

# ROOTS AND ROUTES

Monthly Newsletter of the  
Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism



**GRFDT**

Global Research Forum on  
Diaspora and Transnationalism

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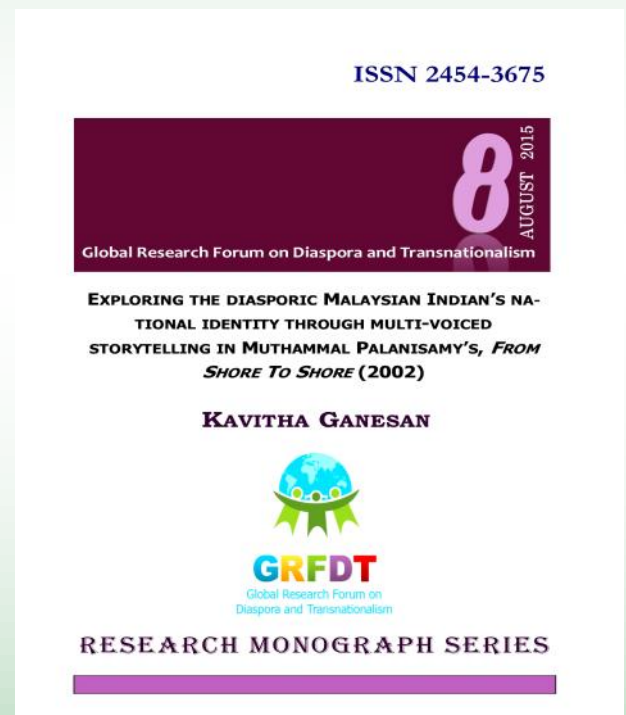
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### Editorial Information

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**Design and Production: Monika Bisht and Rakesh Ranjan**

## Editor's Message

Dear Friends

This newsletter for the months of November and December, 2015 has again covered the theme of refugee crisis and its migration related aspects. The article written on refugee crisis provides a sociologists perspective to the migration and displacement problem related to Middle East and Europe. The article titled "Vulnerable Refugees and Hosts: Two Sides of the Same Coin" highlights and provides insights into duality of the refugee problem. The article being largely motivated by the questions on how refugees and hosts are both vulnerable in the process of large migration? The underlined socio-economic issues which arise from the refugee crisis and how it holds wider implications in demographic and socio-political settings? The article would perhaps be interesting for getting a different perspective from an outsider's which in Mertonian sense helps to get an outsiders' account. The newsletter also features a book review by Ayushi Agrawal, of a book titled, "Gender, Migration and Categorisation: making distinctions between migrants in Western Countries."



The international conferences titled "Migration, Diaspora and Development" is going to be held on 20-21st February, 2016 at India International Centre. The preparation of the conference is at the final stage. We have invited nearly 160 researchers across the world. The conference will have great participation from variety of researchers; senior professors, junior faculties, research scholars and post graduate students. The detailed programme schedule of the conference has been inside this newsletter. The conference will have six parallel sessions, one plenary session and poster presentations. The research papers are selected from across the themes related to migration and diaspora studies. Our forum, with its commitment of quality research on diaspora and transnationalism will try to build a pool of inter-disciplinary researcher working on this important aspect of today's world. Further, we have also planned to put forth public advertisement for the second international conference titled "Global Migration: Rethinking Skills, Knowledge and Culture" which is going to be organised by our team on 26-27 November 2016. The details about the conference will be published in following issues of newsletter.

I hope the readers would find this newsletter interesting in terms of its article and also for the detailed information about our upcoming conferences.

Happy Readings !!

**Rajiv Mishra and Rakesh Ranjan**

## Vulnerable Refugees and Hosts: Two Sides of the Same Coin

For nearly five years now there is no foreseeable future to an end to the Syrian civil war and devastating conflicts that has claimed thousands of lives and large number of displacements. People are still grappling to assimilate the shattered and scattered pieces of their lives which seems to have no end. Conflict in Syria largely started in 2011 with subtle protests by the people to bring reforms within the country but apparently it has resulted into widespread civil war to topple down the Bashar al-Assad regime. Assad's repeated use of violence ultimately provoked the protesters from peaceful demands of reforms to the demand of regime change. Although he enjoyed personal popularity yet his economic reforms alienated Sunni Arab workers and peasantry brought much resentment against the regime. The immediate trigger mechanism for the uprising in Syria was outbreak of war and toppling of dictatorial regimes in Tunisia and Egypt (Phillips, 2012). The prompt radical armed conflict of the opposition has been accompanied by increasing signs of sectarian fault lines that have been suppressed under the rubric of national unity (Hof and Simon, 2013).

In order to confront the rebels and to safeguard his regime, Assad has used various insensate tactics e.g. discrimination against the Kurds and maintaining legal barriers between Muslims and Christians (Phillips, 2012). The current scenario in Syria is more wretched and appalling with the most dangerous jihadists groups known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) expanding its base. The extreme form of brutality and fierce manoeuvre are used not only to terrorise people but also to terrorise countries. In Iraq, the poor treatment of Sunnis by the Shia dominated government provides a fertile ground for the Sunni insurgents and jihadists a constituency for manipulation of the situation.. The strength and resistance of the rebels continued in 2012 and 2013, indicating disorder within the country (Jenkins, 2015). In Syria, under its former name Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), it was formed in April 2013, growing out of al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). Initially, the group relied on donations from wealthy individuals in Gulf Arab states, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, who supported its fight against President Bashar al-Assad and in 2011 ISIL, collaborated with other Sunni militants to depose Assad. However, the jihadists were given a set back by the alliance of tribal fighters and coalition troops but found a fertile ground for revival in the stateless territories of northern and eastern Syria (Stack, 2015).

In the midst of the continuing war and conflicts, the worst humanitarian crisis has arisen that has affected millions of people who are displaced both within and outside the country. With no viable political resolution in sight, Syrians are coerced to flee to the neighbouring countries and more specifically to Europe as refugees, fearing about devastation and destruction of their lives. Syrians status as refugees has provided them protection and security to some extent but they are not free from intensifying problems of survival and existence. They face socio-economic problems apart from facing the disenfranchised local residents who look at them with suspicious and blatant competitor of the scarce resources. The massive influx of refugees has deeply impacted the socio-economic stability and risk of political destabilisation of the host countries as well. This needs to be documented well in order to have comprehensive approaches to settle and solve the problems and vulnerability of both refugees and host countries.

### Syrian Refugee Crisis: An Overview

It is believed to be one of the worst humanitarian crisis since World War II that has displaced millions of people and has taken thousands of lives. The current crisis is unprecedented with an appalling, unacceptable human cost which generated refugees unparalleled in recent times. It is estimated that the Syrian civil war has to date claimed over 200,000 casualties, including over 8,000 documented killings of children under eighteen years of age as well as approximately 12.2 million people (more than 1 in 2 Syrians) in need of humanitarian aid to survive. Over 700,000 Syrians have registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2014 alone, with an average of approximately 70,000 Syrians fleeing their country every month (Berti, 2015). To date, the humanitarian cost of the crisis has been paid mainly by Syria's neighbours, as of May 2015; there are more than 1.7 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, 1.2 million in Lebanon, 628,000 in Jordan and 248,000 in Iraq. Another 9 million people are internally displaced, representing a pipeline of potential refugees (UNHCR, 2015).

The scale and duration of the crisis put extreme pressure on both hosts and Syrian refugees. The host countries face enormous and diverse economic and social challenges that range from the shift in demography to strain on the scarce resources, competition for jobs, government aid and facilities. This also puts extreme pressure on their existing fragile socio-economic and

political stability, the worst of which has an effect on the most vulnerable groups within the countries. But for the refugees, increased vulnerability, not resilience, is the norm but they are compelled to make desperate choices, the children has to drop school and work illegally, girls are forced into marriage before adulthood, and many have little option but to risk their lives on dangerous boat journeys in the hope of reaching Europe, or even to return to Syria (Vinas et al., 2015). The escalating figures of refugees in these regions, the declining aid of the international communities, various agencies and bleak future to an end of the war, has further transmuted the situation into a more dismal position. A sustainable approach by the international communities, especially from the neighbouring countries is foremost required to offers hope, security and self-esteem for millions of refugees. It will be an opportunity for them to contribute to the societies and economies of their hosts.

### **Syrian Refugee Crisis: Social Implications on the Refugees and Host Communities**

Right for a dignified life and a bright future is a new contested issue between the refugees and the hosts' communities. Both are plunged into ever increasing forces of volatility, social tensions, economic impracticality and tendency towards more skirmishes and alienation. The contest has become less politicised but more existential for the people on both the sides. Syrian refugees are striving hard for their existence, to cope with the new situations that have created insurmountable problems thus largely affecting their social and psychological well-being. While on the other hand, host communities are sceptical of the refugees who are gradually competing with them for the resources and public services; they are suspicious of refugees' tendency towards extremism and raise concerns on encroachment in their culture. According to Carrion (2015) civil war in Syria has caused a refugee crisis in neighbouring Jordan, raising the latter's population by at least 8 per cent. For Jordanians, the highly visible presence of many thousands of refugees living in their midst mostly in urban areas, rather than camps has raised fears over competition for resources and opportunities.

#### **Impact of Crisis on Syrian Refugees**

The number of studies conducted on Syrian refugees reveals gruesome stories of their plight and problems that have shaped their present and may continue to shape in future as well if not given proper attention. Security is one of the basic issues in refugee population and who are not registered as refugees are considered illegal thus deliberated as security threat. This has created problems mostly for children and women barring them from education, mobility and employment opportunities (Berti, 2015). The most vulnerable groups

of the refugee population viz. disabled, injured and older refugees are the hidden victims who needed the major assistance but are facing significant difficulties in accessing appropriate aid. Children are also among the most vulnerable group who get exposed to child labour, sexual violence and susceptible towards armed and criminal groups. Infact child marriage is on the rise especially among young Syrian refugee girls who are forcefully married at an early age. It has increased more than doubled from 13% to 32% since the onset of war according to the reports of save the child report 2014 (ibid).

Harvey et al. (2013) in a study in Lebanon found that men and women are forced to redefine core aspects of their identities to which many women complain of losing their femininity. Women's freedom of movement has been curtailed and is more vulnerable to physical and verbal harassment. For men the conflict has led to negative expression of masculinity, a feeling of being disempowered for the reason that they could not perform the traditional role of provider to the family. Another problem for majority of Syrian refugees living outside camp is the inadequate shelter provisions who are forced to live in sub-standard accommodation with minimum basic facilities. Such provision often breached into the risk of disease and shortages of other basic facilities accompanied with the escalated rental prices an additional strain both for refugees as well as host countries (Berti, 2015). Many Syrians migrated with less assets and savings and with the saturation of job markets has created both the problems of unemployment and decrease in wages. Many of them are now in debt due to ever diminishing sources of cash. (Carrion, 2015). The need of the hour is not to consider and perceived refugees as burden but to arrest their potential and channelize into the productive way. Vinas et al. (2015) states that there are also several examples of hosting states successfully employing large numbers of refugees in the service of economic development, benefiting both displaced and host communities. These are achieved through expanding consumer markets for local goods, opening new markets, bringing in new skills, creating employment and filling empty employment niches.

#### **Impact of the Crisis on Host Communities**

The burgeoning refugee population in the host countries often create resentment among the local communities who see the major impact of refugee influx on their socio-economic forces. Berti (2015) states that the Lebanese paying directly to the Syrian crisis in the form of escalated employment and rising prices that pushed many of them into the poverty by the end of 2014. The situation has worsened with more refugees residing in the areas that already have been marginalised economically and are underdeveloped in terms of social

services and infrastructure. The result is the growing disputes and disaffection between the host communities and refugees which further deteriorates the social cohesion. Most studies indicate that the conflict has had a predominantly negative impact on the economies of Syria's neighbours, with the erratic development gains unable to offset the disruption in the host countries. In one study (Tan, 2015) states that the severe economic burden of the crisis, the potential social tensions and the crystallising perception that the refugee crisis will not subside in the near the future has sharply declined public sympathy and initial warmth and generosity with the locals.

Considering the future prospects of the communities in the host countries and weak international obligation, they are reluctant to provide long term policies in education, health, public services, and other basic facilities like water, sanitation to the refugees. Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq are non-signatories to the 1951 refugee convention and its 1967 protocol that spell out the obligations of states. Given the inherent reluctance to act, the lack of binding international law has offered a legal basis for limited assistance (ibid). Generated fear and attempts are being made to further restrict and regulate the refugee inflows as well as to limit the current refugees' rights and benefit in the host countries (Berti, 2015). Syrian refugees find it hard to live in an unwanted environment and have returned to Syria in some cases, preferring to risk the war than continue struggling to survive where they cannot work, aid is being reduced and family debts mounts relentlessly.

International communities can help for long term resolutions and restore and enhance the socio-economic order in both the refugees and host communities. It must be recognised that commitment for a stable long-term funding and investment in building the economic capacity of host countries to manage the displacement and its consequences would help to a great extent. Vinas et al. (2015) states that alternative and sustainable approach to fully utilise the potential of the refugees as well as capacities of the host countries can be done by 1) ensuring the resilience agenda benefits the most vulnerable 2) enabling refugees from Syria to reside in neighbouring counties legally without discrimination 3) allowing refugees from Syria to access basic services 4) supporting refugees to be more self-reliant 5) ensuring countries neighbouring Syria receive adequate support. If given an opportunity and right guidance and aid both the refugees and host countries can contribute to each other well-being and socio-economic prosperity that would depreciate the worst humanitarian crisis the world has ever witnessed in recent times.

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## Book Review

**Schrover, M., & Moloney, D. M. (Eds.). (2014). *Gender, Migration and Categorisation: making distinctions between migrants in Western Countries, 1945-2010*. Amsterdam University Press. ISBN 978-90-8964-573-9**

The book provides an insight on how different categories of migrants (colonial, refugee, labour and family) are getting treated in different countries policies and public debates. This particular categorization further implicitly differs according to gender, class, religion and ethnicity where all authors put more focus on gender as the primary analytical category. The boundaries between these categories are vague and blurred, all are intersecting with each other according to the policies of the host country.

The book has been divided in 10 chapters followed by a detailed conclusion. In this volume, twelve eminent scholars describe and analyse how in countries such as France, the United States, Turkey, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark distinctions were made between migrants through history. Every chapter has its own unique research methodology with the name "material and methods" which actually makes this book interdisciplinary and enriched. It can also be studied from different discipline perspectives. The references made in the chapters and bibliography at the end of each chapter is provided in a very detailed form. It helps the readers to study the related material of the discussed topic if one is interested in. Some chapters have also included case studies but those case studies are not relevant to the discussion and do not conclude anything. Also, it seems authors themselves giving their own words to case studies to show what he wanted to prove in the chapter. Case studies can be better if the words of the respondents are quoted in it. The language of the book is easy to understand and the technical words have been properly defined in the book in the reference section. The author could have taken the help of foot notes or end notes to explain certain difficult terms better and clear. The title of the chapters successfully explained the content within.

"All people are equal, but all migrants are not according to Thomas Jefferson" (p.p 7) the whole debate of categorization has been started with this statement. This statement very well explained about the whole theme of the book. Four types of categorisation of migration of people has been discussed here -guest workers, refugees, family (reunification) and labour. But the major focus has been given to the labour and family migration. From guest worker trend, the focus shifted to labour and family migration. Though family migration is nothing but just an extension of labour migration. In the sense some countries like Netherland, Sweden, Dutch have policies

where they prefer family migration over refugee or labour. But this feminization of labour migration is not a positive sign as women who just got migrated with men have landed up with discrimination and inequality. The women after getting migrated to western countries are facing the challenges of care providers, domestic servants, prostitution, trafficking, mail order brides. As Monica Boyd and Joanne Nowak quoted in their debate "Women have long been overrepresented in refugee flows, but underrepresented in refugee claims in the industrialized countries" (p.p.105). This statement clearly depicts the status of women.

Furthermore, US asylum laws which talks about favored policies towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered migrants, pay equal attention to the claims of gay men and transgendered women, do nothing but create more inequality and discrimination for women in terms of opening about their transgendered status. The question here is how private identities must be made public in order to fit policy requirements. Such women were kept outside the work participation in the labour market. Similarly, Dutch policy of belonging and membership which talks about the family migration law result in forced marriages, polygamy, increased divorce, which again places the freedom of women at stake. The Human Rights Watch, in a 2008 report, states the Dutch policies as discrimination in the name of integration.

Another example where Muslim women's privacy has been challenged in the way they were prohibited to cover their head or body through burqas or niqabs. Any women found wearing any such thing were not allowed to work in Danish public sector. Though it should be the choice of women what to wear or what not when and what circumstances they want to wear it. In fact, these issues further amplified with the debate between two parties liberals and social democrats. Liberals said women should show their faces and hand shake with men to be a part of the society while social democrats said that women should do it while they are in the work place otherwise they don't need to do it. Though both the parties have their own arguments but no one considers women's point of view regarding their own freedom.

French debates over the use of DNA analysis to determine the legitimacy of blood relations among family unification migrants rest on the public scrutiny of private identities and relations. Adding to this, it is also made mandatory that blood relation should be checked only against the mother's DNA. Though this law has been criticised later but hardly any changes done in it.

Migration is usually based on the profitability concept where it considers men can get more salary but women can save more even with less salary and send back good

remittance to the family. Theories of female migration-neo classical, push n pull and family strategy also acknowledge that decision for migration can be different for men and women. It discusses how the network, link, opportunities, conditions, resources are different for men and women.

Migration of women is generally discussed with reference to family while men with labour. Even if we discussed women migration, it is largely related to domestic work or as care provider. Though policies often help in protecting them, the women were not given power or freedom in many spaces. In the USA and in other European countries like Germany, immigrant women condition is more vulnerable due to the exploitative policies. There women can gain asylum by proving they have been persecuted on account of female circumcision, honour killings, domestic violence, coercive family planning,

forced marriages or repressive social norms.

Most of the essays included in this volume are individually valuable and are a product of careful research and interpretation. Overall the book is highly informative, rich in contents and interesting to read. It is especially helpful for the scholars who are interested in understanding the whole process of migration through a gender lens and how power relation continues along with migration both within domestic as well as public spaces. The detailed methodology and bibliography provides an ample scope for future research.

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## Global Update

### Summer School on 'Migration, Human Rights and Democracy 2016' in Palermo, Italy

Deadline: 30 March 2016

Open to: bachelor students, master students and young professionals in the fields of migrations, mobilities and refugees.

Venue: 20 – 24 June 2016, University of Palermo (Italy)

The 10th edition of the University of Palermo Summer School (one week, full-time, 6 ECTS) will take place from 20 to 24 June 2016, at the University of Palermo, Building 19 (Italy). The confirmed keynote speakers include Maurizio Ambrosini (University of Milan), Synnøve Kristine Nepstad Bendixsen (University of Bergen), Megan Carney (University of Washington), Branislav Radeljic (University of East London), and Robert Wintemute (King's College London).

The 10th edition of the "Migration, Human Rights and Democracy" Summer School, organized by the University of Palermo, focuses on 'exiled lives' in various contexts. This year the aim is to examine various policies and practices, which affect lives of refugees and displaced people. This will tackle discussion regarding the ongoing migration and integration 'crises' across the EU, Mediterranean and neighbouring countries. The 2016 summer school edition provides analysis of theoretical-methodological, professional and practical understandings of issues related to forced mobilities and exiled lives, by discussing applied research, empirical studies and theoretical explanations (from sociological, anthropological, geography, political science, psychological and other relevant disciplines).

Here are some of the topics the summer school programme will deal with: Global mobility and the roots of the current migration 'crises' Mediterranean and neigh-

bouring countries responses to the current migration 'crisis' and practices on the ground Forced migration and lived experiences of the receiving, transit societies and the refugees themselves Gender, class and age features of the migrant journeyers and exiled lives Narratives/experiences of exiled lives Integration politics and practices (superdiversity, multiculturalism, pluralism).

Lectures, workshops, guided visits and round-table discussion will be held from Monday to Friday, with compulsory attendance. In addition, we will visit some places of interest in order to learn more about good practice and have open space for participants to share their experiences and field research. At the end of the course, attendees who pass the final test will be given a certificate of participation and successful completion of the programme (6 ECTS; please note that 90% attendance is required).

#### Requirements

Bachelor degree, degree/master or system degree or equivalent qualification obtained at a national/international university.

#### Costs

The registration fee (€ 200) includes didactic material, conference kit, five free light lunches and coffee breaks (20-24 June).

#### Application

Send your application form and a short curriculum vitae (format doc/pdf) by 30 March 2016 to [summermigrantiunipa@gmail.com](mailto:summermigrantiunipa@gmail.com).

## Forthcoming Books

### The Securitization of Migration and Refugee Women

By Alison Gerard

Routledge – 2014 – 238 pages

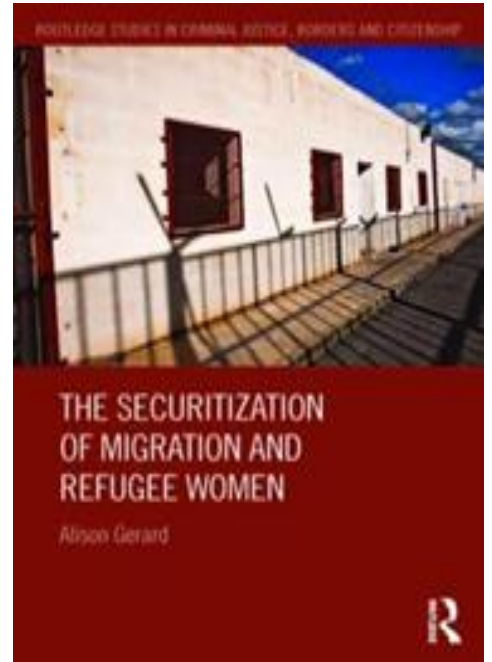
Series: Routledge Studies in Criminal Justice, Borders and Citizenship

Humanised accounts of restrictions on mobility are rarely the focus of debates on irregular migration. Very little is heard from refugees themselves about why they migrate, their experiences whilst entering the EU or how they navigate reception conditions upon arrival, particularly from a gendered perspective. *The Securitization of Migration and Refugee Women* fills this gap and explores the journey made by refugee women who have travelled from Somalia to the EU to seek asylum. This book reveals the humanised impact of the securitization of migration, the dominant policy response to irregular migration pursued by governments across the Globe.

The Southern EU Member State of Malta finds itself on the frontline of policing and securing Europe's southern external borders against transnational migrants and preventing migrants' on-migration to other Member States within the EU. The securitization of migration has been responsible for restricting access to asylum, diluting rights and entitlements to refugee protection, and punishing those who arrive in the EU without valid passports – a visibly racialised and gendered population. The stories of the refugee women interviewed for this research detail

the ways in which refugee protection is being eroded, selectively applied and in some cases specifically designed to exclude.

In contrast to the majority of migration literature, which has largely focused on the male experience, this book focuses on the experiences of refugee women and aims to contribute to the volume of work dedicated to analysing borders from the perspective of those who cross them. This research strengthens existing criminological literature and has the potential to offer insights to policy makers around the world. It will be of interest to academics and students interested in Interna-



### Nomadic Peoples and Human Rights

By Jérémie Gilbert

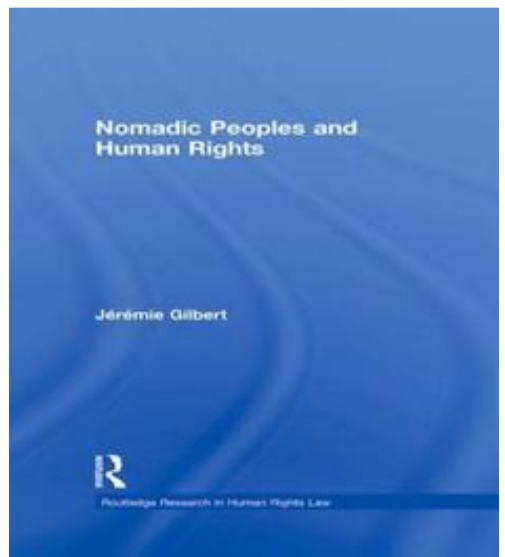
Routledge – 2014 – 272 pages

Series: Routledge Research in Human Rights Law.

Although nomadic peoples are scattered worldwide and have highly heterogeneous lifestyles, they face similar threats to their mobile livelihood and survival. Commonly, nomadic peoples are facing pressure from the predominant sedentary world over mobility, land rights, water resources, access to natural resources, and migration routes. Adding to these traditional problems, rapid growth in the extractive industry and the need for the exploitation of the natural resources are putting new strains on nomadic lifestyles.

This book provides an innovative rights-based approach to the issue of nomadism looking at issues including discrimination, persecution, freedom of movement, land rights, cultural and political rights, and effective management of natural resources. Jérémie Gilbert analyses the extent to which human rights law is able to provide protection for nomadic peoples to perpetuate their own way of life and culture. The book questions whether the cur-

rent human rights regime is able to protect nomadic peoples, and highlights the lacuna that currently exists in international human rights law in relation to nomadic peoples. It goes on to propose avenues for the development of specific rights for nomadic peoples, offering a new reading on freedom of movement, land rights and development in the context of nomadism.





# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION, DIASPORA AND DEVELOPMENT

## PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

**DAY- 1: 20<sup>th</sup> February 2016 (Saturday)**

**08:30 AM to 09:30 AM: Registration & Membership**

<b>09:30 AM to 10:40 AM: Inauguration– Lecture Hall 1</b>	
<b>Welcome Address</b>	<b>Jeetendra D Soni</b>
<b>About Conference</b>	<b>Dr. M. Mahalingam, Conference Coordinator</b>
<b>Guest Speaker</b>	<b>Prof. Kamala Ganesh, Professor of Sociology, Mumbai University</b>
<b>Key Note speaker</b>	<b>Prof. Kavita Sharma, President, South Asian University, New Delhi</b>
<b>Inaugural Address</b>	<b>Dr. A Didar Singh, Secretary General FICCI</b>
<b>Release of Conference Souvenir</b>	
<b>Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Dr. M. Mahalingam</b>

**10:40 AM to 10:45 AM: Group Photo**

**10:45 AM to 11:00 AM: Tea Break**

<b>Parallel Sessions-I: 11:00 AM to 01:00 PM</b>	
<b>Lecture Hall 1- Revisiting Migration and Diaspora</b>	<b>Lecture Hall 2- Migration and development</b>
<b>Chair: Prof. Supriya Singh Rapporteur: Monika Bisht</b>	<b>Chair: Dr. A Didar Singh Rapporteur: Rajiv Mishra</b>
<p><b>Different Shades of Diaspora: My Lived experience from East Africa-</b> <i>Urmila Jhaveri</i></p> <p><b>What do mothers want across three contexts-</b> <i>Prof. Gowri Parameswaran</i></p> <p><b>Inclusion of Diaspora into a Homeland: Institutions, Policies and Barriers-</b> <i>Vahagn Vardanyan</i></p> <p><b>Rescuer Attendants of the Minorities: Antiochian Greek Orthodox Communities in Istanbul-</b> <i>Lara Şarlak</i></p> <p><b>Ciao! Ciao!: Analysis of Signs of Negotiations in the Formation of Transnational Identity of Filipinos in Venice, Italy-</b> <i>Dr. Rowell D. Madula</i></p> <p><b>Thinking the 'social' in an age of migration: A critique-</b> <i>Sudeep Basu</i></p> <p><b>The Ramayana, Emotional and Psychological Anchor of Old Diaspora, with special reference to Trinidad-</b> <i>Dr. Archana Tewari</i></p>	<p><b>Conflicts and Contemporary Migrations and Their Effects on National Development in Africa-</b> <i>Prof. Adagba Okpaga</i></p> <p><b>Revisiting Kafala system in the Gulf: Between migrant vulnerability and creative mutuality-</b> <i>Muneer Illath</i></p> <p><b>Examining Welfare Practices for Migrants- case of India and the Philippines-</b> <i>Mahjabin Banu</i></p> <p><b>Labour Migration and Development: Economic Reintegration of Sri Lankan Return Migrants from the Middle East-</b> <i>Mr. M.M. Alikhan</i></p> <p><b>Migration and Development: A case study of Labour Emigration from Rajasthan to the Gulf Region-</b> <i>Jeetendra D. Soni</i></p> <p><b>Indian Diaspora in Canadian Politics-</b> <i>Vinod Kumar Choudhary</i></p> <p><b>Migration And Development: An Urban Brain Wave—</b><i>Prazy Walla</i></p>

**01:00PM TO 01:45PM : LUNCH**

<b>Parallel Sessions II: 01:45 PM to 03:30 PM</b>	
<b>Lecture Hall 1- Gender and Migration</b>	<b>Lecture Hall 2- Nation, Diaspora and Crisis I</b>
<b>Chair: Dr. Gowri Parameswaran Rapporteur: Amardeep Kumar</b>	<b>Chair: Prof. Steve Taylor Rapporteur: Tasha Aggrawal</b>
<b>International Migration and Impact on Families: Evidence from a Bangladeshi Village-</b> <i>Shahnaz Sarker</i>	<b>Between the Native Land and the City: Negotiations and Experiences of the Santal Migrants of Kolkata-</b> <i>Dr. Ruchira Das</i>

<p><b>Migration and Changing Gender Roles: Study of left behind women in Rural Punjab-</b> <i>Atinder Pal Kaur</i></p> <p><b>In search of survival: Examining the issues of insecurity from the lives of migrant women workers in the city of Hyderabad—</b> <i>Boddu Srujana and Sipoy Sarveswar</i></p> <p><b>Indian Women Migration and Culture Preservation in Mira Nair's film The Namesake-</b> <i>M Geeta</i></p> <p><b>Gender, Migration and Fundamental Rights: A Treatise of India's Commitment to its Constitution-</b> <i>Aruna Chawla</i></p> <p><b>Marrying an 'Indian': Understanding The Indian Diaspora Though Bollywood-</b> <i>Rituparna Patgiri</i></p>	<p><b>Transnational Dissent and the Marginalized Indigenous in East Himalayas—</b> <i>Dr. Mollica Dastider</i></p> <p><b>Rohingya Crisis: Violation of International Human Rights Law—</b><i>Atek Shuvo</i></p> <p><b>Social Gerontological issues generated by out migration in India-</b> <i>Rachana Rai</i></p> <p><b>Socio-Legal Analysis of the Rohingya Community in Bangladesh: From a Human Rights perspective-</b> <i>Shyikh Mahdi</i></p> <p><b>Social Exclusion, Discrimination and Xenophobia in the Middle East: A socio-logical study of Indian Emigrants-</b> <i>Dr Bali Bahadur</i></p>
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**TEA BREAK- 3:30 PM TO 3:45 PM**

<b>Parallel Sessions III—03:45 PM to 05:00 PM</b>	
<b>Lecture Hall 1- Knowledge and Skills</b>	<b>Lecture Hall 2- Nation, Diaspora and Crisis</b>
<p><b>Chair: Prof. Binod Khadria</b> <b>Rapporteur: Rajiv Mishra</b></p> <p><b>Migration of highly skilled workers from India: What is their contribution to global scientific research?-</b> <i>Prof. Aparna Basu, Dr. Vivek Singh</i></p> <p><b>Nation-building online: case of Kurdish diaspora on social media—</b> <i>Hossein Aghapouri</i></p> <p><b>Indian Diaspora: Women (Nurses) migration towards Gulf countries from 1970s to 1990s-</b> <i>Bhawana Kalani</i></p> <p><b>Cross-Border Student-Mobility: A Study Of Indian Students To USA-</b> <i>Monika Bisht</i></p> <p><b>Return of High Skilled Migrants: An Empirical Investigation into the Knowledge Transfer Process of Two Organizations in New Delhi-</b> <i>Dr. Rajneesh Vijh</i></p> <p><b>Indian Diaspora Knowledge Networks: Take-off Challenges and Future Prospects-</b> <i>Sridhar Bhagavatula</i></p>	<p><b>Chair: Prof. Vivek Kumar</b> <b>Rapporteur: Rahul Balley</b></p> <p><b>Development Agenda: North East India's Forced Migration &amp; Human Trafficking Narrative-</b> <i>Prapti Adhikari &amp; R P Pradhan</i></p> <p><b>Sikh Diaspora in Canada: Challenges and Opportunities to Integration-</b> <i>Inderjeet Singh</i></p> <p><b>Transnational dynamics and new politics of engagement: Role of diasporas in South Asian conflicts-</b> <i>Arsala Nizami</i></p> <p><b>Migration and Crime: Theory, Empiricism &amp; Indian Experience-</b> <i>Vivek Salaskar</i></p> <p><b>Trans-Mexican Migration: The role of agency, collectivity and solidarity within irregular journeys across Mexico-</b> <i>Gianmaria Lenti &amp; Bernardo López Marin</i></p> <p><b>Impact of Migration on Land Use in Kerala-</b> <i>Govindaprasad. P. K and Dr. Syam Prasad .</i></p>

**DAY- 2: 21 FEBRUARY 2016 (SUNDAY)**

<b>Parallel Sessions IV: 09:00 AM to 10:45 AM</b>	
<b>Lecture Hall 1- Diaspora and Migration Literature</b>	<b>Lecture Hall 2- Diasporas and Refugees in India</b>
<p><b>Chair: Dr. Nandini C Sen</b> <b>Rapporteur: Ayushi Agrawal</b></p> <p><b>Indian Fiction out of American Metropolis-</b> <i>Dr. Smita Jha</i></p> <p><b>Altering Trends of Diaspora: First and Second Generation Diasporic Writers-</b> <i>Dipti Patel</i></p> <p><b>The Ungrateful Immigrant: A Look at Australia's Immigration History through the Eyes of Poetry-</b> <i>Sarbani Mohapatra</i></p> <p><b>Sexual and Colonial Oppression in Shani-Mootoo's Cereus Blooms at Night-</b> <i>Akhilesh Ahirwar</i></p> <p><b>Gendered Migration : Social , Psycho-logical and Cultural Aspects of a Migrant Woman in Bharti Mukherjee's Jasmine-</b> <i>Nagma</i></p>	<p><b>Chair: Prof. Adagba Okpaga</b> <b>Rapporteur: Dr. Rajneesh Kumar</b></p> <p><b>Afghan and Rohingya Refugees in India: Social Networks and Survival Strategies-</b> <i>Prof. Sebnem Koser Akcapar</i></p> <p><b>African Descendants in India: A Quest for Identity and Assimilation in Gujarat-</b> <i>Dr. Naresh Kumar and Mr. Akhilesh Kumar Upadhyay</i></p> <p><b>Sidis of Gujarat: an African diaspora in India and the future of their heritage-</b> <i>Dr. Renu Modi</i></p> <p><b>Fractures and Continuities in Understanding Diasporic, Racial and Religious Identities in India: A Study of Siddi and Hadrami Diaspora in Hyderabad, India-</b> <i>Khatija Sana Khader</i></p>

<p><b>Migration and its Psychological Impacts: A Study of Benjamin's Novel Goat Days-</b> <i>Nitesh Narnolia &amp; Mousam</i></p> <p><b>Gendered Migration and Exile : Revisiting Ramayana-</b> <i>Prerena Kush</i></p> <p><b>Diasporic and Migrant Identities in Kamala Markandaya's novel The Nowhere Man (1972)-</b> <i>Debabrata Hazra</i></p>	<p><b>Doing exile at the school in exile: The case of Tibetan Children's Village-</b> <i>Iris Ruyu Lin</i></p> <p><b>Demographic and migration related issues of Tibetan Refugees in India-</b> <i>Sahil Verma</i></p>
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**Tea Break: 10:45 AM To 11:00 AM**

**Parallel Sessions V: 11:00 AM to 01:00 PM**

Lecture Hall 1- Remittance and Investment	Lecture Hall 2- Social-cultural issues & challenges
<p><b>Chair: Prof. P.C. Jain</b> <b>Rapporteur: Diksha Jha</b></p>	<p><b>Chair: Prof. Sebnem Koser Akcapar</b> <b>Rapporteur: Dr. Sadananda Sahoo</b></p>
<p><b>Migration, Two-Way Flow of Remittances and Development-</b> <i>Prof. Supriya Singh</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Kiran Shetty- Regional Vice President- India and South Asia- Western Union</b></p> <p><b>Human Capital on the Move: A Study of Indian Diaspora Investment and its Implications in India-</b> <i>Rakesh Ranjan</i></p> <p><b>Technology, Investment and Global Migration: Issues and Opportunities-</b> <i>Dr. Gautam B. Singh</i></p> <p><b>Pattern of Internal And International Migration From North East States and Use of Remittances-</b> <i>Shahnaz Ansari</i></p> <p><b>Remittance and Development: Study of Financial Inclusion in Bihar-</b> <i>Vikas Kumar</i></p> <p><b>Migration Industry, Remittances and Federated Family: A Study of Emigrants' Households in Rural Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India-</b> <i>Imtiyaz Ali</i></p>	<p><b>Children of Cross-cultural Marriages-</b> <i>Prof. Renuka Singh</i></p> <p><b>Economic and Political Impact of Syrian Refugee Crisis on Europe and America: Short and Long term Analysis-</b> <i>Dr. Anjali Sahay</i></p> <p><b>Socio-Cultural Status Of Migratory Household Workers in Chandigarh-</b> <i>Soni Devi and Dr. Vanita Ahlawat</i></p> <p><b>Tribal Migration among Gaddis of Himachal Pradesh-</b> <i>Kaku Ram Manhas</i></p> <p><b>Socio-Economic Exclusion And Migration: Replacement Of Migrants From Other States In Kerala-</b> <i>M.P. Abdussalam</i></p> <p><b>"The city of Delhi has been made and settled by outsiders": Mapping migration, livelihoods and working class settlements in Delhi-</b> <i>Eesha Kunduri and Swati Mohana Krishnan</i></p> <p><b>Gorkhas: History of Migration and Identity formation-</b> <i>Binayak Sundas</i></p> <p><b>Dom Moraes's Ambivalent Diasporic Sensibility-</b> <i>Rima Bhattacharya</i></p>

**Lunch: 01:00 PM To 01:45 PM**

**Parallel Sessions VI: 01:45 PM to 03:30 PM**

Lecture Hall 1: India Diaspora: Issues and Challenges	Lecture Hall 2: Regional and National Dynamics
<p><b>Chair: Prof. Aparna Rayaprol</b> <b>Rapporteur: Tasha Aggrawal</b></p>	<p><b>Chair: Dr. Gurram Srinivas</b> <b>Rapporteur: Arsala Nizami</b></p>
<p><b>The Singapore Dream! Indian diasporic mobilities and changing imageries in the Lion-city-</b> <i>Dr. Jayati Bhattacharya</i></p> <p><b>Indo-Caribbean Canadian Diaspora: Surviving through double migration and dis(re)placement.-</b> <i>Ramchandra Joshi, Urvashi Kaushal</i></p> <p><b>India's —Act-East Policy and its Diaspora-</b> <i>Dr. Amit Singh</i></p> <p><b>Socio-Cultural Dynamics of Indian Diaspora in US: Some Reflections—</b> <i>Dr. Rajeev Ranjan Rai</i></p>	<p><b>Dalit Migration, Diaspora and Development: Punjab and Kerala-</b> <i>Professor S. Irudaya Rajan, Professor Steve Taylor, Vinod Kumar</i></p> <p><b>Implications of Seasonal Migration on Scheduled Tribes in India: Insights from Review-</b> <i>Mr. Amar Prakash Maske</i></p> <p><b>Age And Sex Wise Reasons of Internal Migration in Uttar Pradesh-</b> <i>Shazia, Shaghla Parveen and Prof. Jabir Hassan Khan</i></p> <p><b>Migration of Tribes Due to Displacement In Odisha-</b> <i>Mouparna Roy</i></p>

<p><b>Problems and Prospects of Indian Emigrants to GCC Countries- A Case of Gorakhpur District in Uttar Pradesh-</b> <i>Rajesh kumar &amp; Dr. Naresh Kumar</i></p> <p><b>Illegal Immigration and Identity Politics of Assam-</b> <i>Shilpi Shikha Phukan</i></p> <p><b>Indian Indenture Labour Migration: Historiography, Source-</b> <i>Dr. Munnalal Gupta</i></p>	<p><b>Diaspora Development and Caste: In the Doaba Region of Punjab-</b> <i>Rajwant Kaur</i></p> <p><b>The emerging issues of in migrant labourers in the construction sector of Kerala-</b> <i>Shamna T C and Dr. K C Baiju</i></p> <p><b>Migrant Labour in Chinese Cities: From Job Seekers to Protesters-</b> <i>Sumesh MN</i></p> <p><b>Development Induced Displacement and Rehabilitation: A Study Navi Mumbai International Airport Project, India-</b> <i>Rahul Rajak</i></p>
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**Tea Break: 03:30 PM To 03:45 PM**

<b>Session 7: 03:45 PM to 05:00 PM</b>	
<b>Lecture Hall 1- Plenary Session- Migration Policy and Inter-sectoral Challenges: Academics, Industry and Government</b>	
Moderator: Ambassador Pramjit Sahai	Mr. Kiran Shetty
Prof. Sebnem Koser Akcapar	Prof. Adagba Okpaga
Prof. Gowri Parameswaran	Ambassador Talmiz Ahmad

**Tea Break: 05:00 PM To 05:15 PM**

<b>Poster Presentations</b>	
<b>DAY- 1: 20 February 2016 (Saturday): Time: 09:15AM to 05:00 PM</b>	
<b>Outside the Lecture Hall 1</b>	<b>Outside the Lecture Hall 2</b>
<p><b>Indian Labour Migration in Mauritius-</b> <i>Dhanraj Gusinge</i></p> <p><b>Migration of Japan on their socio-economic effects on family in Uttrakhand state study-</b> <i>Kamal Kumar</i></p> <p><b>Impact of Indian Diaspora on Indo-US relation-</b> <i>Ambuj Kumar Shukla</i></p> <p><b>Sending Home a Message: the Growing Importance of Pravasis in India's Domestic Politics-</b> <i>Anubhav Roy and Madhulika V. Narasimhan</i></p> <p><b>International Migration: IELTS A Sojourn-</b> <i>Medhavi Gulati</i></p>	<p><b>Understanding the Jhumpalahiri's writings on Diaspora through Lowland-</b> <i>Paramjeet Kaur</i></p> <p><b>Verses in Exile: Abd Al Wahhab Al-Bayyati-</b> <i>Moaz Mubarak Ramzi Qadiri</i></p> <p><b>Trafficking in Women: Addressing Violence and Challenges to Migration and Law Enforcement-</b> <i>Anshuman Rana and Neha Singh</i></p> <p><b>Indian Diaspora: Culture Vs. Music-</b> <i>Lal Singh</i></p> <p><b>Nepali Migrants in Delhi-</b> <i>Rashmi Sheila</i></p>

**Valedictory Session: 05:15 PM to 06:00 PM**

**Lecture Hall-1**

<b>Welcome</b>	<b>Dr. M. Mahalingam</b>
<b>Highlight of the Conference</b>	<b>Mr. Jeetendra D. Soni</b>
<b>Key Note speaker</b>	<b>Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan, Chair Professor, MOIA</b>
<b>Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Mr. Rajiv Mishra</b>



## Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism

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