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## ASYLUM SEEKERS AND THEIR RIGHTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW OF SEA

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### ABSTRACT

An asylum seeker is a person who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution and serious human rights violations in another country, but who hasn't yet been legally recognized as a refugee and is waiting to receive a decision on their asylum claim. Seeking asylum is a human right. This means everyone should be allowed to enter another country to seek asylum. Asylum seekers are individuals who flee their home country and seek refuge in another country due to fear of persecution, violence, and human rights abuses. In recent years, the issue of asylum seekers has become a highly debated and controversial topic, with governments around the world grappling with how to manage the influx of people seeking protection. The 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees provides a definition of a refugee as someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their home country due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The convention also states that signatory countries must provide asylum seekers with the necessary protection and assistance until they are able to return to their home country safely or are able to resettle in another country. Despite the challenges, it is important to remember that asylum seekers are human beings who have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety and protection. They are not criminals or illegal immigrants, but people who are in need of help and support.

Providing asylum seekers with the necessary protection and support is not only a moral obligation, but it is also essential for promoting stability and security in the countries where they seek refuge.

### REVIEW OF LIETERATURE

**Understanding the decision-making of asylum seekers;** Vaughan Robinson and Jeremy Segrott Migration Unit, Department of Geography University of Wales, Swansea;

This research has two objectives. Firstly, to explore how and why a sample of asylum seekers in the UK had chosen to migrate to this country in preference to other possible destinations. Secondly, to incorporate in the explanations those values, attitudes and expectations that were subliminally held by asylum seekers, but which nevertheless informed their decision-making. Agents played a key role in channelling the asylum seekers in the sample to particular countries. Some agents simply facilitated travel to a destination chosen by the asylum seeker. Other agents directed asylum seekers to particular countries without giving them any choice. Yet other agents offered asylum seekers a priced 'menu' of destinations from which the asylum seeker could then choose.

**The mental health implications of detaining asylum seekers;** Psychiatry Research and Teaching Unit, School of Psychiatry, University of New South Wales, Liverpool Hospital, Sydney.

The possible mental health impact on asylum seekers of Australia's policy of mandatory detention is an issue of special relevance to health professionals and the public. Independent commissions of inquiry in Australia have found varying degrees of mental distress to be common in detained asylum seekers. Research studies in Australia and elsewhere suggest that detained asylum seekers may have suffered greater levels of past trauma than other refugees, and this may contribute to their mental health problems, with their detention providing a retraumatizing



environment. Studies are urgently required to examine the mental health consequences of detention, and to determine the effect of detention on acculturation and adaptation for asylum seekers subsequently released into the community.

## **INTRODUCTION**

*Asylum seekers are individuals who flee their home country due to fear of persecution, violence, and human rights abuses and seek refuge in another country. The issue of asylum seekers has become increasingly relevant in recent years, with the number of people seeking protection on the rise globally. This has prompted many governments to grapple with how to manage the influx of asylum seekers while balancing the need to protect their national security and immigration policies. Despite the challenges, it is important to remember that asylum seekers are human beings who are in need of protection and support. In this research paper, we will examine the issue of asylum seekers, including the reasons for their migration, the legal framework for protecting asylum seekers, and the various approaches that countries have taken to managing the issue. Through a comprehensive examination of the topic, we aim to shed light on the challenges and opportunities for promoting the human rights and dignity of asylum seekers. Despite this international obligation, many countries have struggled with how to handle the growing number of asylum seekers. Some countries, such as Australia and the United States, have taken a hard-line approach, implementing policies that are designed to deter asylum seekers from seeking protection in their countries. This has resulted in the detention of asylum seekers in harsh conditions, and the forced removal of many to countries where they face the risk of persecution. On the other hand, some countries have taken a more compassionate approach, recognized the human rights of asylum seekers and*

*provided them with the necessary support and protection. This includes offering asylum seekers access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and employment, as well as the right to live in dignity while their asylum claims are processed.*

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS/ HYPOTHESIS**

- What are the main factors that lead individuals to seek asylum in a particular country?
- What are the challenges faced by asylum seekers in the application process and during their integration into the host country?
- What are the legal and ethical implications of detention and deportation of asylum seekers?
- How can the asylum process be improved to better protect the rights and well-being of asylum seekers?
- How can asylum seekers be supported to build new social networks and maintain contact with their families and communities of origin?

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To investigate the challenges faced by asylum seekers in the process of seeking asylum and integrating into the host society.
- To analyze the impact of policies and procedures on the well-being and mental health of asylum seekers.
- To assess the economic and social contributions of asylum seekers to the host society.
- To explore the experiences of host communities and how they perceive and interact with asylum seekers.
- To identify the factors that influence attitudes towards asylum seekers and the implications of these attitudes for social inclusion.
- To examine the legal and ethical implications of detention and deportation of asylum seekers.



### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

- Humanitarian purposes: The study of asylum seekers is crucial in understanding and addressing the needs and challenges of a vulnerable population seeking protection from persecution, war, or other forms of violence.
- Policy implications: Research on asylum seekers can inform the development of policies and practices that are fair, efficient, and effective in addressing the needs of asylum seekers while protecting national security and other interests.
- Social inclusion: The study of asylum seekers can help promote social inclusion and reduce stigmatization by providing insights into the experiences and perspectives of asylum seekers and host communities.
- Economic contributions: Research has shown that asylum seekers can make significant economic contributions to the host society, which underscores the importance of policies that promote their integration and inclusion.
- Legal implications: Research on asylum seekers can inform legal debates and policymaking on issues such as the right to seek asylum, detention, and deportation.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

- The asylum process: The research may explore the application process for asylum seekers, the legal and procedural requirements, and the challenges and barriers that asylum seekers face in navigating the process.
- Integration and social inclusion: The research may examine the experiences of asylum seekers in the host society, including issues related to access to education, employment, healthcare, and social services. The research may also investigate the factors that affect the

integration and social inclusion of asylum seekers, such as cultural and linguistic differences, discrimination, and social stigma.

- Mental health and well-being: The research may analyze the impact of the asylum process and integration on the mental health and well-being of asylum seekers, including issues such as trauma, stress, and depression.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES**

#### **Research design**

- *Qualitative approach: The study will employ a qualitative research methodology to explore the experiences and perspectives of asylum seekers and host communities. This approach will allow for an in-depth examination of the research questions and generate rich data that can provide insights into the complexities of the issues.*

#### **Sources of data**

- Scholarly articles: Scholarly articles published in academic journals can provide a range of information on the topic of asylum seekers, including the legal, social, and economic issues they face.
- Reports by international organizations: Reports by international organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and World Bank can provide a wealth of information on the situation of asylum seekers and refugees worldwide.
- Government reports: Reports published by government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can provide insights into the policies and practices related to asylum seekers and refugees in different countries.
- Surveys and statistical data: Surveys and statistical data can provide quantitative information on the demographics,



experiences, and outcomes of asylum seekers and refugees.

- Media reports: Media reports can provide information on the public discourse and media representation of asylum seekers in different contexts.

### **ASYLUM SEEKERS IN BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PHENOMENON**

Asylum seekers are individuals who have fled their home country due to persecution or fear of persecution, and who seek protection in another country. This is a phenomenon that occurs both nationally and internationally, with countries around the world dealing with the challenges and complexities of providing asylum and protecting the rights of asylum seekers.

At the national level, asylum seekers pose both legal and humanitarian challenges. The legal challenges stem from the need to determine the eligibility of asylum seekers for protection under international and national law. This involves a complex process of assessing the credibility of the asylum seekers' claims and determining whether they meet the criteria for asylum. The humanitarian challenges stem from the need to provide basic needs such as shelter, food, and healthcare, as well as access to education and employment opportunities.

In many countries, the treatment of asylum seekers is a controversial issue that is often subject to political debate and media scrutiny. Some argue that asylum seekers are a burden on the economy and society, while others argue that they are entitled to protection and that it is a moral obligation to provide it. This often leads to tensions and polarization within societies, with some groups advocating for more lenient asylum policies and others calling for stricter measures to control migration.

At the international level, asylum seekers are a global phenomenon that requires international cooperation and coordination. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the primary international organization responsible for the protection of

refugees and asylum seekers. The UNHCR works with governments, NGOs, and other organizations to provide assistance to asylum seekers and refugees, to advocate for their rights and to promote solutions to their plight.

However, the international response to asylum seekers is often inadequate, with many countries failing to provide adequate protection and support to those in need. This is particularly true in developing countries that lack the resources and infrastructure to provide for the basic needs of asylum seekers. This has led to a global crisis, with millions of people displaced and in need of protection.

In North American English, the term asylee is also used. An asylee can either be an asylum seeker, as defined above, or a person whose claim for asylum was accepted and asylum was granted. On average, about 1 million people apply for asylum every year.

The asylum seeker may be recognised as a refugee and given refugee status if their circumstances fall into the definition of refugee according to the 1951 Refugee Convention<sup>[1]</sup> or other refugee laws such as the European Convention on Human Rights, if asylum is claimed within the European Union. However, signatories to the refugee convention create their own policies for assessing the protection status of asylum seekers, and the proportion of asylum applicants who are accepted or rejected varies each year from country to country.

### **Types of asylum seekers**

Asylum as an institution is not restricted to the category of individuals who qualify for refugee status. On the contrary, this institution predates the birth of the international regime for the protection of refugees.

Asylum seekers who have committed crimes against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, or other serious non-political crimes, or whose actions are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, are excluded from international protection.<sup>[1]</sup>



### Convention refugee status:

The 1951 Convention, in Article 1, endorses a single definition of the term "refugee". Its emphasis is on protection from political or other forms of persecution. The Convention defines a refugee as:

someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.

As of 1 July 2013, there were 145 parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention and 146 to the 1967 Protocol. These states are bound by an obligation under international law to grant asylum to people who fall within the definition of Convention and Protocol. The refugee definitions of 1951 and 1967 are the strictest and most exclusive and persons who fall within this definition are called Convention refugees and their status is called Convention refugee status. Persons who do not fall within this definition may still be granted complementary forms of protection, if they fall within other refugee definitions.

The practical determination of whether a person is a refugee or not is most often left to certain government agencies within the host country. In some countries the refugee status determination (RSD) is done by the UNHCR. The burden of substantiating an asylum claim lies with the claimant, who must establish that they qualify for protection.

In many countries, country-of-origin information is used by migration officials as part of the assessment of asylum claims, and governments commission research into the accuracy of their country reports. Some countries have studied the rejection rates of their migration officials making decisions, finding that individuals reject more applicants than others assessing similar cases and migration officials are required to standardise the reasons for accepting or rejecting claims, so

that the decision of one adjudicator is consistent with what their colleagues decide.

The refugee definition of the 1951 Convention is universally binding, but there are many other definitions according to which protection may be offered to people who do not fall within this definition.

### Subsidiary protection status

Subsidiary protection is an international protection for persons seeking asylum who do not qualify as refugees. It is an option to get asylum for those who do not have a well-founded fear of persecution (which is required for refugee status according to the 1951 Convention), but do indeed have a substantial risk to be subjected to torture or to a serious harm if they are returned to their country of origin, for reasons that include war, violence, conflict and massive violations of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and European Union law have a broader definition of who is entitled to asylum.

### Temporary protection visa

Temporary protection visas are used to persons in Australia who applied for refugee status after making an unauthorised arrival. It is the main type of visa issued to refugees when released from Australian immigration detention facilities and they are required to reapply for it every three years.

### **Asylum seekers in international arena**

Asylum seekers in the international arena are a significant issue that requires cooperation and coordination among countries to ensure that the rights of asylum seekers are protected and that they are provided with the necessary support and assistance. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the primary international organization responsible for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, and it works with governments, NGOs, and other organizations to provide assistance and support to asylum seekers and refugees.



The UNHCR plays a critical role in addressing the needs of asylum seekers and refugees worldwide. The organization provides a range of services to asylum seekers, including legal aid, psychosocial support, and assistance with resettlement. The UNHCR also works with governments to develop policies and programs that provide protection and assistance to asylum seekers and refugees.

In recent years, the number of asylum seekers and refugees has increased dramatically, leading to a global crisis. According to the UNHCR, there were over 26 million refugees and asylum seekers worldwide in 2020, with the majority of them coming from Syria, Venezuela, and Afghanistan. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the situation, with many countries closing their borders and limiting the ability of asylum seekers to access protection.

Despite the efforts of the UNHCR and other organizations, the international response to asylum seekers has been inadequate. Many countries have implemented policies that restrict the ability of asylum seekers to access protection, including policies that limit the number of asylum applications that can be processed or that restrict access to basic services such as healthcare and education. This has led to a situation where many asylum seekers are left without the necessary support and assistance to rebuild their lives.

### **Asylum seekers in national arena**

Asylum seekers in the national arena are a significant issue that requires countries to address the challenges and complexities of providing asylum and protecting the rights of asylum seekers. At the national level, asylum seekers pose legal and humanitarian challenges, as well as political and social challenges.

From a legal perspective, asylum seekers must be assessed and their eligibility for protection under international and national law determined. This involves a complex process of assessing the credibility of the asylum seekers'

claims and determining whether they meet the criteria for asylum. The legal challenges can be complicated by the fact that asylum laws and policies vary from country to country.

From a humanitarian perspective, asylum seekers require basic needs such as shelter, food, and healthcare, as well as access to education and employment opportunities. Countries that provide these basic services not only meet the needs of the asylum seekers but also ensure that they can integrate into society and contribute to the economy.

However, the treatment of asylum seekers in the national arena is often a controversial issue that is subject to political debate and media scrutiny. Some argue that asylum seekers are a burden on the economy and society, while others argue that they are entitled to protection and that it is a moral obligation to provide it. This often leads to tensions and polarization within societies, with some groups advocating for more lenient asylum policies and others calling for stricter measures to control migration.

### **Critical analysis**

The issue of asylum seekers is complex and multifaceted, with political, social, economic, and humanitarian implications both at the national and international level. A critical analysis of asylum seekers in both arenas highlights the challenges that countries face in addressing this issue.

At the international level, the global refugee crisis requires greater cooperation and support from the international community to ensure that the rights of asylum seekers are respected and protected. The UNHCR plays a critical role in providing protection and support to asylum seekers and refugees, but more needs to be done to ensure that the response is adequate. Countries must work together to find solutions to the crisis, including through resettlement programs, increased funding for humanitarian assistance, and addressing the root causes of displacement.





At the national level, asylum seekers pose legal, humanitarian, political, and social challenges. The legal process of determining eligibility for asylum is complex and requires significant resources to ensure that the process is fair and efficient. The provision of basic needs, such as shelter, food, and healthcare, can be costly for countries, particularly if the number of asylum seekers is high. Asylum seekers also face political and social challenges, with tensions and polarization within societies, particularly when there is a perception that asylum seekers are a burden on the economy or when there is a lack of support for integration.

A critical analysis also reveals the need for a balanced approach that takes into account the rights and needs of asylum seekers while also considering the concerns of society. This includes ensuring that the legal process is transparent and effective, providing asylum seekers with basic needs, and ensuring that society is accepting and welcoming to asylum seekers. It also requires greater political will to address the root causes of displacement and to find long-term solutions to the refugee crisis.

In conclusion, asylum seekers are a national and international phenomenon that poses legal, humanitarian, and political challenges. While the treatment of asylum seekers varies from country to country, it is clear that there is a need for greater international cooperation and support to provide protection and support to those in need. The international community must work together to find solutions to the global refugee crisis and to ensure that the rights of asylum seekers are respected and protected.

## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **ASYLUM SEEKERS AND THEIR LAWS IN BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PHENOMENON**

The protection of asylum seekers is a critical issue that involves legal, social, and humanitarian considerations. Asylum seekers are individuals who have left their home countries due to a well-founded fear of

persecution and are seeking protection in another country. The protection of asylum seekers requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the legal, social, and humanitarian needs of these individuals.

At the legal level, asylum seekers are entitled to protection under international and national laws. The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees provides the legal framework for the protection of asylum seekers and defines who is a refugee. Many countries have also developed national laws and policies to address the protection of asylum seekers, including the provision of basic needs such as housing, food, and medical care.

At the social level, the protection of asylum seekers involves addressing the challenges that these individuals face in society. Asylum seekers may face discrimination, social exclusion, and stigmatization, which can impact their mental health and well-being. It is essential to address these issues and ensure that asylum seekers are integrated into society, have access to education, and are provided with the necessary support to rebuild their lives.

At the humanitarian level, the protection of asylum seekers involves providing support and assistance to these individuals. Asylum seekers may be fleeing conflict or persecution and may have experienced trauma and loss. It is important to provide them with psychosocial support, medical care, and other services that can help them recover and rebuild their lives.

Overall, the protection of asylum seekers requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the legal, social, and humanitarian needs of these individuals. This requires cooperation and support from the international community, as well as political will from individual countries to address the root causes of displacement and to provide effective and humane responses to the needs of asylum seekers.

#### **Laws relating to asylum seekers**



Laws relating to the protection of asylum seekers play a crucial role in ensuring that asylum seekers are granted protection and have their rights respected. These laws are designed to provide a legal framework for the assessment of asylum claims, to prevent the return of individuals to countries where they may face persecution, and to ensure that the rights of asylum seekers are protected.

One of the primary laws governing the protection of asylum seekers is the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This convention defines who is a refugee and outlines the rights and obligations of refugees and countries that grant them asylum. The convention provides protection to individuals who are outside of their country of origin and are unable to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group.

Many countries have also developed national laws and policies to address the protection of asylum seekers. These laws and policies are designed to ensure that asylum seekers have access to a fair and efficient process for the assessment of their claims, and to provide basic needs such as housing, food, and medical care while their claims are being processed.

In addition to these laws, there are also international and regional bodies that provide guidance and support for the protection of asylum seekers. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the primary international organization responsible for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers. The UNHCR provides support and assistance to countries that grant asylum and works to ensure that the rights of asylum seekers are respected.

Despite these legal protections, asylum seekers still face many challenges, including discrimination, social exclusion, and long waiting periods for the processing of their claims. Some countries have also introduced

restrictive policies and practices that limit access to protection and make it difficult for asylum seekers to access their rights. This highlights the importance of continued advocacy and support for the protection of asylum seekers, as well as the need for stronger legal protections and enforcement mechanisms.

### **Critical analysis on laws relating to asylum seekers**

Laws relating to asylum seekers have been developed to protect the rights of individuals fleeing persecution and seeking protection in another country. While these laws play a crucial role in ensuring that asylum seekers are granted protection and their rights are respected, there are several critical issues that need to be addressed.

One of the primary concerns is the lack of standardization in the application of these laws across different countries. The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees provides the legal framework for the protection of asylum seekers, but different countries may interpret and apply the convention in different ways. This can lead to disparities in the level of protection offered to asylum seekers and can make it difficult for asylum seekers to navigate the complex legal processes involved in seeking protection.

Another issue is the lengthy and complex asylum processes, which can be overwhelming and challenging for asylum seekers. The process can take several years, during which time asylum seekers may not have access to basic needs such as housing, food, and medical care. This can lead to vulnerability and exploitation, particularly for those who are forced to rely on informal and often illegal sources of support.

Additionally, there is a lack of access to legal assistance and representation for many asylum seekers. Many individuals who are seeking protection may not have the resources or knowledge to navigate the complex legal



systems of the countries they are seeking protection in. This can lead to disparities in the level of protection offered to asylum seekers and can make it difficult for individuals to advocate for their rights.

Finally, there is also concern about the enforcement of these laws, particularly in situations where countries may be reluctant to provide protection to asylum seekers due to political or economic considerations. This can lead to situations where asylum seekers are denied protection, even in situations where their safety and well-being are at risk.

In conclusion, while laws relating to asylum seekers play a critical role in protecting the rights of individuals seeking protection, there are several critical issues that need to be addressed. These include standardization in the application of these laws across different countries, simplification of the asylum process, increased access to legal assistance and representation, and stronger enforcement mechanisms. Addressing these issues will require a collaborative effort between governments, international organizations, and civil society, and a commitment to ensuring that the rights of asylum seekers are respected and protected.

### **Role of UNHCR in protecting the asylum seekers**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the primary international organization responsible for protecting and providing assistance to refugees and asylum seekers worldwide. The organization was established in 1950 and is mandated to provide protection and assistance to refugees, stateless persons, and other persons of concern to UNHCR.

One of the primary roles of the UNHCR is to provide protection to asylum seekers by ensuring that their rights are respected and that they have access to the necessary support and services. The organization works with governments and other partners to provide

asylum seekers with access to basic needs such as shelter, food, and medical care, as well as legal assistance and representation.

The UNHCR also plays a crucial role in advocating for the rights of asylum seekers and in promoting the development of policies and programs that support their protection and integration. The organization works with governments and other partners to develop national laws and policies that are in line with international standards and that promote the rights and protection of asylum seekers.

In addition to its protection and advocacy roles, the UNHCR also provides assistance to asylum seekers in a range of areas, including education, livelihoods, and psychosocial support. The organization works with partners to provide access to education and training opportunities, which can help asylum seekers rebuild their lives and integrate into new communities.

Finally, the UNHCR also works to address the root causes of displacement and to support durable solutions for asylum seekers, including voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement in third countries. The organization works with governments, civil society organizations, and other partners to address the root causes of displacement and to promote long-term solutions for those who are seeking protection.

Overall, the role of the UNHCR in protecting asylum seekers is critical, and the organization's work plays a vital role in ensuring that the rights and protection of asylum seekers are respected and upheld. The organization's efforts are guided by the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence, which enable it to provide effective and impartial protection and assistance to asylum seekers worldwide.

### **Human rights and asylum seekers**

Human rights and asylum seekers are closely intertwined, as the right to seek and enjoy asylum is a fundamental human right



recognized under international law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1951 Refugee Convention are among the international legal instruments that recognize the right to seek and enjoy asylum.

Asylum seekers are individuals who have fled their countries of origin due to persecution, conflict, or other forms of violence or danger. They seek protection in other countries and are entitled to the protection of their human rights under international law. This includes the right to non-refoulement, which means that asylum seekers cannot be returned to a country where they face a risk of persecution or other serious human rights violations.

However, in practice, the protection of the human rights of asylum seekers is often compromised. Asylum seekers may face a range of human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, discrimination, lack of access to legal representation, and poor living conditions. They may also be subject to violence, exploitation, and abuse.

In response to these challenges, various international and national institutions have developed legal frameworks and policies to protect the human rights of asylum seekers. These include legal mechanisms for ensuring that asylum seekers are able to access their rights, such as legal aid and support for integration into their host communities. Additionally, international organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) work to promote the rights of asylum seekers and to ensure that their human rights are respected.

Overall, protecting the human rights of asylum seekers is essential for ensuring that they are able to live in safety and dignity. It is critical for international and national institutions to continue to develop and implement policies and frameworks that promote the human rights of asylum seekers and that hold accountable those who violate these rights.

### **CONCLUSION**

*In conclusion, the issue of asylum seekers is a complex and challenging one that requires a nuanced and compassionate approach. While governments must be mindful of their national security and immigration policies, they must also uphold their obligations under international law and recognize the human rights of asylum seekers. By working together and taking a human-centered approach, we can ensure that asylum seekers are provided with the protection and support they need and are able to rebuild their lives in safety and dignity.*

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the current challenges and complexities surrounding the issue of asylum seekers, the following recommendations can be made to promote their human rights and dignity:

**Uphold international law:** Governments must uphold their obligations under international law, including the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which provides a definition of a refugee and outlines the obligations of signatory countries to provide asylum seekers with protection and assistance.

**Implement fair and efficient asylum processes:** Governments must ensure that asylum seekers have access to fair and efficient asylum processes that enable them to have their claims heard and receive a decision in a timely manner.

**End the detention of asylum seekers:** Detention of asylum seekers should be avoided whenever possible and used only as a last resort. When detention is necessary, it should be for the shortest possible time, and asylum seekers should have access to legal representation and the ability to challenge their detention.

**Provide support and assistance to asylum seekers:** Governments should provide asylum seekers with the necessary support and assistance, including access to basic services



such as healthcare, education, and employment. This will help ensure that asylum seekers are able to live in dignity while their claims are processed.

Foster cooperation and coordination among countries: Effective solutions to the issue of asylum seekers require cooperation and coordination among countries. Governments should work together to develop common approaches to managing the issue, including sharing best practices and providing support and assistance to countries that are receiving a large number of asylum seekers.

Address the root causes of asylum seeking: To address the issue of asylum seekers in the long term, it is important to address the root causes of their migration, including conflict, persecution, and human rights abuses. This will require a comprehensive and coordinated approach, including diplomacy, development assistance, and the promotion of human rights.

Promote public understanding and support: Promoting public understanding and support for asylum seekers is essential for ensuring that their human rights are respected and upheld. Governments should engage in public education campaigns that highlight the reasons why people flee their homes and the importance of providing asylum seekers with protection and support.

By implementing these recommendations, governments can work together to create a world in which asylum seekers are treated with dignity and respect, and are able to rebuild their lives in safety and security.

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