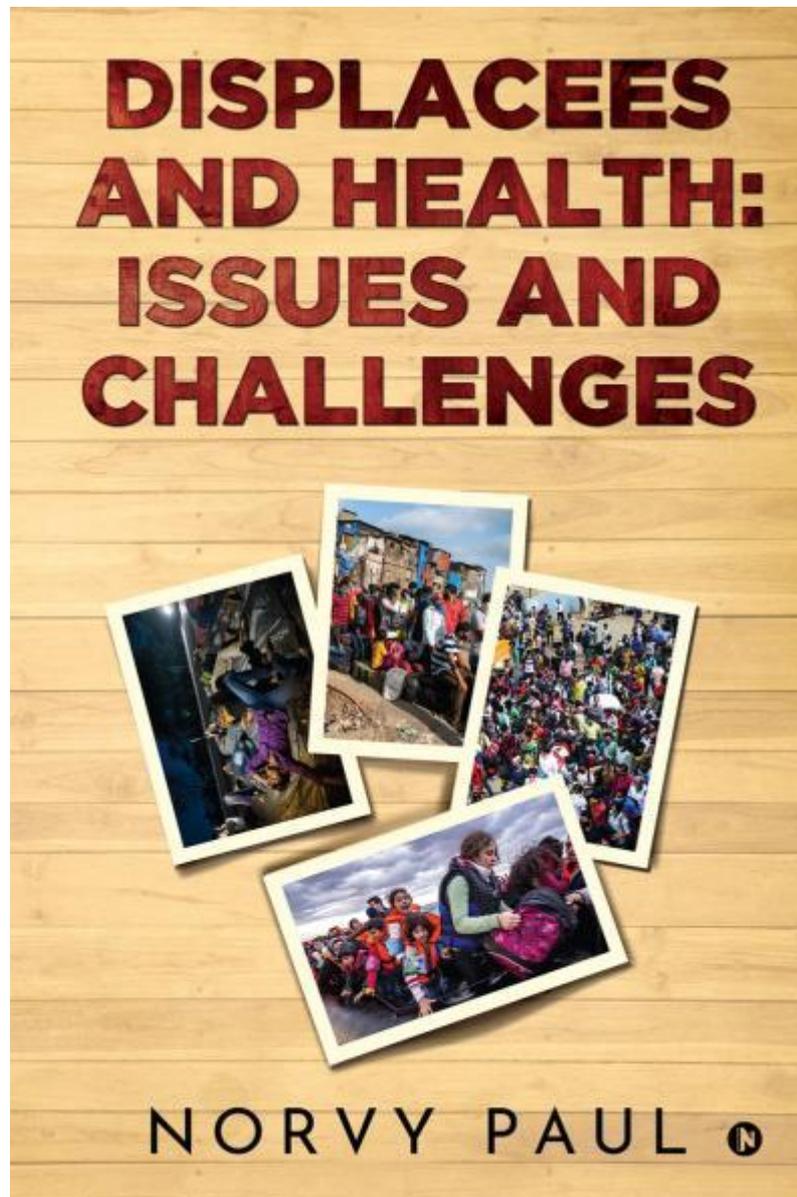


**Displacees and Health: Issues and Challenges, Editor, Norvvy Paul**

**Format: Paperback, INR 350/-**

**<https://notionpress.com/read/displacees-and-health-issues-and-challenges>**

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Displacees, a challenging new word, appears on the horizon in the wake of current movements of people visible in Europe, Center East (Palestine and Turkey), Asia (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, and within the African nations (Congo, Sudan, Kenya, Somalia etc.). Their issues run amuck from unauthorised infringement of human rights, hardly any financial rights, lack of protected life and asylum and sagas of wading through all refuges catastrophes, man-made and natural, including the current Covid-19. Tragically most fellow human endeavours fall short in mitigating resettlement, recovery, and mainstreaming them into societies.

Norvvy Paul, currently Senior Lecturer in Social Work at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Nairobi, has been a serious scholar of displacees, and his work elsewhere

is also a reflection of his devotion to the central concerns and issues of displacees. The current volume is a collection of erudite anthologies written by a group of well-meaning, experienced scholars that share their world views, testimonies, and standpoints from across the world. Involuntary eviction from the so-called mega developmental projects with their regulatory approaches drives human beings from existing tenure fewer habitats to terrains unknown. The book deals with issues of well-being and challenges within the life of uprooted people of the world. The contours that it touches upon include legislative and non-governmental steps and challenges in implementing well-being programmes that could benefit the displaced people. The following table provides the thirteen titles and associated authors.

Authors	Chapters
1. Veronica Fynn Bruey	Forced Displacement and Racism: A Global Public Health Concern'
2. Lucy Njarui Njiru.	Internally Displaced People and Mental Health Issues
3. Puranjoy Ghosh	Sustainable Development Goals and Refugees, Poverty and Health Issues
4. Norvy Paul	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and Marginalisation of Oustees in India
5. Anupama Haridas	A Gender-Based Perspective on the Internal Migrants' Issue Associated with COVID-19 Pandemic
6. Pinki Kumari & Pushpalatha K	Health Service Delivery for Internally Displaced People: Issues and Challenges in India
7. Lucy Nabukonde	Creating Harmony Among the Internally Displacees Through Narrative Performance: A Case of Gulu Uganda
8. Henry Poduthase & Genevieve Sabala	Challenges of Refugees in an Integration Challenged Community: Refugees in the USA
9. Charity Kola	Social Support to Adolescent Mothers' for School Re-Entry: Kakuma Refugee Camp-Kenya

<b>10. Shreya Mitra</b>	<b>The Human Cost of Development: Displacement and Resettlement Experiences from India</b>
<b>11. Subrata S Satapathy</b>	<b>Internal Migration and Women's Health in India: Understanding the Vulnerabilities and Way Forward</b>
<b>12. Henry Poduthase &amp; Lisa Garza</b>	<b>Where do we stand among the marginalized in a foreign country?</b>
<b>13. Binod Chandra Mishra</b>	<b>The Transit from the Land Acquisition Act 1894 To RFCTLARR Act 2013 in India— Evaluation of Impact on People Affected</b>

The first chapter contends that, whether coercively or deliberately, people have continuously moved in the look of nourishment, security, and roof to protect themselves from the vagaries of nature. Sheer survival intuitive compels people to avoid passing or biting the dust. However, it must be noted that human societies and communities have continuously invited and afforded protection to outsiders looking for asylum. However, modern history constantly bears yet another testimony of growing racial intolerance (Pulla et al. 2020) and separation against uprooted individuals of colour from the Global South by white individuals within the Global North. There is plenty of agenda in this arena to assure well-being to all migrants; the UN resolutions always echo those sentiments with its transformation agenda.

The second chapter argues that evidence has shown that the situation is worse among internally displaced people (IDPs) than their counterparts. Clear treatment for psychosocial and mental well-being is hardly costed into rehabilitation exercises. Despite this, the scope of treatment for these ailments remains low in all populations. Nijru gives a brief outline of mental well-being concerns among IDPs.

The third chapter contends that we are challenged right now and persuaded in realising the vulnerability due to Covid-19 virus infection within the wake of the pandemic. Within the context of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and recent displacement occurred in the country

considering its provision of land acquisition, Social Impact Assessment, compensation provisions offered to Internally Displaced People of the country. Shreya Mitra critically appraises the consequences of development-induced displacement in India through secondary data analysis to determine the issues and challenges related to displacement, reallocation, and resettlement to be addressed to attain inclusive development. The author suggests that displacement and resettlement pose enormous risks for the poor who are uprooted from their native places and put into a new place with limited or no ownership of resources and lack access to basic amenities like health, sanitation, education and secure livelihood. The authors of the sixth chapter depend on the premise that failure to recognise refugees' credentials, in addition to individual and institutional barriers, contribute to economic and integration challenges. However, change in societal attitudes and economic empowerment programmes show that adapting innovative hands-on practices, from sustainable employment to unlocking entrepreneurial potential, is transformative. The fifth chapter sketches women as informal sector workers facing the mental trauma of abandonment by their employers, coupled with their domestic responsibilities to make ends meet. The author delves into women's crisis under such circumstances as loss of livelihood, vulnerability to domestic violence, improper menstrual hygiene, and reproductive health that requires concerns to be addressed.

The eighth chapter argues that providing health care facilities to the displaced population is a challenging issue in India as there is an acute shortage of health care facilities. Health care workers face complex challenges in providing care to displaced people. Lack of access to health care facilities, services, and supplies, including medicines, increases the problem's gravity. Responding to the IDPs' health care needs a multi-pronged approach from the state, NGO sector, and civil society. The chapter discussing adolescent mothers returning to school in Kakuma Refugee camp Kenya presents the refugee adolescent mothers' life received little support from their families, schools, communities, and local schools for school re-entry. Their relationship with their peers changed due to pregnancy and parenthood, but peer groups remained an outstanding support group for refugee adolescent mothers. Henry Poduthase and Lisa Garza's work investigates refugee's systematic marginalisation in a well-developed social class hierarchy in the United States of America. Furthermore, the chapter discusses social hierarchy's effect on refugees social, economic, and political experiences. Discussing social, hierarchy theories, the authors explore recent and relevant researches on marginalisation of refugees in the United States

The displacement induced by any paradigms cause human living and forces people to move from their land of origin and gradually become alien to the country/place of their origin and the newly settled area. The quality of life of displacees is at stake though promises are made by the governments of the respective countries and international bodies. The sudden erupt of violence due to various reasons, forceful eviction for development projects, abrupt implementation of administrative policies and natural calamities forces human beings to make a trajectory to the unknown places and unknown host communities. This forces them to be victims of landlessness, placelessness and homelessness, which gradually create a transition from comfort zones to uncomfortable zones making downward mobility in the quality

of life. This vulnerability leads them to be excluded from society's mainstreams and become marginalised in various life segments or become part of society's outskirts. Therefore, the displaced or refugees or migrants' workers are inflicted with life challenges that are not faced in mainstream society. The primary challenge is closely related to the quality of life and living standards, which intrinsically contribute to the individuals' healthy living. It is presented in the book by various authors by sketching their expertise blended with research skills in the daily living of the displacees, migrants, refugees of America, Africa, and Asia.

Powerless as they are, the displacees become casualties of landlessness, placelessness and vagrancy. There is not any consolation, but a life awkward that descends into their portable lives eroding their life zaps their energies and will to live. This vulnerability leads them to be excluded from society's mainstreams and become marginalised and begin to live in the fringes of society's outskirts. I remember mentioning social workers' role within the South Asia context, such as Medha Patkar that single handedly crusade relentlessly for environmental justice, making it clear that collective advocacy is evenly required in this arena (Pulla & Pathare, 2018). Therefore, the displaced or refugees or migrants' workers are inflicted with life challenges that are not faced in mainstream society.

## References

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