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—: Introduction :—

On 19 September the United Nations General Assembly will host its first ever High-Level Summit to Address Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants with the aim of bringing countries together behind a more humane and coordinated approach to addressing the worst refugee crisis since the end of WWII. The Summit provides an historic opportunity to develop a blueprint for a better international response. On the occasion of this meeting, UNAI has asked researchers at UNAI member institutions to submit articles highlighting their research and its implications in helping to solve the issue. Through this Series, UNAI hopes to provide an understanding of refugee/migrant flows to its readers, highlight the importance of addressing refugee and migration flows in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and showcase the work of professors and researchers at UNAI institutions. Please note that the

articles are for discussion, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

The Current refugee crisis is emblematic of Europe's ambivalence and failure to manage forced migrations in the present time. Despite being the Cradle of human rights and of the very concept of Political Asylum, Europe is at the same time dominated by the Securitarian logic that currently prevails on a global level. Faced with largest movement of migrants and refugees since World War II, Europe has displayed the arbitrariness of its borders, both internal and external.

The integrated borders management strategy to contain migration has gone hand in hand with the process of the European Union's enlargement to 28 Member States, thus reinforcing the move towards the abolishment of internal frontiers. But today, it is exactly the call to safeguard its external borders that would risk putting into question the very idea of a European Common Space, as is demonstrated by an increasing tendency to suspend free circulation inside Europe, reintroducing internal controls and boundaries.

: The United Nations and the refugee problem:

Revolutionary technological developments in transportation and communications have led to the mass flows of people, goods and information across frontiers throughout the twentieth century.

However, not all human movements of the century have been voluntary. Modern technology has also brought about the development of weapons of mass destruction. As a result, violence has become the greatest factor in instigating involuntary departures from homelands. Two World Wars and some 130 armed conflicts since 1945 have given rise to millions of mass displacements and exoduses in the world.

One of the first issues on the agenda of the United Nations was the fate of refugees, displaced persons, stateless persons and "returnees," uprooted by war and in need of assistance. The problem was clearly both international and humanitarian.

At its Second Session in the latter part of 1946, the General Assembly established the International Refugee Organization (IRO). The organization took over the tasks of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA). It received a temporary mandate to register, protect, resettle, and repatriate refugees.

The refugees came from some 30 countries mainly Eastern European. From July 1947 to January 1952, the IRO helped to resettle over 1 million refugees in third countries, repatriated 73,000, and made arrangements for 410,000 who remained displaced in their home countries.

As a result of post-war political tensions, IRO operations were both controversial and inadequately funded. Only 18 of the 54 member states contributed to the budget of the Organization. In addition, the cost of financing operation was rapidly increasing and by 1951 had reached US\$ 400 million.

It soon became evident that the responsibility for refugees deserved further international effort under the auspices of the United Nations itself. Consequently, discussions about the establishment of a successor Organization began long before the expiration of IRO's mandate.

In its resolution 319 A(IV) of 3 December 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The office was set up as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly on 1 January 1951, initially for a period of three years.

The mandate of UNHCR has since been routinely extended for successive periods of five years and the current term ends on 31 December 1993. It now cares for over 17 million refugees around the world. The office is located at Geneva, Switzerland, and is represented in over 100 different countries. In 1991 it had a staff of about 2,300 persons and an overall expenditure, under general and special programmes of some US\$ 862.5 million.

According to article 1 of the Statute of the office, the main task of the High Commissioner is to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions for refugees by assisting governments to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees, or their integration within new national communities. The High Commissioner's function is qualified as "entirely non-political" and "humanitarian and social."

In fulfilling its protection function, the tasks of the High Commissioner as set out in the Statute, include:

- Promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions for the protection of refugees, supervising their application and proposing amendments;
- Promoting measures to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the number requiring protection;
- Assisting efforts to promote voluntary repatriation or

assimilation within new national communities;

- Promoting the admission of refugees to the territories of States;
- Facilitating the coordination of Bivale efforts.
- Keeping in close touch with Governments and inter-governmental organization;
- Establishing contact with Private organizations dealing with refugee question;

—: Literature Review :—

Trends on all major indicators have since the late 1970s pointed towards an increasingly serious world refugee situation. To promote the understanding of this problem, an analytical model is presented and applied. The problem is seen as composed of seven major clusters of factors and the network of relationships between them. The basic components are refugee situations, the conflicts from which they mainly arise, and the efforts to manage and resolve these situations. For understanding the dynamics of the problem, the political and military activities of the refugees and the processes through which refugee situations are internationalized are also singled out for particular consideration. In addition, the approach proposed seeks to integrate developmental and environmental factors into the total picture of the refugee problem.

The number of refugees who flee their countries each year due to civil wars and political persecution has steadily risen over the years. One of the major producers of information about the plight of these people is the executive committee of the High Commissioner's programme (Excom), a United Nations body established to advise the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Very little has been written about Excom despite the prolific amounts of

documentation that it generates each year. This article attempts to fill the gap by introducing the Committee and its work, reviewing its usefulness as an information source on refugee issues, and highlighting the principal resources available that provide access to EXCOM texts.

This article seeks to link Austrian policy and attitudes towards displaced persons and refugees with the postwar project of establishing a national identity which was clearly demarcated from National Socialist Germany. Building on critical views of Austria as a 'reluctant country of exile' it goes back to postwar Austrian perceptions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) as an organization which, though providing welcome relief, was also tarnished through association with criminality and the black market. It then examines Austria's demarcation from 'ethnic Germans' on the one hand and Jewish Displaced persons on the other, which reflected an informal 'hierarchy of empathy' but also indicated the potential of both groups, in very different ways, to disrupt the national demarcation project. An analysis of the treatment of anti-Communist DPs and refugees in the Cold War questions the claim that Austrians sympathized with them. The article concludes that while the perception of Austrian humanitarianism towards DPs and refugees became part of the Austrian self-image as a victim of Nazi rule and a potential victim of the Soviet Union, the historical record is much less clear-cut.

This article examines anticommunism among Eastern European 'displaced persons' in early postwar Germany. It addresses a number of questions about anticommunism, displaced communities, and the development of the Cold War.

It illuminates the central role that anticommunism played in the self-definition of displaced Eastern Europeans, providing a communal alibi for the predicament of displacement as well as a program for overcoming this predicament. It also contributes to the task of reconstructing the genealogy of anticommunism itself. In particular, it highlights displaced from Eastern Europe played in shaping postwar politics.

The UAE is not a signatory to the the United Nations 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 protocol. As such, it does not recognize individuals fleeing war or persecution as refugees. Instead, the UAE has allowed for the presence of Syrians and other vulnerable populations within its existing migration framework, the Kafala System, using the temporary visas offered under this labour migration system as 'an asylum policy by proxy' or 'quasi-asylum policy'. Despite this restrictive local response, the UAE is extremely generous internationally. The contradictory nature of the UAE's response will be highlighted where on one hand, it restricts admissions, yet on the other, it has been generous in terms of international aid to the Syrian crisis the UAE's version of the grand compromise. This research ultimately aims to understand how the UAE's policy of 'migrants' (referring to temporary labour admissions), not 'refugees', and its 'quasi-asylum policy' has impacted the lived experience of a group of vulnerable Syrian families in Abu Dhabi.

— ∴ Research Methodology ∴ —

As a research methodology i have Covered the topic The United Nations and the refugee Problem.

I have Completed all my theories with the help of Secondary theories and have Completed all my theories from various books and websites.

-: Conclusion :-

Essence of the refugee problem: find a home
2,200,000 refugees now under UNHCR mandate, over half
in Europe. But this mandate still excludes many more
(e.g. Palestinians, East Germans in West, Europeans,
Pakistani Hindus in India). Difference is that UNHCR
mandate refugees are aliens in their country of asylum.
Convention now ratified by 15 parliaments. Protection
starts with the eligibility process within Europe. The
demand for repatriation following WWII has now subsided.
9 million returned home 1945-7, only 70,000 1947-51.
Most remaining refugees dream of a new life overseas. But
in reality there are limited places, and they tend
to go to the fittest and brightest. So assimilation
becomes the most likely solution for most refugees,
like it or not. UNHCR not an operational agency
(voluntary agencies do this).

This keeps costs and staff requirements down (currently 123 at headquarters and branch offices). Main
battle for UNHCR has been to persuade governments
that the refugee issue not solved.

Turning point 1: authorisation to establish a Refugee

Emergency Fund for neediest.

Turning point 2: Thanks to a Ford Foundation donation, longer-term integration projects possible and seen as workable

Turning point 3: General Assembly approve a 4-year programme Unfortunately, raising the funds for the programme has proved troublesome The existence of so many refugees in Europe in wretched conditions shames us all
By Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhat
12 December 1955

—: Book Review :—

Jewish Social Studies plays an important role in advancing the understanding of Jewish life and the Jewish past. Key themes are issues of identity and peoplehood, the vistas opened by the integration of gender as a primary category in the study of history, and the multiplicities inherent in the evolution of Jewish societies and cultures around the world and over time. Regular features include work in anthropology, politics, sociology, religion, and literature, as well as case studies and theoretical discussions, all of which serve to rechart the boundaries of Jewish historical scholarship.

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an extensive regional. The press also features an extensive regional publishing program under its Quarry Books imprint. It is one of the largest public University presses, as measured by titles and income level.

—: Referance :—

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