



**THE QUANDARIES OF REFUGEE PREDICAMENTS IN A
GLOBALIZED SOCIETY: AN ENCUMBRANCE ON
SUPRANATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

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Abstract

“It is not possible to be in favour of justice for some people and not be in favour of justice for all people. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere” – Martin Luther King Jr.

The basic concept of humanity itself is the sense of sharing common brotherhood and upholding the principle of fraternity throughout the world. It is the duty of each and every person residing all over the world to make a contribution towards the emancipation of the downtrodden sections of the society through the possible ways they can do. The principle of social-welfares is being deeply rooted by the idea of freedom, dignity and liberty which is being enjoyed by every citizen residing in a vast democratic nation like India and the core ideology is that there shall not be any sort of discrimination. Even after the 75th year of Indian independence, the nation is not fully free from various forms of discrimination which takes place impliedly or expressly in various parts of the nation but to an extent, the widespread impact of such evil practices has been considerably decreased after the gaining of independence from the British colonial administration. But the grey area which persists over here is that the nation is somewhat free from the social-evil of discrimination in between the citizens and not between the whole persons residing in this nation. The categorization of people residing in India includes citizens and non-citizens. The non-citizens are generally being categorized and termed as foreigners whereas no specific legislation makes a clear-cut definition to define who is a foreigner and what all are the conditions to be termed as a foreigner. The refugee problems and allied issues are always a topic for debatable discussion with regard to their treatment by various nations from time to time. India being such a vast nation does not have a codified set of rules and regulations in order to regulate the refugee policy and how to tackle the problems which may arise in connection to refugees and seeking of temporary asylums in India. This is considered to be one among the greatest nuances that

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India face where grey area of laws can be found and such vague as well as ambiguous legislations will deeply affects the basic, inherent and inalienable fundamental rights of the people who will be subjected to various sort of discriminations.

Keywords: Refugee Policy, United Nations, Global Compact on Refugees, Asylum, Citizenship, Foreigners, Human Rights

Introduction

Every nation will always provide predominant status to their own citizens and almost all the rights which is enshrined in the law of the said nation will be accessible to the citizens of that particular nation. This is because of the fact that, if the citizens are getting equal treatment and access to equal opportunities including the rendering of justice, they can only become a productive nation with innumerable and potential citizens who will be considered to be the backbone of the said nation. If we are focusing on the liberal-democratic ideology which is also being followed by our nation, deeply focuses on the importance of having a vibrant group of citizens with immense potential which will ultimately help in order to bring a strong and developed nation.² India being such a vast nation in terms of its population as well as demography, the nation is actually in a high need to make concrete laws in order to establish codified rules and regulations in this nation in order to guide and regulate the refugees who seeks asylums in this nation and how to distinguish a refugee who is in actual need of a temporary asylum in India for one reason or the other from that of the alien enemy who is also in a need to have an asylum in our nation. India is considered to be the largest democratic nation in the world which holds the true essence and spirit of constitutional morality and the good-old values of democracy. The inherent notion of Indian constitutionalism itself if the freedom and liberty provided to the citizens of this nation. Rather than the aforementioned freedom, the nation always upholds the value to treat everyone without any sort of discrimination including the foreigners. But the major problem arises over here is with respect to the classifications and the so-called segregation of people from one another. There is no clear-cut definition for the term foreigner anywhere in the Indian laws including the pre-constitutional and post-constitutional laws enacted over here. It is the need of the hour to analyze the impact of Global Compact on Refugees and the agreement which is being made between the signatory nations and how the United Nation and its allied organizations are

² Kevin Olson, University of California, "Constructing Citizens," *The Journal of Politics, The University of Chicago Press on behalf of the Southern Political Science Association*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (2008) pp. 40-53

treating these refugees or playing a crucial role in order to safeguard the rights of the aforementioned group as well as to provide adequate advice to the concerned ruling government of each and every nation in the world.

There comes the problem which is associated with the refugees who considered this nation as a temporary asylum in order to sustain their livelihood. On the one hand, at certain times, from the perspective of human rights values and inner morality, such temporary asylums in India by these refugees are quite acceptable but in most of the instances, it is considered to be a threat for the national integrity and security of our nation. Even after the 75th year of independence after India gains freedom from the British Colonial administration, the nation did not have any single or codified law in order to classify, define and specify the foreigners, migrants which include international migrants such as refugees and nation as well as domestic migrants. It is the high time for the government to look after the said matter and proper legislations as well as enactments must need to be passed by the parliament in order to safeguard the rights and liberty of these refugees as well as to protect the sovereignty, security and integrity of the nation as well. Thus, the democratic values of the nation must need to be upheld and it is the duty of the government to uphold the rights and liberty of the people residing in this nation including the citizens as well as the non-citizens.³ There shall not be any form of discrimination between various communities or groups since it will discard the basic ideology and the constitutional morality which is enshrined in the Constitution of India by the founding fathers.

The democratic values enshrined in the Constitution of India is actually focusing upon the enforcement and upholding of the fundamental rights of the citizens. The government at every point of time should need to make concrete rules and regulations in order to guide the refugees who are seeking asylums in India for one reason or the other. If we are analyzing it in a critical perspective, both of the options are having its own merits as well as demerits.⁴ On one hand, the nation is duty bound to protect the life and liberty of each and every nation residing in this nation including the citizens as well as the non-citizens which includes the foreigners, refugees, migrants and other aliens unless and until they are being considered to be a threat to the sovereignty, integrity and security of the whole nation.⁵ It is clearly enshrined in the Constitution the provision of right to life and personal liberty enshrined under Article 21 of the

³ Omar Chaudhary, "Turning Back: An Assessment of Non-Refoulement under Indian Law," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, No. 29 (2012) pp. 3257-3264

⁴ V Vijayakumar, "Children in Humanitarian Emergencies and The Quest for Humanitarian Response: A Study" *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, Vol. 54, No. 2 (2012) pp. 160-195

⁵ The Indian Constitution., 1950, Art. 21

Constitution shall not be abridged or curtailed under any circumstance including the time when the nation goes through an Emergency as well.⁶

If we are expanding the ideology of the aforementioned basic, inherent and inalienable fundamental, it is clear that no person shall be deprived the aforementioned rights including the life and personal liberty which shows the importance to live with utmost human dignity. The problem which is being faced in the nation is that the refugees who seeks temporary asylums in India are unanimously considered to be the alien threats and enemies to the nation prima-facie by the government and concerned authorities and they will be charged with heinous offences such as offences against the national security and they will be imprisoned for such a long period which will even be unknown to the outsiders.⁷ Even after the global compact on refugees as emerged by the United Nations through its subsidiary body of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is being signed by many of the mainstream developed and developing nations all over the world, to an extent, it is very clear that almost all the nations are not at all following even a single guideline as enshrined in the said agreement and protocol which is being made by the United Nations for the overall strengthening and safeguard of the refugees.

Refugee: An Alien Enemy or a Foreigner?

From time immemorial, the problem relating to international refugees and their encroachment over different nations is being considered to be a debatable topic. India being such a nation who has widespread laws and regulations on almost every law is not at all having a concrete law to regulate the refugees in India. The reason for the same can be drawn out from the tactics ruling government from time to time in order to show that the nation is not at all against global policies and global refugee policies but at the same time, even though India is also a signatory to the United Nation and allied bodies of UN who is taking part in refugee protection activities, the nation impliedly or expressly is not at all supporting the incoming and immigration of refugees towards India. If we are looking into the current scenario of our nation with respect to the treatment of refugee laws, it is very much clear that even if the nation is not at all expressly discriminating or causing harm to these refugees, our nation does not have any specific or codified law to regulate the affairs of these refugees and India does not have a codified refugee policy in order to ensure that such policies and guidelines are being followed by the government

⁶ The Indian Constitution, 1950 part XVII., art 352.

⁷ Eric A Ormsby, "The Refugee Crisis as Civil Liberties Crisis," *Columbia Law Review*, *Columbia Law Review Association, Inc.* Vol. 117, No. 5 (2017), pp. 1191-1229

to get prevention from further exploitations by these segregation among the people.⁸ Another major criticism against the Indian approach towards the global refugees is that the judicial wing in India does not look after the matters of refugees promptly and the lack of judicial intervention in the said matter is considered to be one among the biggest failure from the side of Indian judiciary and the allied signatory bodies from India towards the said issue.

India will not at any cost provide the status of citizenship towards the refugees irrespective of whether they are considered to seek permanent or temporary asylum in our nation. The only matter which is being considered by the government will be the overall social security and welfare which must needed to be protected and upheld by this whole nation. But the grey area over here is that, as per the Citizenship Act of 1955,⁹ a person who is born in India is considered to be an Indian citizen by satisfying the clause which is mentioned in the aforementioned legislations of our nation. Thus, as per the existing laws, the children and their off springs who had taken place their birth in India, shall need to be considered as the citizens of our nation while at the same time, due to the prevailing age-old evil and discriminatory practices, the government is not at all taking any radical step to overcome the challenges which are being faced by our nation over the past decade.¹⁰

No one include any political party stated that the said refugee community should need to be considered as the part of Indian Constitution and that is the reason why, even now, the children who are born and brought up in some other place, are considered to have variance and differences even due to the demographical structure and topographical changes. The government should need to be prudent enough to make concrete as well as codified laws in order to properly regulate the working and functioning of the refugee laws in India. This is because, India now became the largest nation in the whole world surpassing the Republic of China in the year 2023.¹¹ The basic strength of Indian nation lies with its energetic and enthusiastic young population comprises of so many youths, the government must need to have sufficient prudence in order the society with utmost peace and order by assuring guarantee to the protection and safeguards of their rights, including the fundamental rights as enshrined in our Constitution from time to time.

⁸ Saurabh Bhattacharjee, "India Needs a Refugee Law," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 43, No. 9 (2008), pp. 71-75

⁹ Act of Parliament, Act No. 57 of 1955

¹⁰ "The Refugee Children," Refugee Survey Quarterly, Oxford University Press, (1996), pp. 111-168

¹¹ The Hindu Bureau, "India's population to edge ahead of China's by mid-2023, says U.N.," *The Hindu* (New Delhi), 19th April 2023, Page 10

Refugees and their Displacement: The Global Scenario

India is considered to be one among the well-renowned liberalist nation in this whole world which provide sufficient liberty and freedom to the citizens as well as the non-citizens of this nation. The problem with regard to the same is that, India promotes the idea of equality, which is enshrined under the Constitution,¹² but does not do the same in actual practice. The criticism which is being raised against the nation even by the United Nations and its allied subsidiary organs which includes the United Nations Human Rights Commissioner's (UNHCR) office is that India being a signatory to the various conventions and agreements including the Global Compact on Refugees is not at all following the rules and regulations which is being enshrined under the said guidelines as listed by the United Nations from time to time. Another criticism which is always being raised against the Indian government as well the authorities and diplomats who represents the nation in the global scenario including those in the United Nation and its subsidiary organizations is that India does not even have any single codified policy for regulating the affairs of asylums.

It is actually a very complex situation which the government and the concerned authorities must need to take proper care and due diligence since the said matter in one way or the other affects the overall social security and welfare of the nation. This is because of the fact that, if the nation is having a refugee policy, then only, as per the global existing scenario, the nation is equipped with the right to prosecute or charge offences against the wrongdoers who will be a part of the aforementioned asylum or refugee groups who are residing in this nation.¹³ After all, the nation is not at all having any law in order to demarcate who is a foreigner and who is an asylum who may come as a refugee to this nation. As per the existing law in the nation, it only makes only two broader categorizations, that is, the citizens of this nation who are residing either inside the Indian territory or those who are residing outside the territory of our nation with prior permission taken by the concerned authorities. While on the other hand, the next group is considered to be the non-citizens who will not be part of the citizens and thereby did not get the status and position of the citizens of this nation for which the non-citizens cannot step into the shoes of the original citizens. Here comes the problem *ad lacunae* as to which how to classify a non-citizen of this nation as a foreigner, immigrant, migrant, refugee or an asylum.¹⁴ The nation promotes the idea of equality which is having a stark contradiction to

¹² The Indian Constitution, 1950, art 14.

¹³ Pallavi Saxena, Nayantara Raja, "The imperative to offer refuge", *The Hindu* (New Delhi), 20 June 2018, p. 08.

¹⁴ Oscar Mundia, "A place for all refugees under India's welfare umbrella", *The Hindu* (Mumbai), 21 November 2022, pp. 09.

what we have stated prior before. The government and the concerned authorities are actually segregating and demarcating the non-citizens as foreigners or refugees upon which criteria is very ambage and vague.

Such vagueness of law in a democratic nation like India who upholds the true spirit and essence of democracy is not at all good which will ultimately shatter the basic ideology of democracy which leads to the destabilization of the democratic principles and ultimate the whole strangulation of Indian democracy. The displacement of refugees is a constant area of conflict in the field of both domestic law of that particular nation as well as in the international law. This is because of the fact that in every nation, there are certain codified laws for regulating the domestic affairs as well as international relations of that particular state with another nation and likewise the law will clearly specify which all persons can be considered to be the citizens as well as the acceptable non-citizens in that particular nation after meeting the eligibility criteria as and so specified by the concerned government or the governing authorities from time to time. While the issues of the Rohingya refugees were in persistence, even the then President of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) clearly supported the Rohingya community and directed India not to forcibly return such suppressed community because they are seeking a temporary asylum in India in order to protect their life and livelihood.¹⁵ This is a concrete example to show how a nation like India is also subject to the existing explicit as well as implied international laws which supports the movement and protection of refugees even if India does not have such a law to protect the said category of people. While looking the said instance through a critical perspective, there is a great imminent danger while allowing the refugees to stay in the nation because the government or even the local body members where the refugee stays will not have sufficient details about the whereabouts of those community who resides in that particular place as refugees.¹⁶ This is an alarming situation for the government because if the government is trying to protect the human rights and international commitments as well as obligations with the foreign nation as well as foreign bodies including the United Nation and its allied organizations, it is actually threatening the national integrity and security of the nation since these refugees may at any time become a potential threat to our nation since they are not at all having any sort of valid documents that they are not at all a part of the alien enemies to such a vast democratic nation like that of India.

¹⁵ Jagriti Chandra, "Rohingyas must not be forced to return, says Red Cross President", *The Hindu* (London), 16 November 2018, pp. 13.

¹⁶ Karen Jacobsen, "Refugees and global migration", *Great Decisions, Foreign Policy Association* (2019), pp. 13-24.

Thus, it is actually a high time for the government to revisit the existing refugee policies in India and the government should need to work on revising the procedures for accommodating refugees and collecting the whereabouts of the said category of people in a much faster phase in order to safeguard the rights of the citizens existing in our nation as well. It should need to be kept in mind by the government that the major objective of every democratically elected who rules the nation is to protect and safeguard the life and liberty of the citizens of India which should need to be the primary concern, duty and obligation and it shall only be secondary duty towards the other allied international relations and organized principles of the foreign bodies to uphold the international human rights and the so-called global relations and it should not in any way curtails of the common citizens who are residing in this nation.¹⁷

Humanitarian Emergencies: A Malediction to Refugees

Every nation is having the duty to uphold the fundamental principles and the constitutional morality enshrined in the basic law of the land, which is commonly termed as the so-called Constitution of that particular nation. If we are coming into the ambit of a democratic nation like India, every set of rules and regulations which is enshrined and enunciated throughout the country is based on the basic Grund norm which provides the backing and sufficient ground to other laws, enactments, statutes, rules as well regulations to withstand which can undoubtedly be termed as the Constitution of India. Thus, the changing government from time to time is duty bound to protect each and every principles as laid down in the Constitution without any fault since if the principles laid down under the Constitution get shattered, it shows how the true essence and spirit of democracy is being displaced and destabilized in such a vast nation like India who is having a high legacy in the administrative wing whereby India gains independence through their non-violent freedom struggle against the British administration during the mid-twentieth century.¹⁸ If we are connecting the lives of the refugees in any nation including India, it clearly shows the miserable conditions through which they need to go through and how their life is being affected with the dispiriting attitude and ill-treatment by the government as well as the concerned authorities who are in charge of foreign affairs and international relations who must need to be well versed in both international as well as domestic laws.

¹⁷ António Guterres, “Millions Uprooted: Saving Refugees and the Displaced”, Foreign Affairs, Council on Foreign Relations, (2008), Vol. 87, No. 5, pp. 90-99.

¹⁸ Mira L Siegelberg, “The Forty Years’ Crisis: Refugees in Europe”, *History Workshop Journal*, Oxford University Press (2011) No. 71, pp. 279-283.

The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution were having a clear vision on how to implement the global and international relations of India without hampering the domestic and regional laws as well as the common citizens who resides in this nation. According to them, it is the duty of the government to draw out a harmonious relationship between the government and the citizens, that is, the one who governs with that of the one whom is being governed by the concerned government. Likewise, the government and the people should need to have a vibrant, dynamic and effective relationship with that of the people who are residing even out of our nation, that is, the non-citizens which includes the foreigners, asylums, refugees and allied section of the society as well. But, if we are presently analyzing the contemporary scenario of our nation, it is crystal clear that the government as well as the diplomats of India in foreign nations are not at all taking any sort of responsibility or due diligence in order to provide a sufficient safeguard to those who seeks asylum in India, commonly the refugee communities. Even the current Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that India should need to follow the principles laid down by Mr. MK Gandhi with respect to the matters like accepting refugees and giving asylums to them in India.¹⁹ If we are analyzing the said statement by the Hon'ble Minister for Foreign Affairs in India, it is very much evident that the current ideologies and political agendas of the union government are in no way consonance with that of the ideology propounded by Mr. MK Gandhi. This is considered to be a mere political agenda in order to propagate that the government is actually in favour of those refugee community who are in need of care and well-being and the government is actually welcoming the aforementioned refugee communities who suffers so much hardship in their own nation in one way or the other where even their very basic, inherent, inalienable and uncurtailable fundamental rights are also being abridged.²⁰ Thus, the government is having the responsibility to protect the people even if they are citizens of this nation or not, in order to safeguard their basic fundamental freedoms and rights which shall be provided to each and every person who is residing in this nation irrespective of their status of citizenship or registration in any manner.

Global Compact on Refugees: The Hankering Law

The life of refugees and the allied problems which the refugees as well as the host countries where the aforementioned refugees seek the asylum are one among the constant topics on

¹⁹ Press Trust of India, "Mahatma Gandhi's ideals must continue to guide actions in ensuring peace and stability around the world: Jaishankar", *The Hindu* (United Nations, Geneva) 15 December 2022, pp.14.

²⁰ V Vijayakumar, "Children in Humanitarian Emergencies and The Quest for Humanitarian Response: A Study", *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, Indian Law Institute (2012), Vol. 54, No. 2, pp. 160-195.

which debatable discussions may arise among the well-prudent academicians, jurists, politicians, philosophers as well as critical thinkers all over the world. This is one among the reason for which the United Nations along with its subsidiary body United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) implemented the Global Compact on Refugees in the year 2018 with a strong intention to implement the harmonization of international relations and the adequate need of international cooperation in order to promote and protect the existing refugee problems and refugee policies all over the world.²¹ The major objective behind laying down such a law which is having worldwide recognition and accreditation is that in the so-called of age of globalization where supranational and transnational relations including the harmonization of laws in different countries with respect to the refugee must also need to go hand-in-hand.²² The major impact on the society by such a Global Compact on Refugees is that the allied signatory nations with the United Nations and especially its subsidiary bodies like the UNHCR must need to follow the aforementioned agreement and due to the said reason, the existing laws and approaches by a particular nation towards the refugees and refugee policy will also get changed and they must also need to open their towards for those who seeks asylums in India if their basic fundamental rights are infringed or curtailed in their home nation and for the same reason, their life and liberty is being threatened or strangled whereby they must need to move away from the that particular society.²³

The government in every nation should need to have a codified and well-defined laws with respect to the immigration and migration of refugees which takes place in their nation from time to time. In the year 2017, the thematic session conducted by the United Nations with respect to the refugee problems and the policies which should need to be adopted by the signatory nations were being largely discussed and thus as a result of the same, the global compact of refugees was being enacted whereby the member countries became a signatory and has made tremendous efforts for the proper establishment and enactment of the said agreement in their own nation without any fail which will affects the integrity of the nation in front of the whole signatory members of the United Nation as well as the member countries in the UNHCR.²⁴ The Global Compact of Refugees was being implemented with various objectives

²¹ Global Compact on Refugees – Booklet, *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), The UN Refugee Agency* <<https://www.unhcr.org/media/global-compact-refugees-booklet>> accessed on 03 August 2023.

²² Maria Stavropoulou, “Displacement and Human Rights: Reflections on UN Practice”, *Human Rights Quarterly, The Johns Hopkins University Press* (1998) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 515-554.

²³ Population Council, “The Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees: Endorsement and Dissent”, *Population and Development Review* (2019), Vol. 45, No. 1, pp. 257-262.

²⁴ Asmita Parshotam, “The UN Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees: A New Solution to Migration Management, or more of the same?” *African Institute of International Affairs* (2017) pp.42-77.

which will certainly benefits both the refugees as well as the host countries and to an extent, they have somehow managed in order to ensure the promised benefits after implementing the same in the allied signatory countries of this agreement. One among the major objective for the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees is that it helps to ease the pressure and burden of the countries who can be termed as the host countries, which are responsible to look after the said refugees who seeks asylums in their nation.²⁵

Being an international agreement having far reaching impacts on whole member nations all around the world, it helps to enhance the safety and protection of the refugees who are trying to seek asylums in the foreign nations in order to protect and safeguard their own lives and liberty. It is not only a matter for protecting and safeguarding their life and liberty but the member nations or the allied countries are also providing supportive measures and further back supporting facilities to look after these people who are deemed to be refugees. Even the third-world countries and the under-developed nations thus will get a major support from the global arena with respect to the protection and welfare of the refugees who seeks asylums in their nation. This can be considered to be one among the greatest initiative taken by the United Nations and its allied organizations and subsidiary bodies including the UNHCR as well.²⁶

To an extent, it is very much clear that if the global compact on refugees are properly being implemented, there will be enough protective and safeguarded measures to emancipate the destitute and downtrodden refugees all over the world where they will find a host nation as their own nation to find their means to sustain their daily livelihood and the said host nation will also get sufficient economic and financial support globally in order to look after those refugees who did not have any further say in the global arena.²⁷ Thus, it is high time for each and every government of the member countries who signed this global compact on refugees to take sufficient steps and look after the matters concerning to the overall development of the refugees and those who seek asylums in the nation. Thus, these sorts of initiatives can be considered as a path or way in which we can attain the principle of social-welfarism by promoting the principle of equality and non-discrimination among all the people residing in this nation even without segregating to looking after the citizenship status which is being hold by these people residing over here.

²⁵ Objectives of Global Compact on Refugees – United Nations, *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), The UN Refugee Agency* < <https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/who-we-are/global-compact-refugees> > accessed on 05 August 2023.

²⁶ Smriti Kak Ramachandran, “India’s refugee policy is an example for the rest of the world to follow,” *The Hindu* (New Delhi) 03 January 2013, pp.08.

²⁷ Alemu Asfaw Nigusie and Freddie Carver, “The Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework,” *Alemu Asfaw Nigusie and Freddie Carver, ODI* (2019), pp. 253-256.

Conclusion

India being the largest democratic nation in the whole world should need to be a role model for each and every nation who is in the path of development and growth. The nation is famous for the constitutional values and principles of morality which it upholds from time immemorial. Likewise, the government of this nation is also duty bound to follow and respect the ideologies of human rights and protection of the peace and liberty of the citizens all over the world. The problems and policies issues to the refugees in India and their regulations is just one among the reason for which India still cannot be considered as a developed nation who gave equal importance to each and every sector including the protection of the basic, inalienable and fundamental rights of the people residing in this nation which includes the citizens as well as the non-citizens. India should need to be open for several western laws and the regulations provided by the United Nations as well as UNHCR with regard to the implementation and regulation of the refugees and allied community groups residing in this nation.²⁸ These guidelines and principles also helps the nation in order to uphold the strong constitutional values which is being enshrined under the Constitution by interpreting the constitutional philosophies. Thus, the government by implementing the said regulations will analyze the nature in which the country is governed and the various measures by which the people residing in this nation can be emancipated and help them to come in the front arena by promoting the principles of equality and by avoiding the discriminatory practices which takes place in the whole nation.²⁹

The strength of every nation lies within the coordination of people who are residing over there and a sense of common brotherhood will help to tie it in a much deeper way by promoting the spirit of fraternity among all the people which will ultimately help in the emancipation of the society by avoiding any sort of discrimination which is there all over the nation. The Global Compact on Refugees is one among the way in which the refugee policy can be revisited by the government of India and sufficient amendments can be made in the existing refugee policy and the treatment towards them by following the principles enshrined under the said agreement between the signatory parties including India. Thus, it is the high time for the government to look the matter thoroughly and proper measures should need to be taken by the government from time to time by protecting the principles of equality and liberty which is enshrined in our

²⁸ Jérôme Elie, "The Historical Roots of Cooperation between the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration," *Global Governance, International Migration*, Brill, Vol. 16, No. 3 (2010) pp. 345-360.

²⁹ Architesh Panda, "Climate Refugees: Implications for India," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 45, No. 20 (2010) pp. 76-79.

Constitution as the cardinal principle. By emancipating the said group of downtrodden people, the whole society can be uplifted which truly helps in the development of such a vast nation like India which must need to be made by the application of these international laws in a very systematic approach.
