

A Study on the Refugee Crisis: Causes, Consequences, and Legal Responses

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ABSTRACT

Refugees are natural consequences of war and it's a burning issue and also it's a risk worldwide. Refugees majorly arise, Because of war. And, it has no solution to solve the problem or control the overflowing problem of refugees. Growth of violence, leads the people to become refugees, asylum seekers and fugitives. The main objective of this research problem was, To find the opinion of people to control the overflow of refugees. The total number of responses are 213. The research paper was based on descriptive research and its sampling method was convenient sampling. The tools used for analysis were SPSS, Graph and Pie charts. The major finding in the research problem was, Food is the major issue for refugees.

KEY WORDS: Refugees, Violence, Asylum seeker and Crisis.

INTRODUCTION

Refugee crises can relate to difficulties and dangerous situations in the event of large groups of forcefully displaced persons. These could be either internally displaced, refugees, asylum seekers or any other huge groups of settlers. A crisis could occur within the country, while trying to leave, or while on the move to a safe country, or indeed after appearing in a country of shelter. A situation can be called a crisis, either from the perspective of the forcefully displaced persons, or from the perspective of the entering state, or both.

According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as of January 2019, 70.8 million had been displaced worldwide. Women and children refugees face a disproportionate trouble of violence throughout their migrant travels and within refugee camps. Violence targeting women who travel alone and women who travel with children is an case of Gender- Grounded Violence. The most common forms of Gender- Grounded Violence include rape and other forms of sexual assault, human trafficking, and forced sexual relations.

India has historically taken refugees from various countries. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data as of January 2020, there are nearly refugees to whom India is giving support and protection. A large of these refugees are from Tibet, followed by Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Afghanistan. India is one of the many countries in the world to have abstained from the Refugee Convention. The frequent movement of individuals can strain on local infrastructure, resources, and security.

Refugees in India do not have the protection of international conventions, there's also no domestic law governing the protection of refugees or asylum seekers in India. Rather, The Foreigners Act of 1946, along with other affiliated legislation that regulate the presence of foreigners, also apply to refugees and asylum seekers.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out whether the refugee crisis is increasing gradually.
- To find out the major issue faced by refugees nowadays.
- To find the solution to solve the refugee crisis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Guglie Mo verdirame(1999), It deals with Human rights and Treatment of refugees in Kenya. The data collected from 1997 to 1998 on the background of refugees is to develop and observe the situation of refugees living in camps. It mainly mentions about the Kakuma refugee camps, It's highlights the human rights problem and complicity of humanitarians organisation and also the forcible relocation of refugees from the camps in mombasa. Finally sketches the classic human right respect to refugees in Nairobi and police harassment. ([Nash 2015; Verdirame 1999](#))

Hebrank.K.C.(2020), Wars persecution and political instability of refugees. As per the record of 2019, More than 70 millions people became refugees, Due to conflict or persecution. Refugees defined as, Outside of their country of nationality. ([Hebrank and Casanova 2020](#))

George.M,V&Rajan.S (2016), Repatriation to srilanka. It is a primary challenge to srilankan-tamil refugees in indian refugees camp. Anxiety of srilankan tamil refugees and lack of initiation from the sri lankan government. They threaten the development of a coherent repatriation strategy. ([Manimala et al. 2018](#))

Myers.N.(1993), Environmental refugees are the people, who have no longer gained a secure livelihood and homelands. They face environmental problems. They fled and have no alternative to seek sanctuary or elsewhere. Not at all, they fled their countries, having little hope of a foreseeable return. ([Myers 1993](#))

Lankov,A.(2004), Current crisis on Democratic People's Republic of Korea Was facing an explosive increase of illegal migration from North Korea to Northeast china. Refugees' presence was a nuisance on all sides. Their experience is increasingly influencing domestic policy in north korea. ([Lankov 2014](#))

Dustmann,Fasani and 3 others (2017), Geneva convention for refugees was developing a common european asylum policy. The EU Countries are interpreting and implementing the current refugee crisis. Refugee movement, illegal border crossing and asylum application to EU member states. ([Dustmann et al. 2017](#))

Freedman, Jane (2016), Refugee crisis in Europe has created multiple forms of vulnerability and insecurity for refugee women including various forms of sexual and gender- based violence. Lack of adequate accommodation or reception facilities for refugees and migrants in Europe and closure of borders has increased the need for smugglers to stop them from reaching europe. ([Freedman 2016](#))

Marlin,S.F. (2016), The world was currently facing the largest refugee crisis at the end of world war II. Lacks cohesiveness and aid, that situation requires international cooperation for financial, geographic and political solidarity ([Kammeyer et al. 2020](#))

Sotiris M and S.Miller (2017), Refugee crisis in Greece created a great and sudden accentuation at a regional and local level. Early ,2016 refugee flow of over 860000 migrants into Greece and northern europe. NGOs determining factors are remedying the involvement of volunteers and citizens. ([Kammeyer et al. 2020; Dalakoglou and Agelopoulos 2017](#))

Hatton, T.J. (2017), Recent asylum crisis is a inadequacies of european asylum policies. Asylum system encourages migrants to make hazardous maritime or overland crossing to gain access to an uncertain prospect of obtaining refugees status is inefficiency, poorly targeted and lacks public support. ([Hatton 2017](#))

Avery, H. & Said, S.(2017), Refugees crisis is also a crisis in education. Higher education is an issue for refugees. Higher education has the potential for sustainable sociology-economic development. ([Palfreyman 2011](#))

Akgunduz, Y., Berg, M., & Hassink. W.K (2015), Syria faces a major refugee crisis and seeks shelter in cities and refugee camps in Turkey. Their issues are food and housing prices, employment rates and internal migration patterns in Syrian border. And, their local economic, employment rates are largely affected. Because of, Refugee influxes and refugee crowding. ([Palfreyman 2011](#); [Kury and Redo 2018](#))

Dadush, Uri (2018), Recent surge, the number of forcibly displaced persons are prompting interest in the end point at the country of destination, relocation in a third country, and return to the country of origin. Economic perspective the return policies are advanced for countries. ([Dadush 2018](#))

Dung, Elisha. & Awunudioga.A (2021), Globally, 70.8 millions people were forcibly displaced in the end of 2018, 25.9 millions were refugees, In that 6.34 millions refugees in Africa, They are colonial vestiges and forced to flee his or her country due to factor, such as political and religious persecution, war or other forms of ethnic (or) tribal violence. ([Dung and Avwunudiogba 2021](#))

Fisk,K. (2014), Refugee population associated with the spread of conflict and local dynamics by increasing the mobilisation opportunities of rebels. Refugee geography influences the conflict that takes place in the host country. Refugee mass and refugees accommodation. ([Fisk 2014](#))

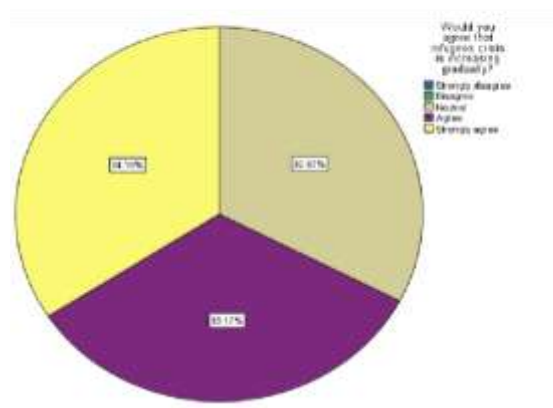
METHODOLOGY

Research Method: It's a Descriptive Research. Sampling Method: It's a Convenient Sampling. Sample Size (Total No of Responses) 213. Sample Frame (Places where data was collected) E- Survey. Independent Variables are Age, Gender, Occupation, Educational qualification, Monthly income and Marital status. Dependent variables are: Would they agree that, refugees crisis is increasing gradually?, According to their knowledge, Major issue faced by refugees nowadays? And On the scale of 1 to 10, 10 being the highest, How to solve the refugee crisis. The tools used for analysis are SPSS, Graph and Pie charts.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

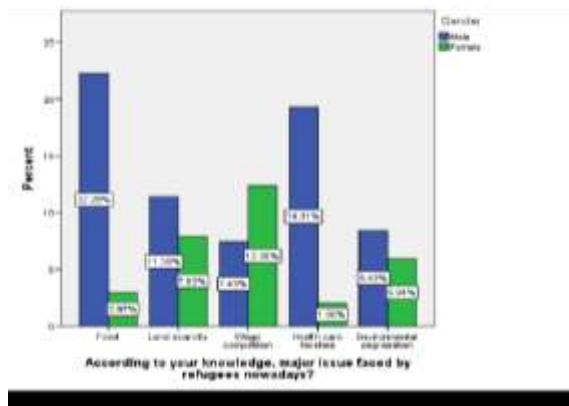
GRAPH:

Figure 1:



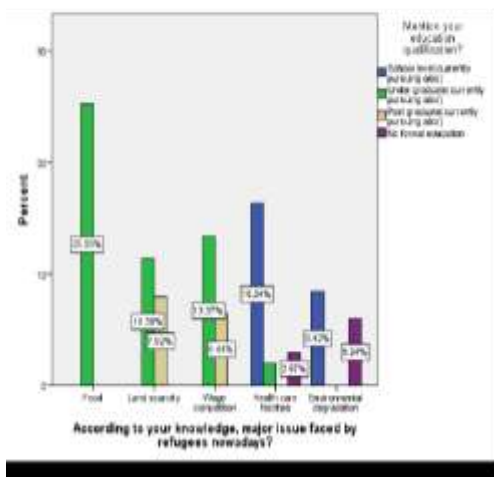
Legend: According to the responses of respondents that they agree, the refugee crisis is increasing gradually.

Figure 2;



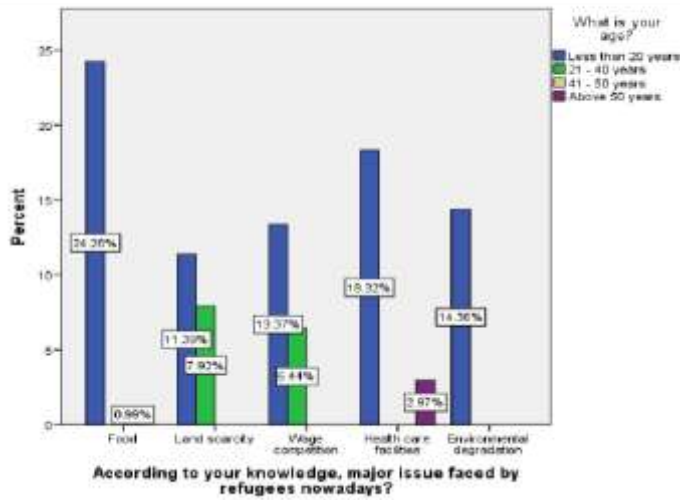
Legend: It shows the major issue faced by refugees nowadays, as by the gender of the responders.

Figure 3:



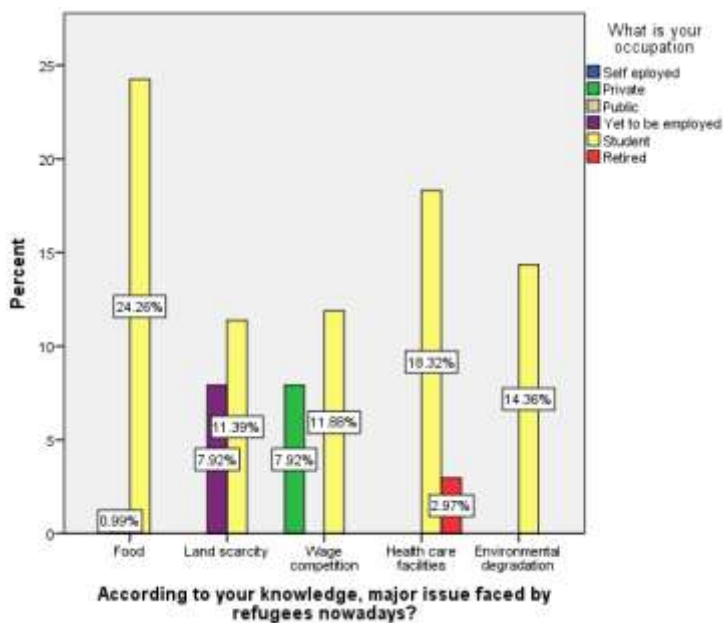
Legend: It shows the major issue faced by refugees as by the educational qualification of responders.

Figure 4:



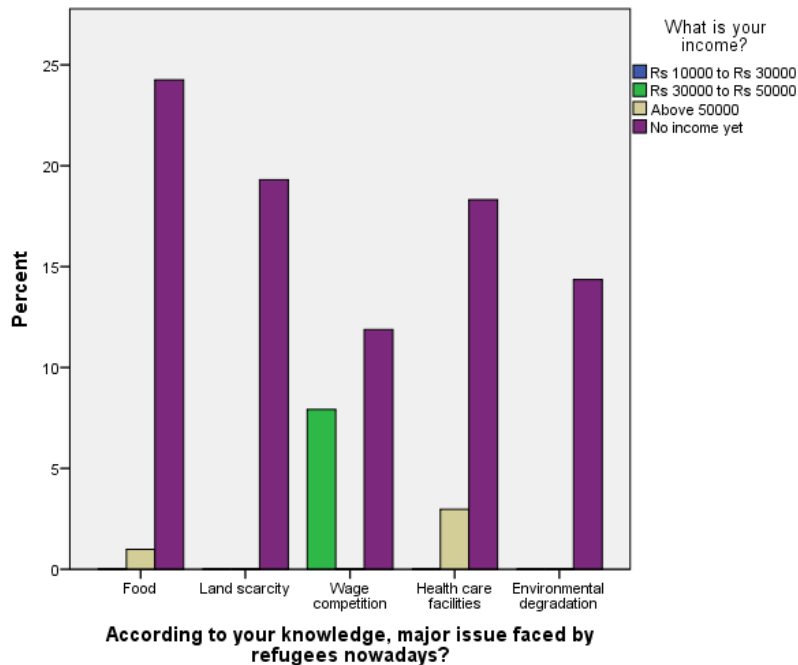
Legend: It shows the major issue of refugees as by the age of responder.

Figure 5:



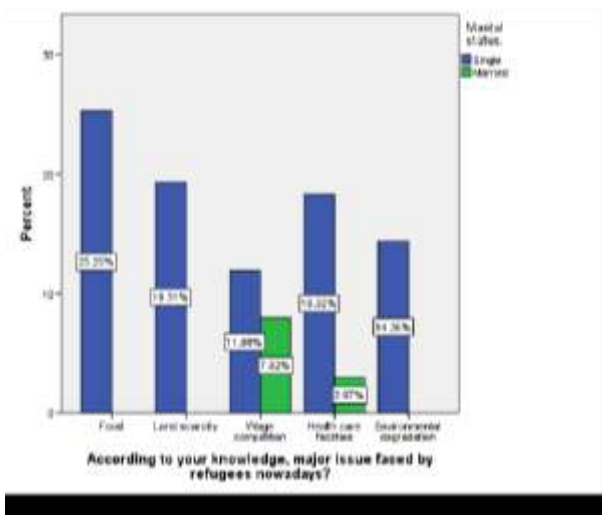
Legend: It shows the major issue of refugees as by the occupation of responders.

Figure 6:



Legend: It shows the major issue of refugees as by the income of the responder.

Figure 7:



Legend: It shows the major issues as by the marital status of the responder.

RESULT:

Strongly agree 34.16%, Agree 33.17% and Neutral 32.16%.(figure 1). Food (Male) is 22.28% and (Female) is 2.97% and Wage competition (Male) is 7.43% and (Female) is 12.38%.(figure 2). Food(UG) is 25.25%, Health care facilities (school level) is 16.34% and Wage competition (UG) is 13.37%. (figure 3).Land scarcity (Less than 20 years) is 11.39% and (21-40 years) is 7.92%. (figure 4).Health care facilities (student) is 18.32% and (Retired) is 2.97%.(figure 5).Health care facilities 18% and Environmental degradation 15%.(figure 6).Wage competition (single) is 11.88% and (married) is 7.92%.(figure 7).

DISCUSSION:

Majority of the people agree that refugees are increasing gradually. Because, the people are well aware of the growth of violence in the current scenario. Due to the ego clash of countries.(figure 1). Majority of people say that Food is the majority of refugees. Because, While the refugees are migrants to other places, we are not assured that they get food properly and also we are not able to help the refugees fully with food. Because they are countless. (figure 2).Food is the most essential thing to life. Without food no person can survive for 8 to 21 days as per the record of the healthline website. So, most of the people select food is the major issue for refugees. (figure 3). It shows that land scarcity is also one of the criteria that affect refugees. If a refugee is going to another place. The first important thing is food and Next important thing is a safe place for livelihood. It's also one of the issues that affect the refugees.(figure 4).The retired person selects the health care facilities. Maybe, due to their age and for their physical health or their body conditions.(figure 5).Health care facilities and Environmental degradation are as important as food. If a person was hurt, he needed some medical facilities to treat it. Whether it's lacking means it causes some severe damage to him. So it's also a key factor that causes issues to refugees.(figure 6).Wage competition is also a major, upcoming and rising issue for refugees. Due to this, The money crisis plays a major role in it. They are facing challenges for money each and every day in their life.(figure 7).

Limitations:

One of the major limitations of the study in the sample frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to a small area. Thus, it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population. Another limitation is the sample size of 213 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in a particular country, state, or city. The physical factors have a larger impact, thus, limiting the study.

Conclusion:

Refugees are natural consequences of war and it's a burning issue and also it's a risk worldwide. Refugees majorly arise, Because of war. And, it has no solution to solve the problem or control the overflowing problem of refugees. Growth of violence, leads the people to become refugees, asylum seekers and fugitives. The main objective of this research problem was, To find the opinion of people to control the overflow of refugees. I suggest that we give education to child refugees to reduce and prevent the future refugees.

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BIOGRAPHY:



I am Amalesh Kanthi. A, currently pursuing my final year of BBA LL.B. (Hons.) at Saveetha School of Law, Chennai. I have successfully completed all my academic coursework and am presently focusing on internships to strengthen my advocacy skills. My areas of interest include constitutional law, human rights, and public policy, which have motivated my research on the refugee crisis.