**Final Assignment**

**Fall 2023**

**Submission: 20.12. 2023**

1. In Hannah Arendt’s *The Decline of the Nation-State and the End of the Rights of Man*, she analyses the nation-state's evolving nature in the context of the dissolution of the Dual

Monarchy after WW1 and its failure to secure civil and political rights of individuals (both of the citizens and minorities/migrants). In that context, identify how Arendt’s narrative captures the decline of the international political order based on the nation-state and why it brings the idea of a modern biopolitical space called *Camp* into the world to tackle the humanitarian crisis

under the direct authorization of a totalitarian system. **(Word Limit: 1500. Marks: 15)**

1. Do you agree with Arendt’s solution to the human rights problem that aligns the concept of universal human rights with what Burke calls ‘entailed inheritance’ to uphold the status of migrants and refugees? State your opinion highlighting the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh. **(Word Limit: 15000. Marks: 15)**
2. What critical perspective does Agamben offer to understand the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh as a spatial arrangement that ‘*remains constantly outside the normal state of law’* and acts as

‘*the hidden matrix and nomos of the political space’* in regional power politics? **(Word Limit: 500. Marks: 10)**