

# Internal Displacement and Forced Displacement

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## **Abstract:**

The Displacement of people refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environmental and occupational activities it is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict. Natural Disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement. Today the world is moving towards a phased globalized process irrespective of its process of economic growth and development. This has compelled, many nations to strategically formulate, policies which has in fact let the large masses of the populations to get displaced voluntarily or involuntarily. There has been displacement in different forms such as internal displacement, forced displacement, refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless person and other who include those to whom UNHCR has extended its protection and assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special grounds. The causes for such displacement have been either in terms of violence and conflict, natural disaster and the process of economic growth.

**Keywords:** Internal Displacement, Force Displacement, Natural Causes, Natural Disasters, Man made causes.

## **Introduction:**

The term displaced person (DP) was first widely used during world war II, following the subsequent refugee outflows from eastern Europe. In this context DP specially referred to an individual removed from their native country as a refugee, prisoner or a slave labourer. Most war victims, political refugee and DPs of the immediate post second world war period Ukrainians, Poles, other slaves, and citizens of the Baltic states (Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians) who refused to return to Soviet dominated eastern Europe.

## **Internal Displacement:**

An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to leave their home but who remains within their country's borders. These are also persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations or human-made disaster.

## **Force Displacement:**

Forced displacement is an involuntary or coerced movement of a person or people away from their home or home region. The UNHCR defines forced displacement as follows. Displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations. Government, NGOs, other international organizations and social scientists have defined forced displacement in a variety of ways they have generally agreed it is the forced removal or relocation of a person from their environment and associated

connections. It can involve different types of movement such as flight (from fleeing) evacuation and population transfer.

### **Causes and Example of Displacement**

**Natural causes:-** Forced displacement may directly result from natural disaster and indirectly from the subsequent impact on infrastructure, food and water access and local/regional economics . Displacement may be temporary or permanent, dependent on the scope of the disaster and the areas recovery capabilities. Climate change is increasing the frequency of major natural/disaster, possibly placing a greater number of population in situation of forced displacement, also crop failures due to blight and pests fall within this category by affecting peoples access to food. Additionally the term environmental refugee represents people who are forced to live their traditional habitat because of environmental factors when negatively impact these livelihood or even environmental disruption , i.e biological , physical or chemical change in ecosystem. Migration can also occur as a result slow – on set climate change , such as desertification or sea level rise of deforestation or land degradation.

### **Examples of forced displacement caused by natural disasters:-**

**2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami-** Resulting from a 9.1 earthquake off the coast of the north Sumatra .The Indian ocean tsunami claim over 227898 lives heavily damaging coastlines throughout the Indian Ocean as a result over 1.7 million people were displaced , mostly from Indonesia, Srilanka and India.

**Hurricane 2005:-** Striking new Orleans, Louisiana , in late August 2005 ,Hurricane Katrina inflicted approximately US\$125 billion in damages , standing as one of the costliest storms in United States history.as a result of the damages inflicted by Katrina ,over one million people were internally displaced . One month after the disaster , over 60000 remained displaced. Immediately following the disaster ,new Orleans lost approximately half of its population , with many residents displaced to cities such as Houston, Dallas ,Baton Rouge ,and Atlanta. Accordingly to numerous studies ,displacement disproportionately impacted Louisiana's proper population specially African American.

**2011 East Africa Drought:-**Failed rain in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia led to high livestock and crop losses, driving majority pastoralist populations to surrounding areas in search of accessible food and water .In addition seeking food and water, local population migration was motivated by an inability to maintain traditional lifestyle.

**Man made causes:-** Man made displacement describes forced displacement caused by political entities criminal organization, conflict, man-made, environmental disaster, development etc. Although impact of natural disaster and blights/pests may be exacerbated by human mismanagement , man-made causes refer specially to those initiated by humans.

### **Examples of forced displacement caused by man-made:-**

**Subarnarekha river Chandil Dam Project(1983):-**The Chandil dam was constructed on the river Subarnarekha near a small town called Chandil in Seraikela district Jharkhand. The project is a tripartite initiative among the three eastern states, Jharkhand(earlier Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa)The dam is about 720.10 meters long(of which earth part is of 300.10 meters long and the concrete part is of 420

meters long) and 56.6 meter height. Large numbers of villages located on the bank of river Subarnarekha. Hundreds of families which were displaced to build the Chandil dam which were displaced to build the Chandil dam which was constructed 40 years back when Bihar and Jharkhand were undivided. Back then 116 villages company 19,115 family were displaced they were promised jobs and better rehabilitation with compensation. However the promises were not fulfilled in the way they were supposed to be and now they are forced to live in pitiable condition.

Before displacement every one had at least three times across of land but everything is lost now. They have been shifted to rehabilitation lands but life is really measurable there nor the jobs promises were kept by the government neither any better arrangements were made for their livelihood. As per the data given by Subarnarekha multipurpose project office a total 116 villages were displaced due to which 19115 families were affected though 19115 families are still waiting to be rehabilitated.

### **Conclusion:**

It is clear that displaced persons living in both urban and Rural areas face comprise living and working conditions, inadequate shelter and service and often weak social networks. They faced adverse conditions when taking the decision to leave travelling to a destination and sometimes upon reaching their destination displaced persons are often forced to place their lives at risk travel in inhumane conditions and may be exposed to exploitation and abuse these risk factor may increase through the involvement of smuggler and human traffickers, who may exploit them for illegal activities such as drug /weapons trafficking, Forced labourer or sex worker. The states where migrants seek protection may consider them threat to national security. Displaced persons may also seek the assistance of human smuggler throughout their journey. Given the illegal nature of smuggling, smugglers may take use dangerous method to reach their destination without capture, exposing displaced persons to harm and sometimes resulting in death examples-include abandonment exposure to exploitation, dangerous transportation conditions and death from exposure to harsh environment.

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