ANNEXURES
ANNEXURE - I

STATUTE OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

General Assembly Resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950.

The General Assembly

In view of its resolution 319 A (IV) of 3 December 1949,

1. Adopts the annex to the present resolution, being the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
2. Calls upon Governments to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the performance of his functions concerning refugees falling under the competence of his office, especially by:
   a) Becoming parties to international conventions providing for the protection of refugees, and taking the necessary steps of implementation under such conventions;
   b) Entering into special agreements with the High Commissioner for the execution of measures calculated to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the number requiring protection;
   c) Admitting refugees to their territories, not excluding those in the most destitute categories;
   d) Assisting the High Commissioner in his efforts to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees;
   e) Promoting the assimilation of refugees, especially by facilitating their naturalization;
   f) Providing refugees with travel and other documents such as would normally be provided to other aliens by their national
authorities, especially documents which would facilitate their resettlement;
g) Permitting refugees to transfer their assets and especially those necessary for their resettlement;
h) Providing the High Commissioner with information concerning the number and condition of refugees; and laws and regulations concerning them.

3. Request the Secretary – General to transmit the present resolution, together with the annex attached thereto, also to States non – members of the United Nations, with a view to obtaining their co – operation in its implementation.
STATUTE OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, acting
under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the
function of providing international protection, under the auspices
of the United Nations to refugees who fall within the scope of the
present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the
problem of refugees by assisting Governments and, subject to the
approval of the Governments concerned, private organization
within new national communities.

   In the exercise of his functions, more particularly when
difficulties arise, and for instance with regard to any controversy
concerning the international status of these persons, the High
Commissioner shall request the opinion of the advisory
committee on refugees if it is created.

2. The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non –
political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall
relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees.

3. The High Commissioner shall follow policy directives given him by
the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

4. The Economic and Social council may decide, after hearing the
views of the High Commissioner on the subject, to establish and
advisory committee on refugees, which shall consist of
representatives of States Members and States non – members of
the United Nations, to be selected by the Council on the basis of
their demonstrated interest in the devotion to the solution of the
refugee problem.
5. The General Assembly shall review, not later than at its eighth regular session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1953.

CHAPTER - II
FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

6. The Competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to:
A. i) Any person who has been considered a refugee under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and of 30 June 1928 or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 or the Constitution of the International Refugee organization.

ii) Any person who, as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reason of race, religion, nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.

Decisions as to eligibility taken by the International Refugee Organization during the period of its activities shall not prevent the status of refugee being accorded to persons who fulfill the conditions of the present paragraph;
The competence of the High Commissioner shall cease to apply to any person defined in Section A above if:

a) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or
b) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily re-acquired it; or
c) He has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality; or
d) He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution; or
e) He can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, claim grounds other than those of personal convenience for continuing to refuse to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality. Reasons of a purely economic character may not be invoked; or
f) Being a person who has no nationality, he can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist and he is able to return to the country of his former habitual residence, claim grounds other than those of personal convenience for continuing to refuse to return to that country;

B. Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality, or if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has or had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of
such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

7. Provided that the competence of High Commissioner as defined in paragraph 6 above shall not extend to a person:
   a) Who is a national of more than one country unless he satisfies the provisions of the preceding paragraph in relation to each of the countries of which he is a national; or
   b) Who is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he has taken residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country; or
   c) Who continues to receive from other organs or agencies of the United Nations protection or assistance; or
   d) In respect of whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime covered by the provisions of treaties of extradition or a crime mentioned in Article VI of the London Charter of the International Military Tribunal or by the provisions of Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

8. The High Commissioner shall provide for the protection of refugees falling under the competence of his Office by:
   a) Promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions for the protection of refugees, supervising their application and proposing amendments thereto;
   b) Promoting through special agreements with Governments the execution of any measures calculated to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the number requiring protection;
c) Assisting governmental and private efforts to promote voluntary repatriation or assimilation within new national communities.
d) Promoting the admission of refugees, not excluding those in the most destitute categories, to the territories of States;
e) Endeavouring to obtain permission for refugees to transfer their assets and especially those necessary for their resettlement;
f) Obtaining from Governments information concerning the number and conditions of refugees in their territories and the laws and regulations concerning them;
g) Keeping in close touch with the Governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned;
h) Establishing contact in such manner as he may think best with private organizations dealing with refugee questions;
i) Facilitating the coordination of the efforts of private organizations concerned with the welfare of refugees

9. The High Commissioner shall engage in such additional activities, including repatriation and resettlement, as the General Assembly may determine, within the limits of the resources placed at his disposal.

10. The High Commissioner shall administer any funds, public or private, which he receives for assistance to refugees, and shall distribute them among the private and, as appropriate, public agencies which he deems best qualified to administer such assistance.

The High Commissioner may reject any offers which he does not consider appropriate or which cannot be utilized.
The High Commissioner shall not appeal to governments for funds or make a general appeal, without the prior approval of the General Assembly.

The High Commissioner shall include in his annual report a statement of his activities in this field.

11. The High commissioner shall be entitled to present his views before the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies.

The High Commissioner shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; his report shall be considered as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

12. The High Commissioner may invite the co-operation of the various specialized agencies.

CHAPTER - III
ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

13. The High Commissioner shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. The Terms of appointment of the High Commissioner shall be proposed by the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly. The High Commissioner shall be elected for a term of three years, from 1 January 1951.

14. The High Commissioner shall appoint, for the same term, a Deputy High Commissioner of a nationality other than his own.

15. a) Within the limits of the budgetary appropriations provided, the staff of the Office of the High Commissioner shall be appointed by the High Commissioner and shall be responsible to him in the exercise of their functions.
b) Such staff shall be chosen from persons devoted to the purposes of the Office of the High Commissioner.

c) Their conditions of employment shall be those provided under the staff regulations adopted by the General Assembly and the rules promulgated thereunder by the Secretary-General.

d) Provision may also be made to permit the employment of personnel without compensation.

16. The High Commissioner shall consult the Government of the countries of residence of refugees as to the need for appointing representatives therein. In any country recognizing such need, there may be appointed a representative approved by the Government of that country. Subject to the foregoing, by the same representative may serve in more than one country.

17. The High Commissioner and the Secretary-General shall make appropriate arrangements for liaison and consultation on matters of mutual interest.

18. The Secretary-General shall provide the High Commissioner with all necessary facilities within budgetary limitations.

19. The Office of the High Commissioner shall be located in Geneva, Switzerland.

20. The Office of the High Commissioner shall be financed under the budget of the United Nations. Unless the General Assembly subsequently decides otherwise, no expenditure other than administrative expenditures relating to the functioning of the office of the High Commissioner shall be borne on the budget of the United Nations and all other expenditures relating to the activities of the High Commissioner shall be financed by voluntary contributions.

21. The administration of the Office of the High Commissioner shall be subject to Financial Regulations of the United Nations and to
the financial rules promulgated the reunder by the Secretary – General.

22. Transactions relating to the High Commissioner’s funds shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors provided that the Board may accept audited accounts from the agencies to which funds have been allocated. Administrative arrangements for the custody of such funds and their allocation shall be agreed between the High Commissioner and the Secretary – General in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and rules promulgated there under by the Secretary – General.
PREAMBLE

The High Contracting Parties

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved on 10 December 1948 by the General Assembly have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has, no various occasions, manifested its profound concern for refugees and endeavoured to assure refugees the widest possible exercise of these fundamental rights and freedoms,

Considering that it is desirable to revise and consolidate previous international agreements relating to the status of refugees and to extend the scope of and the protection accorded by such instruments by means of a new agreement,

Expressing the wish that all States, recognizing the social and humanitarian nature of the problem of refugees, will do everything within their power to prevent this problem from becoming a cause of tension between States,

Nothing that the United nations high Commissioner for Refugees is charged with the task of supervising international conventions providing for the protection of refugees, and recognizing that the effective co-ordination of measures taken to deal with this problem will depend upon the co-operation of States with the High Commissioner,
CHAPTER I
General provisions
Article 1
Definition of the term “Refugee”

A. For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “refugee” shall apply to any person who:

1) Has been considered a refugee under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and 30 June 1928 or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 or the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

Decisions of non-eligibility taken by the International Refugee Organization during the period of its activities shall not prevent the status of refugee being accorded to persons who fulfill the conditions of paragraph 2 of this section;

2) As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, the term “the country of his nationality” shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and an person shall not be deemed to the lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national.
B. 1) For the purposes of this Convention, the words “Events occurring before 1 January 1951” in Article 1, Section A, shall be understood to mean either
   a) “Events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951”, or
   b) “Events occurring in Europe of elsewhere before 1 January 1951”, and each Contracting State shall make a declaration at the time of signature, ratification or accession, specifying which of these meanings it applies for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention.

3) Any Contracting State which has adopted alternative
   a) May at any time extend its obligations by adopting alternative,
   b) By means of a notification addressed to the Secretary – General of the United Nations.

C. This Convention shall cease to apply to any person falling under the terms of section A if:

1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality

2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily re-acquired it, or

3) He has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality; or

4) He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution; or

5) He can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, continue to refuse to avail himself the protection of the country of his nationality.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a refugee falling under section A(1) of this article who is able to invoke compelling reasons arising out of previous persecution for refusing to avail himself of the protection of the country of nationality;
6) Being a person who has no nationality he is, because the circumstances in connection with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, able to return to the country of his former habitual residence:

D. This convention shall not apply to persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance.

E. This Convention shall not apply to a person who is recognized by the competent authorities of the country in which he has taken residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country.

F. The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that:
   a) He has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;
   b) He has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;

G. He has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 2
General Obligations
Every refugee has duties to the country in which he finds himself, which require in particular that he conform to its laws and regulation as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order.

Article 3
Non-discrimination
The Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin.
Article 4
Religion
The Contracting States shall accord to refugees within their territories treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their national with respect to freedom to practice their religion and freedom as regards the religious education of their children.

Article 5
Rights Granted apart from this Convention
Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to impair any rights and benefits granted by a Contracting State to refugees apart from this Convention.

Article 5
The term “in the same circumstances”
For the purpose of this Convention, the term “in the same circumstances” implies that any requirements (including requirements as to length and conditions of sojourn or residence) which the particular individual would have to fulfill for the enjoyment of the right in question, if he were not a refugee, must be fulfilled by him, with the exception of requirements which by their nature a refugee is incapable of fulfilling.

Article 7
Exemption from reciprocity
1. Except where this Convention contains more favourable provisions, a Contracting State shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to aliens generally.
2. After a period of three years’ residence, all refugees shall enjoy exemption from legislative reciprocity in the territory of the Contracting States.
3. Each Contracting State shall continue to accord to refugees the rights and benefits to which they were already entitled, in the absence of reciprocity, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the State.
4. The Contracting States shall consider favourably the possibility of according to refugees, in the absence of reciprocity right and benefits beyond those to which they are entitled according to paragraph 2 and 3, and to extending exemption from reciprocity to refugees who do not fulfill the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. The provisions of paragraph 2 and 3 apply both to the rights and benefits referred to in Articles 13, 18, 19, 21 and 22 of this Convention does not provide.

Article 8
Exemption from exceptional measures
With regard to exceptional measures which may be taken against the person, property or interests of national of a foreign State, the Contracting States shall not apply such measures to a refugee who is formally a national of the said State solely on account of such nationality. Contracting State which, under their legislation, are prevented from applying the general principle expressed in this Article, shall, in appropriate cases, grant exemptions in favour of such refugees.

Article 9
Provisional measures
Nothing in this convention shall prevent a Contracting State, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, from taking provisionally measures which it considers to be essential to the national security in the case of a particular person, pending a determination by the Contracting State that the person is in fact a refugee and that the continuance of such measures is necessary in his case in the interests of national security.
Article 10
Continuity of residence
1. Where a refugee has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War and removed to the territory of a contracting State, and is resident there, the period of such enforced sojourn shall be considered to have been lawful residence within that territory.
2. Where a refugee has been forcibly displaced during the Second World War from the territory of a Contracting State and has, prior to the date of entry into force of this convention, returned there for the purpose of taking up residence, the period of residence before and after such enforced displacement shall be regarded as one uninterrupted period for any purposes for which uninterrupted residence is required.

Article 11
Refugee Seamen
In the case of refugee regularly serving as crew members on board a ship flying the flag of a Contracting State, the State shall give sympathetic consideration to their establishment on its territory and the issue of travel documents to them or their temporary admission to its territory particularly with a view to facilitating their establishment in another country.

Chapter – II
Juridical Status
Article 12
Personal Status
1. The personal status of a refugee shall be governed by the law of the country of his domicile or, if he has no domicile, by the law of the country of his residence.
2. Rights previously acquired by a refugee and depend on personal status, more particularly rights attaching to
marriage, shall be respected by a Contracting State, subject to compliance, if this be necessary, with the formalities required by the law of that State, provided that the right in question is one which would have been recognized by the law of that state had he not become a refugee.

Article 13

Movable and immovable property

The Contracting States shall accord to a refugee treatment as favourable as possible, and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the acquisition of movable and immovable property and other rights pertaining thereto, and to leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property.

Article 14

Artistic rights and industrial property

In respect of the protection of industrial property, such as inventions, designs or models, trademarks, trade names, and of rights in literary, artistic and scientific works, a refugee shall be accorded in the country in which he has his habitual residence the same protection as is accorded to nationals of that country. In the territory of any other Contracting State, he shall be accorded the same protection as is accorded in that territory to nationals of the country in which he has his habitual residence.

Article 15

Right of association

As regards non-political and non-profit-making associations and trade unions the Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, in the same circumstances.
Article 16

Access to courts

1. A refugee shall have free access to the courts of law on the territory of all Contracting States.

2. A refugee shall enjoy in the Contracting State in which he has his habitual residence the same treatment as a national in matters pertaining to access to the Courts, including legal assistance and exemption from cautio judiatum solvi.

3. A refugee shall be accorded in the matters referred to in paragraph 2 in countries other than that in which he has his habitual residence the treatment granted to a national of the country of his habitual residence.

Chapter III

Gainful Employment

Article 17

Wage-earning employment

1. The Contracting State shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances, as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment.

2. In any case, restrictive measure imposed on aliens or the employment of aliens for the protection of the national labour market shall not be applied to a refugee who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this convention for the Contracting State concerned, or who fulfils one of the following conditions:

   a) He has completed three years’ residence in the country,
b) He has a spouse possessing the nationality of the country of residence. A refugee may not invoke the benefits of this provision if he has abandoned his spouse.

c) He has one or more children possessing the nationality of the country of residence.

3. The Contracting States shall give sympathetic consideration to assimilating the rights of all refugees with regard to wage-earning employment to those of nationals, and in particular of those refugee who have entered their territory pursuant to programmes of labour recruitment or under immigration schemes.

**Article 18**
**Self-Employment**

The Contracting States shall accord to a refugee lawfully in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the right to engage on his own account in agriculture, industry, handicraft and commerce and to establish commercial and industrial companies.

**Article 19**
**Liberal profession**

1. Each Contracting State shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory who hold diplomas recognized by the competent authorities of that State, and who are desirous of practicing a liberal profession, treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than the accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

2. The Contracting States shall use their best endeavours consistently with their laws and constitutions to secure the settlement of such refugees in the territories, other than the metropolitan territory, for whose international relations they are responsible.
CHAPTER IV
Welfare

Article 20
Rationing

Where a rationing system exists, which applies to the population at large and regulates the general distribution of products in short supply, refugees shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals.

Article 21
Housing

As regards housing, the Contracting States, in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities, shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than the accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 22
Public education

1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals to nationals with respect to elementary education.

2. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees treatment as favourable as possible, and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, with respect to education other than elementary education and, in particular, as regards access to studies, the recognition of foreign school certificates, diplomas and degrees, the remission of fees and charges and the award of scholarships.

Article 23
Public relief

The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment with respect to public relief and assistance as is accorded to their nationals.
Article 24
Labour legislation and social security

1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the following matters:

a) In so far as such matters are governed by laws or regulations or are subject to the control of administrative authorities: remuneration, including family allowances where these from part of remuneration, hours of work overtime arrangements, holidays with pay, restrictions on home work, minimum age of employment, apprenticeship and training, women's work and the of young persons, and the enjoyment of the benefits of collective bargaining;

b) Social security (legal provisions in respect of employment injury, occupational diseases, maternity, sickness, disability, old age, death unemployment, family responsibilities and any other contingency which, according to national laws or regulations, is covered by a social security scheme), subject to the following limitations:

i) There may be appropriate arrangements for the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition:

ii) National laws or regulations of the country of residence may prescribe special arrangements concerning benefits or portions of benefits which are payable wholly out of public funds, and concerning allowances paid to persons who do not fulfill the contribution conditions prescribed for the award of a normal pension.

2. The right to compensation for the death of a refugee resulting from employment injury or from occupational disease shall not be
affected by the fact that the residence of the beneficiary is outside the territory of the Contracting State.

3. The Contracting States shall extend to refugees the benefits of agreements concluded between them or which may be concluded between them in the future, concerning the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in the process of acquisition in regard to social security, subject only to the conditions which apply to nationals of the States signatory to the agreements in question.

4. The Contracting States will give sympathetic consideration to extending to refugee so far as possible the benefits of similar agreements which may at any time be in force between such Contracting States and non-contracting States.

CHAPTER V
ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Article 25
Administrative Assistance

1. When the exercise of a right by a refugee would normally require the assistance of authorities of a foreign country to whom he cannot have recourse, the Contracting States in whose territory he is residing shall arrange that such assistance be afforded to him by their own authorities or by an international authority.

2. The authority or authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 shall deliver or cause to be delivered under their supervision to refugees such documents or certifications as would normally be delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities.

3. Documents or certifications so delivered shall stand in the stead of the official instruments delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities, and shall be given credence in the absence of proof to the contrary.
4. Subject to such exceptional treatment as may be granted to indigent persons, fees may be charged for the services mentioned herein, but such fees shall be moderate and commensurate with those charged to nationals for similar services.

5. The provisions of this Article shall be without prejudice to Article 27 and 28.

Article 26
Freedom of Movement
Each Contracting State shall accord to refugees lawfully in its territory the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely within its territory, subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances.

Article 27
Identity papers
The Contracting States shall issue identity papers to any refugee in their territory who does not possess a valid travel document.

Article 28
Travel Documents
1. The Contracting States shall issue to refugees lawfully staying in their territory travel documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require, and the provisions of the Schedule of this Conventions shall apply with respect to such documents. The Contracting States may issue such a travel document to any other refugee in their territory; they shall in particular give sympathetic consideration to the issue of such a travel document to refugees in their territory who are unable to obtain a travel document from the country of their lawful residence.

2. Travel documents issued to refugees under previous international agreements by parties thereto shall be recognized and treated by the
Contracting States in the same way as if they had been issued pursuant to this article.

**Article 29**

**Fiscal Charges**

1. The Contracting States shall not impose upon refugee's duties, charges or taxes, of any description whatsoever, other or higher than those which are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations.

2. Nothing in the above paragraph shall prevent the application to refugees of the laws and regulations concerning charges in respect of the issue to aliens of administrative

**Article 30**

**Transfer of assets**

1. A Contracting States shall, in conformity with its laws and regulations, permit refugees to transfer assets which they have brought into its territory, to another country where they have been admitted for the purposes of resettlement.

2. A Contracting State shall give sympathetic consideration to the application of refugees for permission to transfer assets wherever they may be and which are necessary for their resettlement in another country to which they have been admitted.

**Article 31**

**Refugees unlawfully in the country of refuge**

1. The Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was coming directly from a territory where life or freedom was threatened in the sense of Article 1, enter or are present in their territory without authorization, provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence.

2. The Contracting States shall not apply to the movements of such refugees restrictions other than those which are necessary and such
restrictions shall only be applied until their status in the country is regularized or they obtain admission into another country. The Contracting States shall allow such refugees a reasonable period and all the necessary facilities to obtain admission into another country.

Article 32
Expulsion
1. The Contracting States shall not expel a refugee lawfully in their territory save on grounds of national security or public order.
2. The expulsion of such a refugee shall be only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with due process of law. Except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, the refugee shall be allowed to submit evidence to clear himself, and to appeal to and be represented for the purpose before competent authority or a person or persons specially designated by the competent authority.
3. The contracting States shall allow such a refugee reasonable period within which to seek legal admission into another country. The Contracting States reserve the right to apply during that period such internal measures as they may deem necessary.

Article 33
Prohibition of expulsion or return ("refoulement")
1. No Contracting State shall expel or return ("refouler") a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.
2. The benefit of the present provision may not, however, be claimed by a refugee whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the country in which he is, or who, having
been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of that country.

**Article 34**  
**Naturalization**

The Contracting States shall as far as possible facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees, they shall in particular make every effort to expedite naturalization proceedings and to reduce as far as possible the charges and costs of such proceedings.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**EXECUTOR AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS**

**Article 35**  
**Co-operation of the National authorities with the United Nations**

1. The Contracting States undertake to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, in the exercise of its functions, and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of this Conventions.

2. In order to enable the Office of the High Commissioner or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, to make reports to the competent organs of the United Nations, the Contracting States undertake to provide them in the appropriate form with information and statistical data requested concerning:
   a) The condition of refugees,
   b) The implementation of this Convention, and
c) Laws, regulations and decrees which are, or may hereafter be, in force relating to refugee.

**Article 36**  
**Information on national legislation**

The Contracting States shall communicate to the Secretary – General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of this convention.
Article 37
Relation to previous Conventions

Without prejudice to Article 28, paragraph 2, of this Convention, this Convention replaces, as between parties to it, the Arrangements of 5th July 1922, 31 May 1024, 12 May 1926, 30 June 1928 and 30 July 1935, the Convention of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 and the Agreement of 15 October 1946.

CHAPTER VII
FINAL CLAUSES

Article 38
Settlement of disputes

Any dispute between parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which cannot be settled by other means, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.

Article 39
Signature, ratification and accession

1. This Convention shall be opened for signature at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and shall thereafter be deposited with the Secretary – General of the United Nations. It shall be open for signature at the European Office of the United nations from 28 July to 31 August 1951 and shall be re – opened for signature at the headquarters of the United Nations from 17September 1951 to 31 December 1952.

2. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations, and also on behalf of any other State invited to attend the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons or to which an invitation to sign will have been addressed by the General Assembly. It shall be ratified and the instruments of rectification shall be deposited with the Secretary – General of the United Nations.
3. This Convention shall be open from 28 July 1951 for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Article 40**

**Territorial application clause**

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.

2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

3. With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the governments of such territories.

**Article 41**

**Federal Clause**

In the case of a Federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply:

a) With respect to those Article of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the
obligations of the Federal government shall to this extend be the same as those of parties which are not Federal States,
b) With respect to those Articles of this conventions that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such Articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment.
c) A Federal State Party of this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary – General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

Article 42
Reservations
1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to Articles 1, 3, 4 16(1), 33, 36 – 46 inclusive.
2. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary – General of the United Nations.

Article 43
Entry into force
1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following
the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**Article 44**
**Denunciation**
1. Any contracting State may denounce this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary – General of the United Nations.
2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year from the date upon which it is received by the Secretary – General of the United Nations.
3. Any State which has made a declaration or notification under Article 40 may, at any time thereafter, by a notification to the Secretary – General of the United Nations, declare that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary – General.

**Article 45**
**Revision**
1. Any Contracting State may request revision of this Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary – General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall recommend the steps, if any, to be taken in respect to such request.

**Article 46**

Notifications by the Secretary – General of the United Nations
The Secretary – General of the United Nations shall inform all Members of the United Nations and non – member States referred to in Article 39:

a) of declarations and notifications in accordance with Section B of Article 1;

b) of signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with Article 39;

c) of declarations and notifications in accordance with Article 40;

d) of reservations and withdrawals in accordance with Article 40;
e) of the date on which this Convention will come into force in accordance with Article 43;
f) of denunciations and notifications in accordance with Article 44;
g) or requests for revision in accordance with Article 45.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments,
DONE at Geneva, this twenty-eight day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, in a single copy, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in Article 39.
ANNEXURE III
PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES OF 31 JANUARY 1967

Entry into force: 4 October 1967, in accordance with Article VIII; Text:
United nations Treaty Series No. 8791 Vo. 606, p. 267.

The States parties to the present Protocol
Considering that the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28 July 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) covers only those person who have become refugees as result of events occurring before 1 January, 1951.
Considering that new refugee situations have arisen since the Convention was adopted and that the refugees concerned may therefore not fall within the scope of the Convention.
Considering that it is desirable that equal status should be enjoyed by all refugees covered by the definition in the Convention irrespective of the dateline 1 January 1951.

Article 1
General Provision
1. The States Parties to the present Protocol undertake to apply Articles 2 to 34 inclusive of the Convention to refugees as hereinafter defined.
2. For the purpose of the present Protocol, the term “refugee” shall, except as regards the application of paragraph 3 of this Article, mean any person within the definition of Article 1 of the Convention as if the words “as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and ......” and the words”. As a result of such events”, in Article 1A(2) were omitted.
3. The present Protocol shall be applied by the States parties declarations made by States already Parties to the convention in accordance with Article 1B(1) (a) of the Convention, shall, unless
Article II

Co-operation of the national authorities with the United Nations

1. The States Parties to the present Protocol undertake to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, in the exercise of its functions, and shall in particular facilitate its duty of supervising the application of the provisions of the present Protocol.

2. In order to enable the office of the High Commissioner, or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it, to make reports to the competent organs of the United Nations, the States Parties to the present protocol undertake to provide them with the information and statistical data requested, in the appropriate form, concerning:
   a) The condition of refugees;
   b) The implementation of the present Protocol;
   c) Laws, regulations and decrees which are, or may hereafter be, in force relation to refugees.

Article III

Information on national legislation

The State Parties to the present Protocol shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of the present Protocol.

Article IV

Settlement of disputes

Any dispute between States Parties to the present Protocol which relates to its interpretation or application and which cannot be settled by other means shall be referred to the International court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute.
Article V
Accession
The present Protocol shall be open for accession on behalf of all States Parties to the Convention and of any other State Member of the United Nations or member of any of the specialized agencies or to which an invitation to accede may have been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the secretary - General of the United Nations.

Article VI
Federal clause
In the case of a Federal or non - unitary State, the following provisions shall apply:

a) With respect to those articles of Convention to be applied in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal legislative authority, the obligations of the Federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of States Parties which are not Federal States;

b) With respect to those articles of the Convention to be applied in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent States, provinces or cantons which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the Federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of States, provinces or cantons at the earliest possible moment;

c) A Federal State Party to the present Protocol shall, at the request of any other State Party hereto transmitted through the Secretary - General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the Federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention to be applied in accordance
with Article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

**Article VII**

**Reservation and declarations**

1. At the time of accession, any State may make reservations in respect of Article IV of the present Protocol and in respect of the application in accordance with Article 1 of the present Protocol of any provisions of the Convention other than those contained in Articles 1, 3, 4 16(1) and 33 thereof, provided that in the case of a State party to the Convention reservations made under this Article shall not extend to refugees in respect of whom the Convention applies.

2. Reservations made by States Parties to the Convention in accordance with Article 42 thereof shall, unless withdrawn, be applicable in relation to their obligations under the present Protocol.

3. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article may at any time withdraw such reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary – General of the United Nations.

4. Declarations made under Article 40, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention by a State Party thereto which accedes to the present Protocol, shall be deemed to apply in respect of the present Protocol, unless upon accession a notification to the contrary is addressed by the State Party concerned to the Secretary – General of the United Nations. The provisions of Article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, and of Article 44, paragraph 3, of the Convention shall be deemed to apply mutatis mutandis to the present Protocol.

**Article VIII**

**Entry into force**

1. The present Protocol shall come into force on the day of deposit of the sixth instrument of accession.
2. For each State acceding to the Protocol after the deposit of the sixth instrument of accession, the Protocol shall come into force on the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of accession.

Article IX
Denunciation
1. Any State Party hereto may denounce this Protocol at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary – General of the United Nations.

2. Such denunciation shall take effect for the State party Concerned one year from the date on which it is received by the Secretary – General of the United Nations.

Article X
Notifications by the Secretary – General of the United Nations
The Secretary – General of the United Nations shall inform the States referred to in Article V above of the date of entry into force, accessions, reservations and withdrawals of reservations to and denunciations of the present Protocol, and of declarations and notifications relating hereto.

Article XI
Deposit in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations
A copy of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, signed by the by the President of the General Assembly and by the Secretary – General of the United nations, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Secretary – General will transmit certified copies thereof to all States Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in Article V above.
ANNEXURE IV

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly
Resolution 217A (III) of 10 December 1948.

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and
inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of
freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in
barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the
advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech
and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the
highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have
recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that
human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly
relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter
reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and
worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and
have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in
larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in
co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for
and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of
the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,
The General Assembly
Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reasons and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6: Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this
Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11: 1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public train at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13: 1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14: 1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
Article 15: 1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16: 1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

Article 17: 1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, received and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20: 1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21: 1) Everyone has the rights to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22: Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural right indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23: 1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthily or human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24: Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25: 1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to
security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26: 1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

Article 27: 1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29: 1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30: Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.
ANNEXURE V

Human Rights of Tibetan Refugees: An Empirical Study of Tibetan Refugees at Dharamshala in Himachal Pradesh

A Request

Dear Sir / Madam

I am a Ph.D. Scholar in the Department of Laws, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla – 171 005, conducting a research of Human Rights of Tibetan Refugees: An Empirical Study of Tibetan Refugees at Dharamshala in Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, I need your kind cooperation and help. I shall be highly obliged if you kindly fill this questionnaire by ticking (✓), ranking and filling (as the case may be). The information supplied by you, will be strictly utilized for academic purpose.

(Kalpana Sharma)

Thanks for your cooperation.
QUESTIONNAIRE

Personal Information

1. Age: .................................................................

2. Gender: ...........................................................

3. Place of residence:
......................................................

4. Have you been migrated:.................................... Yes/No

   If yes mention the year of migration: ......................

5. What were reason of your migration

   a) Political reasons
   b) Social reasons
   c) Religious reasons
   d) Economical reasons
   e) Any other reason, please specify:

       ......................................................

6. Language spoken by you

   a) English
   b) Tibetan
   c) Hindi
   d) Chinese
   e) Any other, please specify: ..................................

7. Language you can write:

   a) English
b) Tibetan

c) Hindi

d) Chinese

Any other, please specify...

8. Educational Qualification

   a) Illiterate
   b) Primary
   c) Matric
   d) 10+2
   e) Graduate
   f) Post-Graduate
   g) Any other qualification, Please specify ...

.....

Social and Economic Status of Tibetan Refugees in India

9. How many total members are in your family?

   Less than 5- □
   Between 5 to 10 □
   More than 10 □
   No comment

10. What is your source of livelihood

   a) Trading/Business activities □
   b) Manufacturing activities □
   c) Service sector □
11. What is your monthly income?
   a) Below Rs. 5000/-
   b) Rs. 5000 - 10,000
   c) Above 10,000
   d) No comment

12. Are your basic needs of life satisfied with your income? Yes/No

13. Are you getting any loan facility from Financial Institution in India? Yes/No
    If yes, mention the name of the institution:

14. Are there any educational institutions, run by Tibet Government in exile? Yes/No
    If yes, please specify: ...........................................

15. Are you satisfied with educational facilities provided by the Indian government/private agencies to your ward? Yes/No
    If no please specify: ...........................................

16. Are you satisfied with the medical facilities provided by the Indian Government? Yes/No

17. Are you aware of Human Rights: Yes/No

Awareness of Human Rights in General and Human Rights of Refugees Specifically
18. Do you know of Human Rights of refugees which are provide in the Indian Constitution: Yes/No

If yes which of the following rights are available to you:

a) Right to equality before law or equal protection of law

b) Right to life and personal liberty, etc.

c) Protection against arrest and detention

d) Right against 'traffic in human beings'

e) Religious freedom

f) Right to constitutional Remedies

g) All of the above

19. Right you know about the human rights spelled out by the international convention on the status of refugees, 1951:

a) Right to non-discrimination in respect of race, religion or country or origin

b) Right to live with human dignity

c) Rights to profess/practice their religion

d) Right to travel freely throughout territory

e) Right to education facility

f) Right to medical facility

g) Right to rationing

h) Right to shelter

i) Right to have identify papers

j) Right not to be expelled
k) Right to judicial remedy

20. Do you feel that human Rights available to you are violated at the place of your domicile: Yes/No

If 'Yes' please give some details..........................

21. Do you know about redressal machinery in India: Yes/No

If 'Yes' are you satisfied with its working Yes/No,

If 'No' please specify reasons..................................

22. How do you evaluate the existing legal framework governing the human rights of refugees in India?

   a) Satisfied
   b) Dissatisfied
   c) Don't know

GENERAL

23. The status of Tibetan refugees in India is

   a) Excellent
   b) Satisfactory
   c) Deprived
   d) No comment

24. Do you know about the political system working in Tibet at present: Yes/No

If 'Yes' are you satisfied with it: Yes/No

If dissatisfied which of the following reasons are responsible:
a) Autocratic political system
b) Denial of religious freedom
c) Denial of democratic rights
d) Denial of Human Rights
e) Any other, please specify

If there is a chance to return to Tibet will your avail it: Yes/No
ANNEXURE VI

Interview – Assistant Superintendent of Police

Name:

Gender :

1. Will you please mention the functions of Foreigners Regional Registration Office for Tibetan refugees in Dharamshala Settlement?

2. What is the procedure of Registration for Tibetan refugees?

3. After how much time, the Registration Certificate is renewed?

4. Are there any cases of Tibetan Refugees Staying without valid registration certificate in Dharamshala Settlement?

5. Do you feel that the basic human rights of Tibetan refugees are protected in India Yes / No

6. In your opinion, what is the status of Tibetan refugees in India excellent, satisfactory or deprived.

7. Should India need a separate legislation on the rights and status of refugees. Yes / No,

If Yes, Why ......

It No, why ......

8. Should India sign the 1951 convention on the status of refugees?

Yes / No,

If Yes, Why ......

It No, why ......
### ANNEXURE – VII

**Interview – Tibetan Settlement Officer at Dharamshala**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

9. What at the main functions of your office?

10. What is the total population of Tibetan Dharamshala Settlement?

11. What are the main reasons of migration of Tibetan refugees in recent years?

12. Do you feel that the Tibetan Settlements in India are overcrowded with new arrivals and birth in the Tibetan Community in India? Yes / No

13. How Tibetans are viewed and treated by local people in the Settlement and Government of India?

14. Do you think that human rights of Tibetan refugees are protected in India? Yes / No

15. Are you satisfied with the present policies made by Government of India for Tibetan refugees? Yes / No

16. Do you think that India should sign the International Convention on the Status of Refugees? Yes / No, If Yes, Why ..........

17. Whether India needs a separate legislation for refugees? Yes / No, If Yes, Why ..........

18. What would you say, the status of Tibetan refugees in India is:
   - Excellent;
   - Satisfactory; or
   - deprived
ANNEXURE – VIII

Interview – Director of Tibetan Reception Centre

Name

Gender

1. What are the main functions of your office?

2. What are the main reasons of migration of the Tibetan refugees in recent years?

3. Do you feel that Tibetan refugee settlements in India are overcrowded? Yes / No

4. How Tibetans are viewed and treated by local people in the Settlement and by government of India? Yes / No

5. Are you satisfied with the policies and programmes framed by Government of India for Tibetan refugees? Yes / No

6. What would you say, the status of Tibetan refugees in India is – Excellent, Satisfactory or deprived. Why..........?

7. Should India sign the 1951 convention on the status of refugees? Yes / No

8. Do you think that India needs a separate legislation for refugees? Yes / No, If yes why .......... If No, why ..........

9. Do you think that human rights of Tibetan refugees are protected in India? Yes / No
ANNEXURE – IX
Interview – Spokesperson of Central Tibetan Administration

Name __________:  
Gender ________:  

1. After fifty years in India, what do you feel about the status of Tibetan refugees in India:  
   Excellent,  
   Satisfactory or  
   Deprived  
   Why .................  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 
   If No, why .......... 

2. Should India sign the 1951 convention on the Status of refugees?  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 
   If No, why .......... 

3. Do you think that India need a separate law on the status rights of refugees?  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 
   If No, why .......... 

4. Are you satisfied with the policies and programmes framed by Government of India for Tibetan refugees?  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 
   If No, why .......... 

5. Do you feel that human rights of Tibetan refugees are protected in India?  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 
   If No, why .......... 

6. How Tibetans are viewed and treated by local people in the settlement? 

7. What would you say about overcrowded Tibetan settlements in India?  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 

8. Is it true that Tibetan refugees according to the guidelines of Dalia Lama’s government generally avoid India citizenship?  
   Yes / No  
   If Yes, why .......... 

9. Do you agree that Tibetan refugees are most advantageous among all refugee groups in India?  
   Yes / No
ANNEXURE X

Interview – Spokesperson of Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD)

Name ____________:

Gender __________:

1. What are the main functions of your office?

What steps your department is taking to aware the Tibetan refugee community about their basic human rights in exile?

2. Do you feel that basic human rights of Tibetan refugees' are protected in India?

Are you satisfied with the policies and programmes framed by Government of India for Tibetan refugees?

3. Do you feel that Tibetan refugees are more advantageous as compared to other refugees in India?

What would you say, the status of Tibetan refugees in India is

Excellent, Satisfactory or deprived

4. Should India sign the 1951 convention on the status of refugees?

5. Do you feel that India needs a separate legislation for refugees?

6. Do you feel that the Tibetans settlements in India are overcrowded with new arrivals and birth in the community?

Yes / No

Yes / No

Yes / No

Yes / No

Yes / No

Yes / No