism of the OAU Convention been implemented in current practice?
- How should a (relatively) prosperous state like South Africa approach the question of group eligibility for asylum given the scale of African problems?
CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED

1. Husayn (Abu Zubaydah) v. Poland, ECtHR, Strasbourg, 24 July 2014
4. Obst v. Germany, ECtHR, Strasbourg, 23 September, 2010
5. Shuth v. Germany, ECtHR, Strasbourg, 23 September, 2010
7. Tarakhel v. Switzerland, ECtHR, Strasbourg, 04 November, 2014
8. Vögt v. Germany (App. No. 17851/91)
10. X. v. Denmark (1976)

CORE READINGS:

2. 1990 Dublin Convention Determining the State Responsible for Examining Applications for Asylum Lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities, Text 1, 454-463.
3. EU Conclusion on Countries in which there is generally no serious risk of persecution.
4. EU London Resolution on Harmonized Approach to Questions Concerning Host Third Countries.
5. G. Goodwin-Gill, Text 1, Ch.8 (part) and Ch.9 (part), Treaty Standards and Protection in Municipal Law, 311 - 348.
6. Rachel Murray, Human Rights in Africa: From the OAU to the African Union, pp. 1-115
8. UNHCR, Text 2, Ch.2, Defending Refugee Rights, 51-97.

OPTIONAL READINGS:

2. Daniel Thomas, pp. 27-256
12. Steiner, Alston and Goodman, pp. 1020-1062; pp. 786-867; 1062-1083

**WEEK-8:- REFUGEE PROTECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW**


**DISCUSSION TOPICS:**

- What are basic human rights? What are the basic human rights of refugees outside RC?
- How can the rights of refugees be protected under IHRL?
- What is refugee status a solution to?
- Where the line between state sovereignty and individual protection should be drawn?
- Is the notion of a refugee dependent on and defined by the existence of sovereign nation states?

**CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED**

1. A. A. C. v. Sweden, CAT/C/37/D/227/2003, UN Committee Against Torture (CAT), 14 December 2006,
3. Harminder Singh Khalsa et al. v. Switzerland, CAT/C/46/D/336/2008, UN Committee Against Torture (CAT), 7 July 2011,
5. L. Yama and N. Khalid v. Slovakia, CCPR/C/76/D/876/1999, UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), 12 November 2002,
7. Mondal v. Sweden, CAT/C/46/D/338/2008, UN Committee Against Torture (CAT), 7 July 2011,

**CORE READINGS:**


**OPTIONAL READINGS:**


**WEEK-9:- REFUGEE PROTECTION IN SAARC AND SOUTH ASIAN APPROACH TO IRL**


**DISCUSSION TOPICS:**

➢ Is there any South Asian Discourse or Approach to the contemporary refugee regime?
➢ Why South Asian countries (except Afghanistan) have not signed 1951 UN Convention?
➢ Testing the Boundaries of the Westphalian Order of IRL?
➢ Does existing IRL address refugee issues in South Asian Region?
➢ Should regionalization of the 1951 UN Convention be explored?
➢ Identifying the bottlenecks in formulating a SAARC Refugee Law?
➢ The refugee protection under the South Asian constitutional orders?
➢ Adequacy of refugee jurisprudence developed by the SAARC municipal legal jurisdictions?
➢ Feasibility of Progressive Development and Codification of IRL under the SAARC Mechanism?
➢ Appreciation of the benefits of the uniform refugee law in SAARC region?

**CORE CASES:** **ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED**

1. National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India and others, Writ Petition (Civil) No. 400 of 2012, India: Supreme Court, 15 April 2014,
2. Suresh Kumar Koushal and another v. NAZ Foundation and others, Civil Appeal No.10972 of 2013, India: Supreme Court, 11 December 2013,
6. State of Arunachal Pradesh v. Khudiram Chakma; Khudiram Chakma v. State of Arunachal Pradesh and Others, 1994 Sup (1) Supreme Court Cases 615; Civil Appeal Nos. 2182 and 2181 of 1993,. India: Supreme Court, 27 April 1993,
10. Gulbahar v. The Union of Burma, B. L. R. (C.C.) 811, Myanmar: Supreme Court, 1965
11. Peer Mohamed v. Union of Burma, L. R. (C.C.) 51, Myanmar: Supreme Court, 1965,

CORE READINGS:

1. 1967 UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum
2. 1984 UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [Extracts]
6. UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons

OPTIONAL READINGS:

19. U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

**WEEK-10:-TEMPORARY AND OTHER FORMS OF REFUGEE PROTECTIONS IN INT’L LAW**


**DISCUSSION TOPICS:**

- How powerful is international law in the field of refugee protection?
- What are the grounds for Temporary Protection in International Refugee Law and State Practice?
- How to appreciate the Relationship between Temporary Protection, Subsidiary Protection and Refugee Status?
- Identify the main strengths and weaknesses of the current international regime in ensuring implementation.
- Are the concepts of 'temporary protection' and 'safe haven' a supplement or a substitute for refugee protection as traditionally conceived?
CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED

 Buenos Aires v. UK [extracts European Court of Human Rights]
 Buenos Aires Khan v Canada, November 18, 1994 [Committee Against Torture]

CORE READINGS:

1. 1967 UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum
2. 1984 UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [Extracts]
5. U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
6. UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons

OPTIONAL READING:


**WEEK-11:-CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW AND IT’S FUTURE**


**DISCUSSION TOPICS:**

- What are the contemporary critical issues in International Refugee Law?
- What are the strategies towards an interpretative harmony for IRL?
- Application of Human Rights Law to the Interpretation of Economic Persecution.
- The fragmentated Nature of the International Refugee Regime and its Consequences.
- Comparative Analysis of the Applications of the 1951 Convention.
- Refugee Issues: Dynamic of Mobility and Displacement, Women and Children Refugees.
- Who are the climate refugees?
- *Non-Refoulement*: A Peremptory Norm of International Law.
- Loss and Denial of Refugee Status: Article 1F of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

**CORE CASES: ONLY ONE LEADING CASE SHALL BE DISCUSSED**

- Agiza v. Sweden
- Alzery v. Sweden Elspeth Guild

**CORE READINGS:**


**OPTIONAL READINGS:**


**WEEK-12:- THE CRITIQUE OF IRL AND TERM PAPER PRESENTATION AND FEEDBACK**

- A Critique of IRL, Presentation of the Term Papers and Online Feedback.

**PART-X:-GRADING SYSTEM FOR THE STUDENTS’ ACHIEVEMENT:**

Standard (A+, A, A-…F) Grading is based on students’ overall performance in the assessment tasks/activities/assignments/term papers etc.

To pass this course, students must obtain an aggregate mark of 50% and a minimum of 50% in each of the coursework and the examination elements of the assessment. Coursework for this purpose means those ways in which students are assessed otherwise than by the end of session examination.

**PART-XI:-BIBLIOGRAPHY**

A. **ESSENTIAL READINGS:**

15. UNHCR, *Conclusions on International Protection of Refugees* (Geneva, 1991 ff.)
16. UNHCR, Determination of Refugee Status (RLD2 Training Module, Geneva, 1987)
17. UNHCR, Handbook of Procedures and Criteria for the Determination of Refugee Status (Geneva, 1979)
18. UNHCR, Introduction to International Protection of Refugees (RLD1 Training Module, Geneva, 1992)
19. W. Kalin, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: Annotations (Studies in Transnational Legal Policy No. 32

B. ALTERNATIVE READINGS:

2. Conclusions on the International Protection of Refugees adopted by the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1995;
10. Note: Lists of European Union asylum law sources and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in asylum related cases will be presented separately during lectures and seminars.

C. RECOMMENDED READINGS:

3. Coulthrey, M & T. Morris (Eds.) “UNHCR and the Convention at 50: Fighting Fit or in need of a bypass?” Forced Migration Review, No. 10, 2001
12. Singh, Nagendra, The Role and Record of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (Macmillan, New Delhi, 1994)
14. UNHCR, Determination of Refugee Status (RLD2 Training Module, Geneva, 1987)
D. CASES

1. A and Another v Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and Another, 24 February 1997 (High Court of Australia)
5. Aguirre-Cervantes v. INS 242 F 3d 1169 (9th Cir 2001). (US judicial decision granting asylum to a Mexican woman based on physical abuse by father)
7. Ahmed v. Austria, European Court of Human Rights Judgment of 17 December 1996. (holding deportation of a Somali convicted of serious criminal offence is a violation of Article 3 if the applicant is under the risk to be subject to inhuman and degrading treatment by non-state agents upon expulsion)
8. Al-Amezi v. Minister for Immigration & Multicultural Affairs [1999] FCA 355, 1 April 1999 (Federal Court of Australia)
9. Al-Sirri (Appellant) v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent) DD (Afghanistan) (Appellant) v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent) [2012] UKSC 54
12. Attorney General v. Ward [1993] 2 SCR 689 (Supreme Court). (Canadian judicial decision on social group)
14. Barraza-Rivera v. INS 913 F2d 1443 (9th Cir 1990). (US judicial decision holding that desertion from Salvadoran military in 1984 to avoid assassination duty constituted protected political opinion)
15. Bolanos-Hernandez v. INS 767 F 2d 1277 (9th Cir 1984). (US judicial decision holding neutrality in El Salvador can be a political opinion)
19. Case Regarding Cessation of Refugee Status, VwGH No. 2001/01/0499, 15 May 2003 (Austria Higher Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgerichtshof))
20. Chahal v. UK, European Court of Human Rights, Judgment of 15 November 1996. (holding deportation order that would return a Sikh separatist to India on national security grounds where he would face ‘real risk’ of being subject to treatment contrary Article 3 is in breach of the ECHR)
22. Chan v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1993] 3 S.C.R. 593, 19 October 1995 (Supreme Court of Canada)
24. Cheung v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1993] 2 F.C. 314, 1 April 1993 (Canada Federal Court of Appeal)
27. Daniel v. Secretary of State for the Home Department [2000] Imm AR 96, 28 October 1999 (England and Wales Court of Appeal)
28. Dobrican v. INS 77 F 3d 164 (7th Cir 1996). (US judicial decision on religious objections to military service by Jehovah’s Witness in Romania)
30. Garate (Gabriel Sequeiros) v. Refugee Status Appeals Authority [1998] NZAR 241, 9 October 1997 (High Court of New Zealand)
32. Guo Chun Di v. Carroll 824F Supp 858 (ED Va 1994). (US judicial opinion finding opposition to China’s population control policy is political opinion)
34. Haydarie v. the Netherlands, Application No. 8876/04, 20 October 2005 (Decision on Admissibility) (European Court of Human Rights)
36. Hilal v. UK, European Court of Human Rights Judgment of 6 March 2001. (expulsion of Zanzibari opposition party member, having previously suffered serious ill-treatment in detention, would be contrary to Art.3)
37. HM and others v Secretary of State for the Home Department United Kingdom, Nov 13, 2012
40. Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Aguirre-Aguirre, 526 US 415, 3 May 1999 (US Supreme Court)
42. In re B; R v. Special Adjudicator, ex parte Hosha [2005] UKHL 19, 10 March 2005 (UK House of Lords)
44. IY (Turkey) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2012] EWCA Civ 1560 (28 November 2012)
45. Jabari v. Turkey, European Court of Human Rights Judgment of 11 July 2000. (holding violation of Article 3 in case of deportation that would return a woman who has committed adultery to Iraq)
47. Jeewon v The Secretary Of State For The Home Department [2012] UKUT 02083 (26 June 2012)
51. KK (Article 1F(c)) Turkey v. Secretary of State for the Home Department [2004] UKIAT 00101, 7 May 2004 (UK Immigration Asylum Tribunal)
52. Klinko v. Canada 184 (2000) DLR 4th 14. (Federal Court of Appeal of Canada holds that widespread corrupt conduct can constitute political opinion)
54. Lukwago v. Ashcroft, Attorney General, No. 02-1812, 14 May 2003 (US Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit)
55. Maarof v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1994] 1 F.C. 723, 13 December 1993 (Canada Federal Court)
56. Maria Ilda Avila Rodriguez, Canada, Nov 5, 2012
57. Matter of Acosta, A-24159781. 1 March 1985 (US Board of Immigration Appeals)
59. Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs v. QAAH of 2004 [2006] HCA 53, 15 November 2006 (High Court of Australia)
60. MN and others v Secretary of State for the Home Department United Kingdom, Nov 14, 2012
61. MS (Sri Lanka) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2012] EWCA Civ 1548 (28 November 2012)
63. Mugesera v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [2005] 2 S.C.R. 100, 2005 SCC 40, 28 June 2005 (Supreme Court of Canada)
65. Omar, R (on the application of) v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Rev 1) [2012] EWHC 3448 (Admin) (30 November 2012)
66. Pushpanthan v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [1998] 1 S.C.R. 982, 4 June 1998 (Supreme Court of Canada)
70. R v. Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Sivakumaran and Conjoined Appeals (UN High Commissioner for Refugees Intervening) [1988] AC 958, 16 December 1987 (UK House of Lords)
73. Raffington v. Immigration and Naturalization Service et al., No. 02-1773, 26 August 2003 (US Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit)
74. Refugee Appeal No. 1312/93, Re GJ, 30 August 1995 (New Zealand Refugee Status Appeals Authority)
75. Refugee Appeal No. 71427/99, 16 August 2000 (New Zealand Refugee Status Appeals Authority)
76. Refugee Appeal No. 72635/01, 6 September 2002 (New Zealand Refugee Status Appeals Authority)
77. Refugee Appeal No. 75139, 18 November 2004 (New Zealand Refugee Status Appeals Authority)
78. Refugee Appeal No. 76015, 14 November 2007 (New Zealand Refugee Status Appeals Authority)
80. Revenko v. Secretary of State for the Home Department, 31 July 2000 (England and Wales Court of Appeal)
82. Salah Sheekh v. the Netherlands, Application No. 1948/04, 11 January 2007 (European Court of Human Rights)
84. Sathasivam, R (on the application of) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2012] EWHC 3243 (Admin) (23 October 2012)
86. Secretary of State for the Home Department v. K; Fornah v. Secretary of State for the Home Department [2006] UKHL 46, 18 October 2006 (UK House of Lords)
89. Soering v. UK, European Court of Human Rights Judgment of 7 July 1989. (holding extradition from UK to USA of German national charged with capital crime and at risk of serving on death row is a violation of Article 3 recognising the extra-territorial effect of the ECHR)
90. Soering v. United Kingdom, Application No. 1/1989/161/217, 7 July 1989 (European Court of Human Rights)
91. Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) [2002] 1 S.C.R. 3, 2002 SCC 1, 11 January 2002 (Supreme Court of Canada)
92. T v. Secretary of State for the Home Department [1996] 2 All ER 865, 22 May 1996 (UK House of Lords)
93. TJI v. United Kingdom, Application No. 43844/98 (Decision on admissibility), 7 March 2000 (European Court of Human Rights)
94. Tchoukhrova v. Gonzales, 404 F.3d 1181, 21 April 2005 (US Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit)
96. Thirunavukkarasu v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration) [1994] 1 FC 589 (CA), 10 November 1993 (Canada Federal Court of Appeal)
97. Thomas et al. v. Gonzales, Attorney General, 02-71656; A75-597-033; A75-597-034; A75-597-035; A75-597-036, 3 June 2005 (US Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit)
98. Thomas v. Gonzales 409 F. 3d 1177 (9th Cir. 2005). (US judicial decision holding family of a racist South African foreman constituted a social group)
99. Tugubobo-Tekle and Others v. the Netherlands, Application No. 60665/00, 1 December 2005 (European Court of Human Rights)
100. VXAJ v. Minister for Immigration and Another [2006] FMCA 234, 20 April 2006 (Australia Federal Magistrates Court)

E. STATUTORY MATERIAL

9. UNHCR, Conclusions on International Protection of Refugees (Geneva, 1991 ff.)
11. UNHCR, Introduction to International Protection of Refugees (RLD1 Training Module, Geneva, 1992)

F. e-RESOURCES
1. (Decisions and Views of the UN Human Rights Committee)
4. E-e-material1: An Overview of Revisions to the World Bank Resettlement Policy
5. E-material: Protection of Internally Displaced Persons: Inter-Agency Standing Committee Policy Paper
6. F-e-material 1 – International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law Document printed from the website of the ICRC.
   URL: http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/57JMRT
10. http://www.asyl.net – German asylum website (in German)
25. http://www.mrcg.ac.in/sunami.htm
27. http://www.refugeeawreader.org - compilation of various materials on refugee law in a user friendly manner
33. http://www.uchastings.edu/cgrs - USA Centre for Gender and Refugee Studies
34. http://www.udlst.dk – Danish Immigration Service (mostly in Danish)
G. INTERNATIONAL NON-STATE INSTITUTIONS

1. REFUGEE WATCH, “Scrutinising the Land Settlement Scheme in Bhutan”, No. 9, March 2000
6. REFUGEE WATCH: Afghan Women In Iran
9. REFUGEE WATCH: "Dislocating Women and Making the Nation", No. 17, December 2002
10. REFUGEE WATCH No.4 (December 1998) articles by Sarbani Sen and Brian Gorlick.

H. ADVANCED READINGS:

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5. Amalendu Guha, Planter Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam (New Delhi, 1977)
6. Amartya Sen (1992), Inequality Re-examined, Ch. 10, State University Oxford.
11. B. Misra, The Indian Middle Classes: Their Growth in Modern Times (New Delhi, 1961);
18. Butalia, Urvashi., The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India (New Delhi, 1998)
29. Das, Veena. Critical Events: An anthropological Perspective on Contemporary India. (Delhi, 1995)
31. David Fisher, “A Patchwork Protection Regime; Internal Displacement in International Law and Institutional Practice”, Convention Against Torture CAT:
32. Devi, Lakshmi (1968): Abom-Tribal Relations (A Political Study), Lawyer’s Book Stall, Guwahati.
42. Future Flood of Refugees: A Comment of Climatic Change, Conflict & Forced Migration
46. Gupta, S. Kashmir: A Study in India-Pakistan Relations. (New Delhi, 1966)
47. Harish Kapur, India's Foreign Policy 1947-92: Shadows and Substance (New Delhi, 1994), p. 23
48. Hasan, Mushirul. Legacy of a Divided Nation: India’s Muslims Since Independence. (Delhi, 1997)
49. Hermann Kulke, ‘the Study of the State in Pre-Modern India’ in Hermann Kulke (ed.), The State in India 1000-1700 (Delhi, 1995).
51. Institutions such as Shesh Kiron in Varanasi and Amar Bari in Brindaban house women refugees from Bangladesh.
56. Jagat Acharya, “Scrutinizing the Land Resettlement Scheme in Bhutan”, in Refugee Watch, No. 9
66. Kumar, Virendra. Rape of the Mountains. Kargil (The Untold Story). (Delhi, 1999)
67. L. Wayne Sumner (1994), "How to do Applied Ethics". Keynote Address, Annual Conference, Ontario Philosophical Society, York University, 4 November, also Jamieson, pp. 479-80:
72. Mark Juergensmeyer, Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State (Delhi, 1994), pp.6-7.
74. Meghna Guhatkarkura, “Globalization, Class and Gender Relations : The Shrimp Industry In South-western Bangladesh” ( unpublished)
75. Menon, Ritu and Kamla Bhasin. Borders and Boundaries: Women in India’s Partition (New Delhi, 1998)
77. Misra, K.K. Kashmir and India’s Foreign Policy. (Allahabad, 1979)
86. Partha S. Ghosh, Cooperation and Conflict in South Asia (New Delhi, 1995), pp.17-8
89. Paula Banerjee, Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury and Samir Das, Internal Displacement in South Asia, Epilogue
91. Paula Banerjee,”Refugee Women and the Fundamental Inadequacies in Institutional Responses in South Asia”, in Joshua Raja, Refugees and their Right to Communicate
94. Peter Penz, “Development, displacement and international ethics” (mimeo.)
97. Puri, B. Kashmir, Towards Insurgency. (Delhi, 1993)
98. Rai, Satya, Partition of Punjab. (Bonnify, 1965)
99. Ranawat, Nehru Papers, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML), Delhi.
100. Ranbir Samaddar "In life, in death: Power and rights" (mimeo.)
101. Ranbir Samaddar "Power, Fear, Ethics”, in Refugee Watch, No. 14
102. Ranbir Samaddar (ed.), Refugees and the State (Sage Publications, 2003), chapters 1-3, 4 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.


118. Samir Kumar Das, ULFA: A Political Analysis (Delhi, 1994)


120. Sanjay Hazarika, Strangers of the Mist: Tales of War and Peace from Indian Northeast (Delhi, 1994).


132. The Assam Movement: Class, Ideology and Identity (Delhi, 1993).

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31. HARRELL-BOND, Barbara: Can humanitarian work with refugees be humane. (Crime in India, Vol 24, No.1, Feb 2002, p 51) (SCJL)
35. HUMANITARIAN REFORM: Fulfilling its promise? (Forced Migration, No.29, Dec 2007, p 4) (NHRC)
38. JHA, U C: Refugees right to work: An Indian perspective. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Vol 3, 2003, p 194)
41. KATJU, Markandey: India’s perception of refugee law. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee, Vol 1, 2001, p 251)
46. LAENKHALM, Chister: Resettlement for Butanes refugees. ( Forced Migration, Vol 29, Dec 2007, p 59) (NHRC)
57. MANOHAR, Sujata V: An Indian perception of international humanitarian law and refugee law. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Vol 2, 2002, p 1-6) (ISIL)
59. MODEL NATIONAL law on refugees. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Vol 1, 2001, p 295) (ISIL)
63. NIRMAL, B C: Refugees and human rights. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Vol 1, 2001, p 94-117) (ISIL)
64. NIRMAL, B C: Some aspects of the right to leave, right to return and the question of the right to remain with special reference to Indian law and practice. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Vol 7, 2007, p 229)
67. PARIKH, Sanjay: Refugees in international and national frame work. (ISIL Yearbook of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Vol 1, 2001, p 263) (ISIL)
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84. SEMINAR OF UNHCR & Madras Bars Association on international law on refugees. (Law Weekly, Vol 1, Part 6, 1999, p 545) (SCIL)
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28. Wenden Catherine de, “How Can One be Muslim in France?”, *Refugee Watch*, 13, March 200

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NEWSPAPERS


NOTE:

THE SYLLABUS IS PERIODICALLY UPDATED BY INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE SUGGESTIONS (UPDATED TILL JANUARY 25, 2016)