Historically India had been a safe haven for refugees and displaced persons. The asylum provided to parses who came to Gujarat in the eight century for fear of religious persecution in generally cited as an evidence of Indian sans of justice after Independent with the partition coincided with a massive exodus and influx of displaced persons, some 15 millions persons travelled across the newly formed borders. India has been more of a refugee receiving than a generating country due to its easily accessible borders, ethnic cultural identities, economic opportunities and a secular democratic and soft state. So far as the condition of refugees in India is concerned, it depends upon the extent of protection they receive from either the Indian government or UNHCR. Three primary categories of refugees can be identified – (1) Refugees who receive full protection as per standards set by the government of India. (ii) Refugees whose presence in Indian Territory is acknowledged only by the UNHCR and they are protected under the principles of non-refoulement by government of India and (iii) Refugees who entered India and have been assimilated to communities, and their presence is not acknowledged by either the Indian government or UNHCR. Though India has traditionally been a good host, she does not have any refugee law. Influx of refugees have been handed by administrative decisions. From the time of the Hindu refugee influx in the wake of the partition todate, when the country is experiencing a virtually constant flow of refugees of all kinds from neighbouring countries, the politics of several parts of India has been influenced by the phenomenon and the ethno-religions dimension of it often makes the problem more complex. Large scale migration of Hindus from Pakistan after the partition subsequently influenced Hindu nationalist politics of India.
The present volume presents a fairly comprehensive view of the evolving Indian political parties and the different refugee immigrant groups in the systems of multi-cultural, multi-party, soft democratic, poor economic, regional diversified and above all internally and externally security prone Indian society. The volume seeks to analyze and probe: the determinate of the political perceptions such as internal security, economy and foreign policy of India vis-à-vis the refugees. The Refugees are used by the political parties to achieve their political objectives. And perceptions and treatments towards the different refugee groups by successive government and political parties are uniform.

The volume is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1. Deals introduction. Chapter 2 analyses the perceptions of the successive governments towards Bangladeshi refugees. Chapter 3. Analyse the perceptions of the successive governments towards SriLankan Tamil and Tibetan refugees. Chapter 4 also analyses perceptions of the successive government towards other refugees and UNHCR. Chapter 5. Examines perceptions of the Major or National Political parties towards the refugees.

Chapter 6. Seeks to analyses perceptions of the regional or smaller political parties towards the refugees. Chapter 7. Reflects conclusion.

Critical analysis and suggestions are made for an early just solution, which is the interest of India and her neighbours and other refugee generating friendly countries and above all, the all-different refugee groups in India.