

Refugee Women and Protection Regimes

Abstract

The nation state formation has led to mass movement of people and women are most vulnerable group. Large number of refugee and displaced population is composed of women. Women have specific problems and concerns and in this research paper I will look into the causes of displacement and the policies pursued by National and International Regimes.

India or any South Asian country does not have any domestic law for governing the protection of refugees. In India the protection of refugees is based on the ad hoc measures taken by the Government. The legal status of refugees in India is governed mainly by the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Citizenship Act, 1955.

The fear of persecution of women is related to rape, sexual violence or for breaking any norms of the society. It is not confined to any single country.

Taking Tibetan women refugees as an example (who flee because of the policies of forced birth control, state encouraged prostitution, harassment of nuns and to continue their religious studies) the purpose of this paper is to look into the policies and legal protection measures for refugees focussing on women and how significant was 'gender' while forming the policies on refugees and to what extent these policies have helped women in addressing the issues. I will also look into the role played by women for their protection.

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