

## Donald Trump's Mass Deportation Policy.

### Why in News?

The U.S.-Colombia economic and diplomatic impasse arises from forced deportations and Trump's confrontational tactics, rather promoting a more diplomatic strategy for addressing migration.

### What is Trump's Deportation Policies?

- **Mass Deportations** - Targeting undocumented migrants, especially from Latin America, under strict immigration policies.
- **Use of Military Planes** - Deportations often involved military aircraft, leading to diplomatic tensions with countries like Colombia and Brazil.
- **Strict Border Controls**- Policies such as "Remain in Mexico" and increased border wall construction implemented to curb illegal migration.
- **Family Separation Policy**- Led to the separation of migrant children from their parents, drawing criticism from human rights organizations.
- **Sanctions and Pressure on Other Nations** - Countries refusing to accept deported migrants faced economic and diplomatic pressure, including tariffs and aid cuts.

### What are Global Impact of Deportation Policy?

- **Strained Diplomatic Relations** - Countries like Colombia and Mexico opposed Trump's deportation methods, leading to diplomatic conflicts.
- **Economic Fallout** - High tariffs and trade restrictions on nations resisting deportations disrupted global trade, affecting businesses in both the U.S. and partner countries.
- **Human Rights Concerns** - Reports of mistreatment of deported migrants, including handcuffing and lack of basic amenities, led to criticism from international human rights organizations.
- **Impact on Refugee Policies** - Countries revisited their own immigration policies, with some tightening restrictions due to U.S. pressure.
- **Rise in Illegal Crossings** - Stricter deportation measures did not entirely deter migration; instead, they fueled more dangerous illegal crossings.

### What are the Policy Impact on India?

- Among the illegal migrants in **U.S, 1.Mexico 2.El Salvador & India ranks 3<sup>rd</sup>**.
- **Visa Restrictions on Indian Migrants** - May affected Indian **workers and students seeking U.S. visas**.
- **Impact on Indian IT Sector** -The H-1B visa restrictions and deportations disrupted the IT industry, affecting Indian professionals.
- **Repatriation of Indians** - Undocumented Indian migrants faced deportation, raising concerns over their safety and reintegration.
- **Trade Relations with the U.S.** - Tariffs and immigration tensions impacted India-U.S. trade negotiations, especially in technology and services sectors.
- **Policy Influence on India:** The U.S. approach influenced India's immigration policies, leading to stricter monitoring of illegal migration.

## What is the Difference between Migrants & Refugees?

- **Migrant** - According to International Organization for Migration
- A migrant is any person who moves across an international border or within a state away from their habitual place of residence, regardless of
- The person's legal status;
- The voluntary or involuntary nature of movement;
- The causes of movement; or
- The length of stay."

### Refugee Definition under the 1951 Refugee Convention

*"A person who has a strong fear of being persecuted for their race, religion, nationality, social group, or political opinion, is outside their home country and cannot or does not want to seek protection from it."*

## What are the Agreements to Protect Refugees?

### 1951 Refugee Convention

- Establish rights of refugees and obligations of host countries for protection.
- **Established** - in 1951, under the **UN framework**.
- Defines who is a **refugee and their legal rights**.
- Establishes **non refoulement principle** (no forced return to danger).
- Outlines refugees' rights to work, education, and legal protection.
- Requires states to cooperate with the UNHCR.
- Initially limited to post **WWII refugees in** Europe, later expanded by the 1967 Protocol.

*India is **not a signatory** but provides asylum to many refugee groups under national policies.*

### 1967 Protocol on Refugee Status

- It seeks to remove geographical and time limits from the 1951 Refugee Convention, providing protections to refugees outside Europe and from after WWII.
- It eliminates the original time limit and requires signatory states to ensure refugee rights.  
***India is not a signatory but addresses refugee protection individually.***

## What are the Global Compact on Refugees (2018)?

- Aims to provide a **non-binding framework** for equitable refugee protection.
- Formed in 2018, adopted by UN.
- Focuses on supporting host countries through shared **international responsibility**.
- Encourages **economic and social inclusion** of refugees.
- Enhances refugee self-reliance through **education and employment**.
- Strengthens international cooperation and funding for refugee crises.
- Aims to create conditions for voluntary return and resettlement in safety.

## What lies ahead?

- It's crucial to understand legal immigration pathways and the risks of irregular migration as U.

S. policies change. Indian nationals should stay informed and cautious.

### UN High Commissioner for Refugees

- **Aim** - To protect and assist refugees and stateless persons globally.
- **Formed** - 1950
- **Features** - Provides ***legal and humanitarian aid*** to refugees.
- Works with governments to establish asylum policies.
- Monitors compliance with international refugee laws.
- Helps in voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement.
- Responds to emergency refugee crises worldwide.
- India cooperates with UNHCR but does not grant refugees official legal status under national law.

### Reference

[The Hindu | Deportation policy of USA](#)

