

**IMPACT OF MAOIST CONFLICT ON  
INTERNAL DISPLACED PEOPLE OF  
BUTWAL MUNICIPALITY**

**A Dissertation**

**Submitted to Tribhuvan University, Faculty of  
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Department of Political Science  
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the Degree of Master of Arts in  
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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. **Karna Bahadur Gurung** has prepared this dissertation entitled “**Impact of Maoist Conflict on Internal Displaced People of Butwal Municipality**” under my guidance and supervision. I am satisfied by this research working with thesis. Therefore I recommend this dissertation to the evaluation committee for the final approval and acceptance.

Date: 2070/11/25  
9<sup>th</sup> March, 2014

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**LETTER OF APPROVAL**

This dissertation entitled “**Impact of Maoist Conflict on Internal Displaced People of Butwal Municipality**” submitted by Karna Bahadur Gurung has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Masters Degree in Political Science, TU by the Thesis evaluation committee comprised of:

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research study on the impact of conflict on Internal displaced people of Butwal Municipality causes of armed conflict and its consequences on the local people. The study has been primary targeted for the study of people living with Maoist victim for period of that conflict time. The specific objectives of the study are to analyze the socio-economic impact of Maoists conflict on displaced people in Butwal Municipality of Rupendehi district, to assess consequences of conflict in the study area, and to find out the impact of conflict on people. The research design of this thesis is descriptive and analytical. The required data were collected through primary sources and almost data are quantitative in nature. Primary data have been collected through field visit and secondary data have been collected from official sources and publication. Some qualitative data were culled through questionnaire interview with key information. The collected data have been analyzed through tabulation and pie chart.

Different types of threats social isolation sleep disturbance, shouting after seeing the crowd one the psychological factors, which have been faced. They have not got rights of health, educational and survival right properly. There have been hampered due to conflict. They have not been escaped from physical torture also their families have been compelled to donate subscription to Maoist in the name of people's war. People have faced different types of risks as separate from their parents. Physical exploitation forced to labourer for their fulfillments. They have been afraid to speak out about the armed conflict and compelled to tolerate it silently.

People who lived in remote area of Palpa, Gulmi, Argakhachi their daily life style is very difficult. They had worked in their field. They had not any opportunities to earn money except farming. Some of them got employment in foreign country and some of them were ex – British and Indian Army. They had got pension for their income. Some of them had gone as a labourer in city area. When the Maoist insurgency started in Nepal, especially in remote area of that districts people were victim of their wars target. Many people of 16 to 45 ages were kidnapped to join their armed forced. Some of them were killed by Maoist armed force. As a result, they went to city area for their safe life. They were displaced from their origin places. After

displacement, they had got many difficulties in living. They had a lot of challenges to live safely in those places. After some years they knew the different source of earning money. They joined in factory doing as a labourer. They know a lot of information for outgoing foreign country also. Governmental and Non-governmental efforts have been supported them directly and indirectly in order to do economic activities for survive. Comparatively urban areas are the centers for economic activities rather than rural village. That's why many displaced people got different opportunities to get money as from labourer to business man. As a result their life style has been changed a lot than before. Though, their economic condition is better than before displaced, they are not satisfied with their social and cultural aspects. In the modern town where they are living they could not get their social status and go through with their earlier tradition and culture due to isolate their own village and aboriginal places. They want to back their villages but still trifling with the conflict as they faced before displaced, however, it seems as they are yet suffering from psychological ills of Maoist conflict.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

APF	:	Armed Police Force
CDO	:	Chief District Officer
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CIA	:	Central Intelligence Agency
CWIN	:	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
DDC	:	District Development Committee
GTZ	:	German Technical Cooperation
ICG	:	International Crisis Group
ICRC	:	International Committee of The Red Cross
IDPs	:	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSEC	:	Informal Sector Service Centre
ISCP	:	Information System for Contingency Planning for Nepal
ISPD	:	Integrated Security and Development Plan
MoHA	:	Ministry of Home Affairs
NA	:	Nepal Army
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	:	National Human Rights Commission
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NRC	:	Norwegian Refugee Council
RAO	:	Regional Administration Office
SC-UK	:	Save the Child-UK
SNV	:	Netherlands Development Organization
SoE	:	State of Emergency
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP-RUPP	:	United Nations Development Program – Rural Urban Partnership Program
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WFP	:	World Food Program