

## **Abstract**

### **How Protected are the Refugees: A Comparative study of the contemporary states of Germany and India in light of the Geneva Convention, 1951**

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The Refugee Convention of 1951 or the Geneva Convention, as known more popularly, is a multi-party treaty with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) as its guardian that lays down the foundation of refugee rights in the post World War II world. Several protocols and compacts have been adopted by the member-states of the United Nations for regulating migration and asylum since the Geneva Convention, the most recent being the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018). While the differences between a 'refugee' and a 'migrant' constitute the major differentiation in policy, the nation-state views both as 'aliens' – hence outside the ambit of its citizenry. International treaties such as the Geneva Convention and the Global Compact seek to regulate human security outside the nation-state. Keeping the Geneva Convention of 1951 as the bedrock, this paper attempts a critical comparative study of the treatment meted out to refugees and asylum-seekers in India and Germany from 2015-2017; focusing specifically on the Rohingya and the Syrian refugees respectively.