

Abstracts

Forced Migration & Rohingya Refugees

Human movements manifest complex patterns of mobility. Though the internally displaced, internal migrants, refugees, the stateless people, and noncitizens manifest different mobility dynamics, they are subjected to the sovereign's "right to control" over their movement. More often than not, the control takes a coercive form bordering on the edge of violence. In this context, the protection of refugees and migrants from epistemic, physical and moral violence gains significance. There are international laws – treaties, conventions, national laws, to name a few – those emphasize physical and legal instruments of protection. The instruments stress providing the dislocated persons human rights that have been enunciated by the United Nations in its Universal Declaration of Human Rights document. Though Human Rights are important, it is not a sufficient condition of protection as it becomes a contested conception, dependent on judicial competence and restrictions imposed by the state. The presentation taking into the Rohingya refugees' account would highlight the complex issues involved in protecting refugees. It suggests that unless the nation states cultivate a sense of peoplehood, it will become challenging to protect internal migrants and refugees from structural violence.



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