CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH STUDY

1.1   Background of the Study

Generally the term conflict has been interpreted as the opposite of peace (Warner 2001) conflict is inevitable and reality of human society. Many people interpret conflict as undesirable and destructive to society and that has to be avoided contained or eliminated. Conflict occurs when two or more ideas / people oppose on another because of the different in their needs, wants, goals or values conflict is almost accompanied by feelings of anger frustration hurt anxiety or fear (Upreti 2004). Conflict can be either constructive or destructive, depending on the way it is deals with (Fisher et. 2000).

Conflict is an indicator of a changing society rapid changes due to new technologies commercialization of common property resources privatization of public services, growing consumerism and government policies all are contributing to emergence of conflict (Warner 2001). The conflict worker has the third role as preserver transforming the conflict by avoiding violence and promoting development. Thus, for positive change and overall advancement of the society conflict is essential but it should be purpose directional and managed well for the welfare of one and all people living in a given community.

We can see a long history of migration in Nepal as well as in all around the world in search of better opportunities. Displacement of people in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. But in the   context of Nepal it is not easy to distinguish between people who have become internally displaced due to present context of violence or due to their personal interest. However, a new

dimension of urgency is added to this phenomenon, since the escalation of the situation of conflict in Nepal (1996 but increasingly since 2002) (SAFHAR, 2005). The internal displacement in Nepal is the resultant effect of the internal conflict between the State and the Maoist rebels (SAFHAR, 2005:1). Violence is one of, if not the most important obstacle to development in Nepal. It destroys human, physical, social, and natural capital, making it difficult to create wealth and compromising the quality of life.

There is yet to come out a clear definition of internally displaced persons by the government of Nepal, or by other organizations and agencies. However, UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998, is taken as working definition – "Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border" (Uperti, 2005).

The conflict has disturbed the way of living of people. People are forced to leave their place of origin because of threatening, killing of family members, locking their homes, charges of spying from both the conflicting parties, etc. More than thousands of people have displaced from the place of origin. Particularly after November 2001, when security deteriorated markedly in rural areas, many people fled to urban district centers, large cities like Kathmandu and Nepalgunj, and across the border to India. All 75 districts of Nepal are now to varying degrees affected by the fighting with the rebels more or less controlling the rural areas and the government's presence mainly restricted to urban centers' (Global IDP project, 2004). A large portion of those fleeing the fighting were from relatively well-off strata of the population: landlords, party workers, security personnel, teachers and Village Development Committee chairmen (INSEC, 2004). These mentioned groups

are the most targeted group by the Maoist but in between these groups there are thousands of people from poor family are also displaced and they don't have any option for education, employment, etc in the place of destination and struggling hard to live.

Economic problem can be considered to be the greatest problem a displaced person faces in the new place. Managing money for livelihood is the greatest problem facing the displaced people and it is a greater problem for people who have no skills and used to rely on agriculture in their homeland. But in some cases, some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses. The displaced people however adjust the social environment in the place of destination but it is very difficult to find job for their provisions (INSEC, 2004).

The migration of a person away from his homeland also causes a great impact in his social life. Rural life is characterized by cooperation, support and intimacy and every aspect of life is directed by their accepted values but when one reaches to a new place where most of his values, beliefs, traditions are looked down at, then certainly he feels very disheartened and alone. Traditions, culture, festivities and accepted practices tie humans together in a group and factors like this keep human society towards civilization. Due to conflict the importance of culture, tradition and festival is also abased (INSEC, 2004).

Displaced children often face particularly difficult conditions. Many young children have moved to urban or semi urban areas, unhygienic conditions and hostile environments, where their families can ill-afford to send them to school. Some live on the street, denied an education and exposed to a variety of threats, including sexual exploitation and forms of child labor (Global IDP Project, 2004). The displaced children are 8000. But this data is found to be increased by that time by different organizations. Many displaced children

have witnessed violence and destruction, and are traumatized (Global IDP Project, 2004). Many displaced children are found to be rag pickers, street children, domestic labor, labor in factory etc. Also they are facing the problem of malnutrition (INSEC, 2004).

Women are another vulnerable group. With the escalation of violence in the country more rural women are being drawn into prostitution. Hard pressed young girls from the Maoist, hit villages are knocking at the doors of cabin restaurants, hostels and discotheques that have mushroomed at every nook and corner of the capital' (Global IDP project, 2004). In Nepal the literacy rate of women is very low and if the conflict impact moves on this way than we can say the women are going to be poorer in the coming near future.

We cannot enlist advantages of displacement in comparison to disadvantages. There are many challenges for the people who are displaced in the new place where they migrate. However, there can be some opportunities as well. For the rural residents who have no access to communication services, depend on agriculture for livelihood, have traditional life style and are superstitious and unskilled and uneducated thus resulting in lesser job opportunities and lesser knowledge about the world, their entry into the much developed cities gives them chances to learn new things and enjoy better facilities. But his advantage does not count when compared to the plight these displaced people have to face in the cities (INSEC, 2004).

There is no policy or policy directives from the government as yet. The availability of some support for livelihood and loans provision is not known to many of the IDPs; therefore very few come for help. Currently the municipality has limited resources which make it difficult to undertake any kind of rehabilitation activities for the IDPs (SAFHAR, 2005).

1.2   Statement of the Problem

The conflict caused-displacement is breaking down the socio-economic status of the displaced people and nation. However, people can unenthusiastically adjust their new social environment but it is very difficult to regulate in new economic atmosphere. These patterns directly obstruct on education, health, cultures and tradition, general psychology and earning sources. This forceful social and economic change brings depressions, frustrations and makes people psychologically ill which makes them very difficult to deal with their daily life. Most of the displaced people are of poor group are in lack of economic sources, due to which people are facing a big problem of eating right. Many girls and women are compelled to move towards sex business to feed their family. Displacement factor is one of the major factors for increasing prostitution. Due to insurgency, no any single people wants to invest any development project in Nepal so due to this reason, the capable and qualified manpower can't get opportunity and are migrated in other countries for their betterment, in return it is very clear that Nepal is loosing its power.

Though some displaced people have found better opportunities but in majority displaced people conditions are known to be very serious. The socio-economic aspects are the main part of the human being. The socio-economic impact of displaced people indirectly obstructs the nation's economy. The Socio-economic impact of the displacement is studied in a very little numbers and the studies do not have depth information so that this study has deal with the in-depth socio-economic impact of displacement. The research questions of the study are as follows:

⌋ What is the economic condition of displaced people before Maoist conflict and what impact made the conflict in this sector?

⌋ What kinds of changes brought the Maoist conflict in the social sector of these people?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to assess the socio-economic impact of displaced people due to ongoing political turmoil that led to the people in the path of critical situation.

The specific objectives of this study are:

) To ascertain the impact of Maoist conflict in the economic sector of the internally displaced people.

) To analyze the impact of Maoist conflict in the social sector of displaced people.

1.4 Research Methodology

1.4.1 Selection of the Study Area

This study is carried out in the western part of Nepal, Butwal Municipalitiy of Rupandehi district. This study is carried in this area because the flow of IDPs is high and different types (in the sense of the economic and social aspect) of people are displaced over here from different parts of Nepal like from Pyuthan, Sanyanja, Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Palpa, Rupandehi itself, etc.

1.4.2 Research Design

The basic purpose of this study is to explore the reality and nature of socio-economic conditions of displaced people. Therefore both exploratory and descriptive research designs are used to disclose the real facts of the current study.

1.4.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on both qualitative and quantitative information data and data collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data are collected from household/individual survey, observation methods, structured interview schedule, group discussions and questionnaire. The

secondary data are collected from articles, books, journals, magazines, newspapers, reports prepared by different organization, internet access and so on, as the means of secondary data.

1.4.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure

Since the IDPs are mobile in nature, no fixed and permanent settlements are made for them; a accidental sampling technique is used for identifying respondents for this study. This study is based on accidental sampling method. This study has focused on 213 respondents out of 1500 displaced people residing in Butwal Municipality. By the help of these 213 respondents, the displaced people's socio-economic impact, their feelings, surviving patterns, general psychology, economic conditions and view of perception has been studied.

1.4.5 Method of Data Analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative analysis is conducted on the basis of reviewing of existing rules and regulations, available documents and related studies of displaced people. Similarly, socio-economic changes and reason for being a displaced people has been analyzed. Finally, discussions and suggestions are made on the basis of existing policies and program to protect these people from displacement. The quantitative data obtained from structured questionnaires has been processed through validation, editing and coding. After that, these data are presented in the tabular form and then interpretation is made.

1.4.6 Reliability

This study is based on reality. Though this is a type of purposive sampling, it has followed the systematic pattern. The 213 respondents are taken to analyze the condition and socio-economic impact of displaced people. Household head is taken as the respondent from each of the selected households. During the time period of this study, some difficulties were encountered. It was very

hard to convince respondents to give their real socio-economic information. Finally they came to express their views and realities clearly after they were convinced about the nature and objectives of the study. However, constant efforts have been made to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of the data collected and validity of the conclusion reached in the study

1.5 Limitations of the Study

- In view of the time and budget constraints, this study is carried out in Butwal Municipality of Rupandehi district. This study is limited with only 213 respondents within the study area.
- There are different other places/regions where an enormous number of displacement has taken place but this study is confined only within Butwal Municipality of Rupandehi district.
- Throughout the study primary attention has been given for the socio-economic impact of the displaced people.
- Findings of the field study may not be generalized for other societies.
- Representation of the situation of IDPs may not match with that of the displaced people fled to the capital city or major cities of the country, and with the externally displaced persons. Conclusion of the study may be applicable only to similar conditions, not to all the state of affairs.

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1.6 Significance of the Study

The study is based on collected information regarding socio economic condition of causes and consequences of impact on conflict, and how displaced are suffering from the impact of conflict. So, the study is very important because the topic is appropriate in today condition. This city is mostly affected by displaced people. There fore to find out the studies are expected to be useful. Due to the uprising conflict, enough sample area could not be covered to generate primary data from the field. In this context to make the study more comprehensive secondary information have reviewed as far as possible. Even than it is expected that this study will definitely arouse the

interest and curiosity among the research workers toward the impact of conflict on displaced people for NGO's INGO's investigation and other agencies.

1. 7   Organization of the Study

This study is divided into four chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, statement of the problem, objectives, research methodology, limitation of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study.

The second chapter deals with the literature review which is organized in first by theoretical aspect, secondly by empirical aspect and thirdly by conceptual framework.

This chapter third deals with the socio-economic characteristics of the IDPs of the study area. The economic impact is identified by the help of some economic parameters like agricultural status, business status, employment status and remittances status. The social impact is identified by the help of some social parameters like educational status, health status, cultural and practices status and general psychological status.

Lastly, the chapter four deals with the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL

FRAMEWORK

The conflict has disturbed the way of living of people. People are forced to leave their place of origin because of threatening, killing of family members, locking their homes, charges of spying from both the conflicting parties, etc. More than thousands of people have displaced from the place of origin. Particularly after November 2001, when security deteriorated markedly in rural areas, many people fled to urban district centers, large cities like Kathmandu and Nepalguuj, and across the border to India. All 75 districts of Nepal are now to varying degrees affected by the fighting with the rebels more or less controlling the rural areas and the government's presence mainly restricted to urban centers' (Global IDP project, 2004). A large portion of those fleeing the fighting were from relatively well-off strata of the population: landlords, party workers, security personnel, teachers and Village Development Committee chairmen. These mentioned groups are the most targeted group by the Maoist but in between these groups there are thousands of people from poor family are also displaced and they don't have any option for education, employment, etc. in the place of destination and struggling hard to live (INSEC, 2004).

Economic problem can be considered to be the greatest problem a displaced person faces in the new place. Managing money for livelihood is the greatest problem facing the displaced people and it is a greater problem for people who have no skills and used to rely on agriculture in their homeland. But in some cases, some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses. The displaced people however adjust the social environment in the place of

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Magnificent literatures on displacement patrons, human rights, conflict-affected children, humanitarian conditions in conflict area are available but the study on the socio-economic impact is hardly found. There are several researchers who have studied about the armed conflict displacement. These researchers are mostly focused on the conditions of the displacement. In the most of the studies only few researchers have quoted the social and economic impact of the displaced people and who had done are mostly concern on the qualitative research. Here, this study is trying to discuss about the several studies that were carried out by the national and international researchers and organizations. In this chapter the study is tried to organize in first by theoretical aspect, secondly by empirical aspect and thirdly by conceptual framework.

2.1   Theoretical Review on Conflict and Maoist Conflict in Nepal

It is said, "Society is impossible without conflict. But society is worse than impossible without control of conflict" (Paul, 1967). While potential or imminent conflicts are many in any society, all well-governed societies provide institutions for restraining or resolving them well before they inflict

much damage. Modulating processes work in nearly every society. The resources for societal integration are as varied as those for conflict: force, ideology, every day practices, institutions, and so forth. A society's integrative capacities are part of its resources for constituting, reconstituting and ordering itself. Karl Marx located the prime cause of social conflict in the skewed production relations between the employer and the employed and the resultant unequal distribution of wealth and resources in the urban industrial capitalist socio-economic formation, which has been subsumed under the term, class conflict (Paul, 1967).

Conflict and cooperation are parts of human life and are as old as human beings. Sociologists define social conflict to mean "a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure or eliminate their rivals" (Coser 1964). Sometimes, conflicts become functional, at others, dysfunctional, depending on the situation (Coser, 1964).

In the past fifteen years, about fifteen of the world's twenty poorest countries have experienced violent conflict. About half of the world's low-income countries are either engaged in conflict or are in the process of transition from conflict. Almost every low-income country shares at least one border with a country in conflict if it is not embroiled in its own conflict. In the 1990s about seventy million of the world's poor have been displaced from their homes as a result of conflict (INSEC, 2005).

In democracies, every state is served by the periodic alteration of governments and the state is more effective in ruling than the government. Sometimes, the state can set itself above and outside the constitution deliberately and detach much of its activities from democratic oversight, especially on questions of national security. "The governments only represent the state, they cannot replace it. A government is not a sovereign body:

opposition to the government is a vital activity at the heart of liberal democracy; opposition to the state is a treason" (Taylor, 1985). The "arts of state" or statecraft is, however, conterminous with the performance of governance though assuming office of government does not guarantee full access to the instruments of state power. From ancient Athens to today "the historic purpose of democratic government has been to protect the poor from the rich" (Coser 1964).

The nature of the political system plays a critical role in conflict resolution. Governance effectiveness, thus, is about the effective institutionalization of democratic governance in the country (INSEC, 2005).

Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. Good governance is about building inclusionary and participatory social processes consistent with the basic democratic ideals of equality of and entitlement to opportunities for decent human existence. Under these conditions, all the people irrespective of their caste or creed get to participate effectively in the decision-makings to allocate society's resources. Such participatory democratic processes possess the built-in safety-valve functions so that intolerable inequalities can be corrected without letting the ensuing stresses and strains to pile up and explode, threatening the very fabric of society (Parenti, 1995).

Nepal is at a crossroads in its development history. Poor governance, rising insecurity and political instability are hindering human development and poverty reduction. Poverty and inequality, corruption, abuse of power, social and political exclusion and domination by elite caste groups has fuelled the frustrations of ordinary people. Development failures have not helped. The conflict has exacerbated poverty in the affected areas and at the national level. It has greatly reduced development activities, and caused considerable damage and destruction to public and private property, has forced migration

of the young and able-bodied, displaced populations and reduced food security (INSEC, 2005).

Migration in quest of economic prospect and progress is a normal phenomenon but displacement triggered by the violent conflict at the birthplace is a difficult one. Internally displaced persons are 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 of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State Border (Parenti, 1995).

Millions of peoples have been compelled to bear the plight of internal displacement. According to a data, in 2002 some 25 million people were internally displaced in the world and the number was just 5 million in 1970. Internal displacement gained its momentum in Nepal after the genesis of the Maoist people's war. And the past three years saw the large number of people being displaced (INSEC, 2005).

Internal displacement is an emerging problem of the nation. Gripped by the armed conflict, many Nepalese are forced to abandon their birthplaces due to threats and the complex situation. If one crosses the national boarder then s/he becomes a migrant and if one does not cross the boarder but instead reaches to some other places in his own country, then it is internal displacement. The escape from the atrocities of the warring parties has been the major cause of displacement and he armed conflict has fueled the pace (INSEC, 2004).

One year after the collapse of a seven-month ceasefire between the monarchy state and Maoist a rebel in August 2003, Nepal was faced with both a deep crisis of governance and renewed spate of fighting and violence all across the country. The human rights situation is reported to have deteriorated sharply

due to abuses by both sides. Since the conflict stated in the mid-1990s, hundreds of thousands people have been uprooted across the country and many others have swollen the migration flows to India. No reliable figures exist on the current number of people internally displaced due to the conflict, but the most realistic estimates put their number at between 100,000 and 200,000. Virtually all of Nepal's 75 districts were affected by the fighting which had claimed close to 10,000 lives in the past eight years. Landowners, teachers and other government employees had been specifically targeted by the rebels and have fled their homes (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004).

Conflict among various communities and states has been, is and probably always will be an important element in the development of human society. One should always be prepared for war to preserve peace and hold a capability of deterrence against an adventurous aggressor. It is also vitally important to maintain the search for peace, but peace must be considered as a condition related to the conflict, not in the sense of the absence of conflict.

The end of the Cold War era has witnessed a drastic increase in the frequency of intra-state conflicts in the third world countries. The new era intends to promote economic globalization, democracy and human rights; but the conflicts that are instrumental in achieving the aspired goals, have spread insecurity, turmoil and misery.

In the Nepalese context, even after the declaration of multi-party democracy in 1990, further political demands and compromises were sought. On 13 February 1996, the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoists (CPN-M) expressed their dissatisfaction in the existing constitution, boycotted all the political activities and processes, went underground and declared the Peoples War against a legitimate democratic government. Maoist guerrillas commenced to attack isolated police posts, plundering weapons and ammunitions in the mid-western and central hills of Nepal (Acharya, 2008).

The Maoist Peoples War – an insurgency that lasted for over a decade, ended after a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed on November 21, 2006 in Kathmandu between the government of the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the CPN-M with the representative of the United Nations as the witness. However, the loss of over 14,000 lives, destruction of over 20 billion rupees worth of essential physical infrastructure, stagnation in economy and human resource development and the unlimited deep scars of the internal war troubled as well as torment Nepalese citizenry (Karki, 2008).

Differing opinions and estimates have appeared as to the genesis of the insurgency. Some analysts blame the then incumbent rulers for failing to identify and politically address the aspirations of the Maoists. Other scholars blame the faulty process adopted in the unification and establishment of the Nepalese nation – state. Yet, all agree that prevailing illiteracy, poverty and lack of good governance provided a conducive platform for the Maoist movement in Nepal. The Maoist leadership was effectively swift in manipulating the deprived population to serve its ideological objectives.

The inability of successive governments to construct and implement a national policy utilizing its political, economic, developmental, psychological, diplomatic and military elements of power rather facilitated the insurgency to escalate in scope and size.

Initially, the Maoist Peoples War was being addressed as a law and order problem that could be suppressed and eradicated with the use of coercive force. The then Royal Nepalese Army (RNA) was employed only in the later phase of the insurgency. The RNA with its extensive military operations did compel the CPN-M to abort its initial aim to strive to achieve a forceful takeover, but the government of the day miserably failed to pre-empt its political initiatives to reap the benefits available.

The rebels with their astute leadership as well as external guidance and support, not only managed to gain the political advantage amidst the chaotic post-conflict developments; but also attained the status of the largest political party through the ballot in the Constituent Assembly Elections held on 2008 (Acharya, 2008).

The new era of globalization underpinned by technology revolution has brought with it, not only unprecedented levels of economic growth and political pluralism, but also general awareness. The non-state actors as a powerful global force are sensitizing sensitive issues without responsibility and accountability and eroding the credibility of the existing governance of developing nations. Citizens of developing nations now demand their rights irrespective of fulfilling their obligations or attempting to comprehend the ground realities. Therefore the failure by a legitimate government to address the aspirations of the people or to furnish the basic needs is bound to result in agitation that may eventually escalate to armed rebellion.

Though internal deficiencies may be identified as the root cause of armed rebellion, international political system, interests of various neighboring and regional powers as well as political parties in opposition take advantage of the situation and recklessly add – "fuel to fire". In the present day context, without any substantial external support in cash and kind, an armed rebellion will neither itself nor be capable to face countermeasures launched by a legitimate government (Karki, 2008).

The Government must assess the situation precisely and ascertain the gravity of the problem. The solution must utilize all the elements of national power in a synchronized manner and strive to tackle the rebelling force tactfully. Use of adequate force to discourage, coerce and contain the revolting group from opting for violence, is equally paramount for success. The problem may

demand stiff and strict security measures and actions curtailing public liberties, but it needs to be prescribed a political solution as recourse.

The national military force is an asset at the disposal of the ruling political leadership to control and contain an insurgency. The military operations should be directed to limit the adverse effects of insurgency, provide security to the local population, support authorized national policies and win the hearts and minds of the affected population in favor of the government.

The then RNA, being the most important element of national power, was actively operational against the Maoist guerrillas towards the later half of the insurgency. During the counterinsurgency campaign, the RNA did face a number of setbacks. It was compelled to operate in isolation to save and defend the nation and its people from being forced to surrender to a totalitarian communist challenge. Though the RNA was not successful in decisively suppressing and defeating the Maoist insurgency, it did succeed in forcing the rebels to discard their military aim and opt for a politically negotiated settlement (Karki, 2007; Karkey, 2008).

However, this limited success must be afforded due credence because the RNA was operating void of political directions, bureaucratic instructions, judicial support and good will of the people. The Civil Society and the media were completely biased against the security forces and in aid of the Maoists to subvert the people. The NCP-M was successful in establishing a political agreement with the democratic parties in alien soil at the behest and guidance of external powers.

The book – *Cultural History of Nepal* written by B.R. Bajracharya, S.R. Sharma and S.R. Bakshi and published by Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi in 1993 analyses the cultural and social aspects of Nepalese history in detail.

An interview, "Inside the Revolution in Nepal" by Arjun Karki and Davis Seddon (eds.) and published by Adroit Publishers in 2003 explains why The Secretary General of the CPN-M, Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal thought it was possible to successfully wage a protracted people's war, to organize masses through armed struggle and why it was a correct strategy given the situation of Nepal.

The book *The communist movement in Nepal: Origin and Development,* written by Bhim Rawal, the leader of Communist Party of Nepal (UML) and published by Achham-Kathmandu Contact Forum, CPN (UML) in BS 2007 describes and analyses in detail about the origin of Communist Party in Nepal, its development and turning points; and existing problems of communist movements and parties of Nepal.

Article – "Evaluating Nepal's Integrated "Security" and "Development" Policy: Development, Democracy, and Counterinsurgency" in *Maoist Conflict in Nepal*, by Gordon Stuart, published July/August 2005, Asian Survey, Vol.45, No.4: pp. 581-602 analyses the ISDP program of Nepal.

Pratyoush Onta in "Democracy and Duplicity: The Maoists and their interlocutors in Nepal", in Michael Hutt (ed.) *Himalayan 'People's War: Nepal's Maoist Rebellion'* published by Hurst and Company London analyses the duplicity in the policy of various stake holders in political sector, commercial sector, role of civil society and other various aspects during the Maoist insurgency in Nepal.

Article – "A Himalayan Red Herring? Maoist Revolution in the Shadow of Legacy Raj" by Saubhagya Shah, 2004, published in Michael Hutt (ed.) *Himalayan People's War: Nepal's Maoist Rebellion* analyses in Nepal, the

state response and the controversial role played by India to assist the Maoists as well as the Nepalese State.

Article – "Committed insurgents, a divided state and the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal" by Shisir Khanal in Mahendra Lawoti (ed.) *Contentious Politics and Democratization in Nepal and published by* SAGE Publications, Los Angeles in 2007 has highlighted the economic and social grievances as causes and consequences of the Maoist Insurgency.

Article – "Maoist Movement: An Evolutionary Prospective" by Sudheer Sharma in Michael Hutt(ed) *Himalayan 'People's War: Nepal's Maoist Rebellion'* published by Hurst and Company London in 2004 analyses the evolution of the Communist movement in Nepal, the formation of the CPN (Maoist), and the strategies adopted to develop the armed political rebellion.

Article – "The evolution of the Maoist Revolution in Nepal in an Adverse International Environment" by Li Onesto in Mahendra Lawoti (ed.) *Contentious Politics and Democratization in Nepal* and published by SAGE Publications, Los Angeles in 2007 has analyzed in depth the Maoist insurgency in Nepal with a special mention about the role of USA and India.

Book – "*Society and State Building in South Asia*" by R.S. Chauhan and published by: Sterling Publishers Private Limited Delhi in 1989 has analyzed the process of Nepalese nation building from very early period and has highlighted social discrimination as the source of the Maoist Insurgency.

Book – "*Thunder of the Maoist Revolution*" by Mr. Arjun Gyawali and published by, Nirantar Publications (Pvt.) Ltd. in 2063 BS contains various aspects of Maoist Movement in Nepal, its likely plans and programs in future.

Article – "The Nepali State and the Maoist Insurgency, 1996-2001" by Krishna Hachhethu in Michael Hutt(Ed) *Himalayan 'People's War: Nepal's Maoist Rebellion'* and published by Hurst and Company London in 2004 analyses the inability of the incumbent Government to assess the gravity of the situation while tackling the Maoist insurgency.

Thesis Paper – "The Maoist Insurgency in Nepal and a Prospective for a Successful Outcome" (Unpublished) by Nar Bahadur Kandel (Brig Gen, Nepalese Army) Submitted to The Royal College of Defence Studies, United Kingdom in 2007 shares personal experiences and views and also analyses in detail about the causes and various courses of the Maoist insurgency in Nepal.

Article – "The People's war in Historical Context" by Arjun Karki and David Seddon in Arjun Karki, Davis Seddon (eds.) *The People's War in Nepal: Left Prospective published* by Adroit Publishers Delhi analyses the origin, development and the impacts of the Maoist insurgency in Nepal.

Article – "A radical Reform Agenda for Conflict Resolution in Nepal" by Arjun Karki in Arjun Karki, Davis Seddon (eds.) *The People's War in Nepal: Left Prospective published by* Adroit Publishers Delhi analyses the various reforms taken by the government of Nepal the suggestions to Nepal for the resolution of conflict.

Thesis paper "An Analysis of Nepalese Government's Counterinsurgency Operations" (Unpublished), by Purna Bahadur Khatri (Major, Nepalese Army) submitted to Gray Research Center and Library, Quantico, Virginia, USA in 2008 analyses the various counter insurgency operation conducted by the Government and the Army in detail.

Article – "Radicalism and the Emergence of the Maoists" by Deepak Thapa in Michael Hutt (Ed) *Himalayan 'People's War: Nepal's Maoist Rebellion*' and

published by Hurst and Company London in 2004 analyses the history of Nepalese communist and the emergence and development of Maoist in Nepal.

Book – "PRACHANDA: The Unknown Revolutionary by Anirban Roy and published by Mandala book point Kathmandu in 2008 highlights the biography of the Maoist Supremo Puspa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) with various courses of the development of the maoist insurgency in Nepal.

Book – *History of Communist Movement in Nepal Vol I* by Dr Surendra KC and published by Viddyarthi Pustak Bhandar Kathmandu in 2001 analyses the development of communist movement in Nepal from 1949 to its third general convention 1962.

General Frank Kittson defines insurgency as, "a rising in active revolt against the constitutional authority of a country." In simple terms, Insurgency may be defined as the actions of a minority militant group within a state, intent upon forcing a political change by means of a mixture of subversion, propaganda, terrorism and military pressures. Persuasion and intimidation at times coupled with overt violence is used perennially against the broad masses not only to accept change, but also to avoid resistance at all cost. There are a number of definitions of insurgency.

Insurgency is defined as 'an armed rebellion by a section of population against a legally constituted government with the support or sympathy of the bulk of the local population, obtained voluntarily or by coercion. Insurgency covers the full spectrum of conflict from subversion to full scale guerilla war including emergence of guerilla bands into regular units.

Insurgencies tend to arise when state authorities are unable or unwilling to redress the demands of the significant social groups. It may therefore be a coalition of disparate forces united by common enmity towards a government

and a willingness to use violence to challenge its legitimacy. Insurgency, an organized and armed political struggle, whose goal may be as diverse as:-

- Straight forward seizure of power through complete revolutionary takeover.

- A breakaway movement from state control to establish an autonomous state based on ethnic, religious or territorial bounds.

- A movement to extract limited political concessions which have been unattainable through peaceful or less violent means.

The Maoist revolutionary ideology is based on the agrarian society and the peasantry. It aims at a prolonged guerrilla war to initially secure the countryside, and then the urban proletariat. Its first priority as stated by Mao Tse-tung is, "the first law of war is to preserve ourselves and destroy the enemy." Maoist's revolutionaries are firm believers of the proverb, "kill one, and frighten ten thousand." The Maoist theory of protracted war is divided into three broad phases:-

- The Preparatory or the Strategic Defensive and the Conspiracy Phase.
- The Insurgency or the Strategic Stalemate and the Equilibrium Phase.
- The Final Conventional War or the Strategic Counter-Offensive Phase.

The Maoist revolutionary theory insists that the leadership should seriously concentrate in great depth to achieve the following concerns:-

- A command and logistic structure should be formed as the most critical base of the insurgency. The military chain of command should be shaped to match its own corresponding hierarchy, and should function as a parallel shadow government set-up.

- An underground village cellular organization should be structured for the conduct of recruitment, intelligence, supplies, propaganda, sabotage and expansion of cell network.

- The expansion of the guerrilla force should be based upon the underground village cellular organization and its capacity to collect food, intelligence, recruits and the execution of clandestine actions in government controlled areas.
- An effective communication system to function through its chain of command needs to be operational.
- The need to build an effective intelligence network for both offensive and defensive purposes is self-explanatory.
- The needs for other supporting front organizations are equally essential for the concentration of funds and supplies, running the parallel government and the pursuit of political objectives.
- The creation of a propaganda apparatus to promote the insurgent cause, discredit the government and subvert the innocent people to motivate them to overthrow and destroy the constitutional authority is equally vital.

The key point is in all differing patterns of insurgency is that the insurgent's aim is to force a political change; any military action is secondary and subordinate as a means to an end (Limbu, 2008).

Counterinsurgency may be defined as the action of an existing state authority to combat insurgency. A successful counterinsurgency strategy encompasses the full range of measures taken by a state to safeguard political life, economic growth, preserve socio-cultural values and protect the people from subversion and lawlessness.

"The action taken by the government and the security forces in combating the insurgency is called as counter insurgency. It doesn't means only the military operations and the action taken by the security forces against the insurgents; but all the actions taken by the government and the non-government agencies

against the insurgents in favor of the government and security forces by winning the hearts and minds of the people" (Acharya, 2008)

While formulating a counterinsurgency strategy, the concerned authorities must take need of the political claims and demands seriously, or else it will remain handicapped. Additionally, there is unlikely to be a purely military solution to insurgency. Such an option would escalate human rights violations and thereby alienate the population against the ruling authority. The key is:-

) Good governance.

) Integration of civilian activities to address their genuine socio-economic and political grievances.

) Military operations by the Security Forces and indigenous forces to protect the innocent masses and isolate the guerrillas.

) Recognition that the true nature of the threat lies in the strength of the insurgents' popular support and not in their military power.

The overall campaign framework must be addressed in tandem by political, psychological, socio-economic and military means. The response to insurgency involves the use and adaptation of classic counterrevolutionary warfare and counterterrorist techniques. Examination will identify the root cause or causes of the insurgency; the extent to which it enjoys support, both internally and externally; the bases on which the insurgents will appeal to the target population; motivation and depth of the commitment; the likely weapons and tactics he will use and the operational environment in which the insurgent will seek to initiate and develop his campaign. Such an elaborate analysis will help the government authorities to identify the center of gravity of the insurgency and then design an effective campaign plan.

Insurgency normally occurs when the government fails to meet the aspiration of the people suffering from extreme economic and social grievances. Most of the analysts argue the same factors as the main cause of the Maoist

insurgency. "The Maoist insurgency is a product of Nepal's failed governance, feudalism and backwardness" (Roy 2008). But some others claim different view. Nepal, with its newly established democratic polity was gradually progressing to address the aspirations of the people when the Maoist Movement appeared as a hindrance. Economic growth was on the incline. Macro-level indicators were – "…. annual GDP growth rate of 5.28% from 1991 to 1996 exceeded the annual growth rate of 4.7% during the second half of the 1980s" (Acharya, 2008).

If the Maoist development is considered to be solely an outcome of the problems of poverty and unemployment, the possibility of its upward movement to the point where it takes over state authority can't be denied. But this approach seems insufficient to answer two questions. Why did the Maoist people's war begin from Rolpa, and not from any other area where conditions were worse? Why are not the districts of Nepal's far western region included in the list of those districts in which the Maoists have formed their own district governments? (Khatri, 2008; Karkey, 2008).

Communists' revolutionaries all over the world make it a point to forward demands that the state cannot easily fulfill. The international communities feel that a developing nation's development is primary and its sovereignty and independence is secondary, and so peace is needed even at the cost of national security. Taking advantage of such paradigms set by aid donors, the Maoists put forth their very attractive forty demands related to nationalism, public well-being and welfare of the individual citizen. The simple Nepalese people of the rural areas perceived the Maoists as possessing the Robin Hood image that would fight for the victimized villagers. Little did they conceive that they themselves would be persecuted by the Maoists?

Sir Robert Thompson, an expert on communist revolution has stated, "Every communist insurgency needs a cause and for this reasoning every effort is

given to adopt causes which appear catchy, progressive but difficult to obtain." The fundamental causes behind the Maoist revolution are said to be: political instability leading to bad governance, widespread poverty, ethnic disharmony, rampant corruption, dissatisfaction with the judiciary.

During the insurgency, the Maoists introduced the United Revolutionary People's Council which was delegated the authority to introduce the new policy and programs in the local level where their control had been established. The program included fundamental policies, state system, military, agriculture and land reform, industry, finance, infrastructure development, culture, education, health, social welfare, caste, women, oppressed Dalits and foreign policy. The details were extremely satisfying to the poor people, nationalistic and very much within accomplishment.

The Maoists placed heavy emphasis on certain basic deficient aspects like lack of parity in representation and power sharing, devolution of power, basic needs, election to the Constituent Assembly, ethnicity, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and federalism. Then there were certain other sensitized issues as plain rhetoric like secularism, autonomous regions based upon ethnicity, rights guaranteed to the Madhesis as full-fledged Nepalese citizens, abolishment of monarchy and proportional representation of various groups in the Nepal Army compromising quality and merit. Such demands have opened the Pandora's Box and shall challenge the Maoists themselves in the future.

After the escalation of the Maoist people's war, they had targeted security personnel, their families, local level people's representatives (the VDC and the DDC officials), and local level political leaders, cadres of political parties, teachers, local rich people and middle class farmers. Later days they had started targeting their own cadres who had surrendered to the security forces. The people were forced to abandon their homeland because of the brutal

killings, torture, abduction, threatening, extortion, forcing to feed and other atrocities unleashed by the Maoists. The families of the security forces were threatened to force their relatives quit the jobs and surrender before the Maoists and there were many incidents of locking out the houses of those who do not do so (INSEC, 2005).

The youths were forced to be displaced because they were stuck in between atrocities of the security forces and the Maoists. Maoists threaten or persuade them to join the militia whereas the security forces arrest, interrogate, suspect or even kill innocent youths on charge of being Maoists. At many cases the family members supported the migration of youth members of the family. Most of the people displaced were the local people's representatives, political party leaders and activists, security forces and their families, government officials, VDC secretaries and youth. Police posts in the village, health posts, banks, local level government offices, non-governmental organizations, boarding schools and other were shifted from the violence-hit villages (INSEC, 2004).

The Maoists had forced displacement of people, especially by threatening them of their lives, extortion, force into the militia and other causes. On the other hand the security forces suspect the helpless villagers of involvement in the people's war and then torture them, threaten them in different ways and this forces them to displace from the place of origin (INSEC, 2005).

Reduction of employment opportunities in the rural areas owing to the escalation of violence and insecurity had forced migration of the economically active population. People who have to rely on daily wages for their livelihood found lives in the rural areas very difficult and thus shifted to the towns. The increasing trend of violence forced closures of schools, projects, organizations and construction of development infrastructure. The development budget had to be reduced by half to compensate the increasing

security expenditure and the people stayed away from investing for new industries. All these factors forced reduction of employment opportunities and the people had to migrate to places where they could find jobs (INSEC, 2005).

2.2   Empirical Review

There are many challenges for the people who are displaced in the new place where they migrate. However, there can be some opportunities as well. For the rural residents who have no access to communication services, depend on agriculture for livelihood, have traditional life style and are superstitious and unskilled and uneducated thus resulting in lesser job opportunities and lesser knowledge about the world, their entry into the much developed cities gives them chances to learn new things and enjoy better facilities. But this advantage does not count when compared to the plight these displaced people have to face in the cities (Dhakal, 2004).

IDPs are prone to psychological problems and diseases. They have to struggle much for livelihood in the new place, s/he is always under stress and that because of the social, cultural, economic and other values of the village life differs with that in the city and undergo several changes which is quite strenuous (NRC, 2004).

Economic problem can be considered to be the greatest problem a displaced person faces in the new place. The displaced people may need to face additional burden to meet expenses for house rent, food, education, medical treatment and others, which may create a lot of other problems (Dhakal, 2004).

It could be a matter of great relief if the displaced people get proper jobs as per their qualification upon arrival to the new place but this is not the situation. These displaced people have to suffer a lot to find a job for their sustenance.

The migration of a person away from his homeland causes a great impact in his social life. Rural life is characterized by cooperation, support and intimacy and every aspect of life is directed by their accepted values but when one reaches to a new place where most of his values, beliefs, traditions are looked down at, then certainly he feels very disheartened and alone. He has to undergo bitter experiences of non cooperation and he feels like he has lost all his prestige and dignity. This makes a man psychologically weak (NRC, 2004).

Traditions, culture, festivals and accepted practices tie humans together in a group and factors like this keep human society towards civilization. It is an inborn right of a human to participate in cultural activities and when one is deprived from such opportunities, this may deter personal growth (NRC, 2004).

Internal displacement has adversely affected the education of children. Many of the children of the displaced family remain in their homes and there is much problem to manage money for schooling. Moreover, psychological pressure and excessive workload the children have to bear because of the absence of their parents also affect education. At times the children are deprived of education because the family head is displaced and they have to bear the burden of the family (NRC, 2004).

Lack of proper nutrition, mental stress, lack of rest and unfulfilled physical and psychological desires of the displaced people have had an adverse impact on their health situation. Unhygienic residences, untimely work schedules, lack of clean drinking water have also affected the people's health. Their inability to visit health centers for lack of money further deteriorates their health condition and thus invites major problem. There are cases when

women suffer from much serious disease due to the increased workloads after the male members of the family are displaced (HRC, 2004).

More and more youths are being displaced due to conflict and the women, children and elderly people remain at homes. This has resulted in the lack of labor force for the agriculture sector and has badly affected agricultural productivity. Moreover, the ban imposed by the Maoists on harvesting ripe crops, demand of their share in the produce has discouraged people to work in their farms (NRC, 2004).

The capital city has been the top priority for destination among the displaced people because there is more chance of getting jobs. The urban population has been increasing at the rate of 5.2-7 per cent. Unplanned settlement, unexpected rise in population density have affected the quality of drinking water, education, health services, electricity and other basic services. Problems are increased to contain diseases as well (INSEC, 2004).

There has been considerable political instability since the inception of democracy in the country. The performance of parliamentary democracy in the last ten years has repeatedly failed by its frequent shifting of alliances, changing stands with the alternative governments and seeks fresh elections. This trend has created an unhindered and favorable environment for the Maoist to widen their influence. No government has been able to take any bold steps for the economic as well as social upliftment of the people. The people who had great expectations from the political leaders after the restoration of democracy, are now disheartened by there irresponsible acts likes and engaging themselves in internal wrangling. When the threat of insurgency came to the government, its response was not appropriate. "When the leader of UPF, Baburam Bhattarai, presented 40-point demands to the Prime minister in February 1996. The threat was largely ignored". But even when the insurgency actually started with the Maoist attacks on the police

posts on the remote areas of Mid-Western region, the government and the security analysts and policy makers failed to make correct assessments. "Then Home Minister Khum Bahadur Khadka infamously proclaimed 'The Police Force would crush the so-called insurgency in four days" (Acharya, 2008).

The splitting of major parties has created a weaker government which has inspired the rampage corruption in the administrative sector. The nepotism and favoritism have made people feel the class discrimination. "… the consecutive elected governments after 1990 have failed to meet popular expectations with regard to good governance". Such conditions have decreased the faith towards the government and the Maoist has been successful in exploiting the discontented group to gain passive or active support (Khatri, 2008).

Nepal is a country of diverse culture, tradition and various ethnic groups with their own customs, beliefs and languages. With the advert of democracy, people experienced the taste of freedom and had started demanding rights and privileges. Each ethnic group now has started to look for their own formal group of people and improve their respective society culture. The Maoist adopted technique of dividing the mind by raising ethnic issues among certain miscarried class of people to facilitate the progress of so called 'People's War'. "The Maoists included the caste-ethnic and gender based disparities in their political agenda. They were quick to capitalize on the growing discontent and sense of injustice."

Nepal falls among the poorest countries of the world. With no major industries for earning foreign currency and deteriorating tourism industry, the economic condition of the country is decreasing each day. Apart from the whatever amount we receive from foreign aid have not been utilized property. No economic program has been implemented effectively in the remote area where 85 percent of the populations are in acute poverty. Such lack of

"economic engagement "like small-scale projects, cottage industries and its provision for proper market has been one of the major factors contributing to the Maoist to conduct "People War "in remote areas of the country. "The dire state of economy has been considered as one of the prime causes of the spread of violence in Nepal" (Karkey, 2008; Karki, 2007).

In the absence of any registration of IDPs and of any systematic monitoring of population movements by national authorities or international organizations, it is difficult to provide any accurate estimates on the total number of people displaced since the conflict started in 1996, or for that matter on the number of people currently displaced. An IDP study conducted in early 2003 by a group of NGOs and UN agencies concluded that a reasonable working figure on the total number of people displaced, directly or indirectly, by the conflict was between 100,000 and 150,000. However, anecdotal evidence and more recent studies suggest that this could well be an under-estimate. During the second half of 2003, the media reported some 200,000 displaced in urban areas across the country with 100,000 IDPs in Kathmandu alone (Dhakal, 2004).

Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in five districts of the Midwestern Region, the Community Study and Welfare Centre (CSWC), a Nepalese NGO, claims to have identified 160,000 IDPs in these areas. The open border with India, the lack of monitoring and the mingling with more traditional economic migrants also make it difficult to estimate the numbers of people who have crossed the border with India due to the conflict. Since 2001, the flow of migrants has reportedly significantly increased. It was reported that during January 2003 alone, some 120,000 Nepalese crossed the border to India. With the breakdown in the ceasefire towards the end of August 2003, fighting and displacement have again resumed, and at the end of September 2003, some 2,000 persons were reported to be crossing the border in Nepalgunj (Banke) everyday (WFP,

personal communication, September 2003) compared to an average migration flow of 300-400 per day in previous years (Dhakal, 2004).

When considering the scope of displacement in Nepal, one has to keep in mind that all figures are higly speculative estimates which are impossible to verify. Based on available data, a range of between 100,000 and 200,000 people currently displaced directly or indirectly by the conflict, not including those who have fled abroad, appears to be a reasonable working figure (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004).

The response of the government to the crisis of internal displacement can be described as discriminatory, lacking direction, insufficient and sometimes nonexistent (SAFHR, 2003). Although the government established several compensation and resettlement funds for victims of the conflict, like the Victims of Conflict Fund under which IDP families were entitled to an equivalent of $1.3 per day, most of the money was spent by July 2002. All those displaced after July 2002 were therefore excluded from assistance and official recognition (Dhakal, 2004).

Also, government assistance has only been provided to people displaced by the Maoist. Authorities have not encouraged people displaced by government security forces to come forward with their problems, and people remain reluctant to register as displaced for fear of retaliation or being suspected of being rebel sympathizers. So, official data collection has tended to mask the displacement problem (Khatiwada, 2004).

In 2003, the government allocated 50 million rupees ($667,000) for the rehabilitation of IDPs. According to some observers the disbursement of that money has not been accounted for. In 2004 an additional 50 million rupees was allocated to provide immediate compensation and relief to the victims. It

is not clear if people displaced by government forces will benefit from this fund (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004).

Under pressure from displaced persons' associations and the party of then Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, the government announced in early August 2004 that it had formed a Task Force on Relief to Internally Displaced Persons, mandated to formulate a package and action prograrmme to provide assistance and relief to those displaced by the conflict (Kantipur, 9 August 2004).

Many UN agencies and international NGOs have been in Nepal for numerous years providing development-oriented assistance, but almost none provide humanitarian relief or target their assistance to IDPs. Since the intensification of the conflict in 2001, many aid programmes have been hampered or stopped by poor security conditions in rural areas. In recent months, UN agencies and NGOs conducting food security, health and education programmes in rural areas controlled by the Maoists have come under pressure to formally recognize their parallel local administration. This has prompted several organizations to suspend their activities (Dhakal, 2004).

United Nations IDP Unit mission conducted in Nepal at the beginning of June recommended that no IDP-targeted assistance take place so as to avoid undermining existing coping mechanisms. Instead, it suggested maintaining services in areas of origin.

Agencies participating in a workshop on internal displacement in Nepal in March 2003 were inclined to assist areas to which the IDPs were going rather than targeting displaced people themselves, through interventions that enhance the ability of IDP-affected areas to 'absorb' displaced people (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004).

In other countries the government provides unemployment allowances, free medical services, free education and other services to support the displaced people. In Nepal the government is not able to support these people by providing the services like scholarships and displacement stipends which it had promised to do, let alone other facilities. Only 7343 people are receiving displacement stipends from the Home Ministry but there is much political influence in the process of distribution of such stipends (INSEC, 2005).

The government is not much serious to help these troubled people by providing them rehabilitation and ensuring food, shelter, education and other basic facilities for livelihood. The development agencies too, do not seem seriously concerned over the welfare of the displaced people (INSEC, 2004).

Actually, Nepal is facing very critical political situation between radical extremist communist Maoism and multi-democratic parties and traditional powerful monarchy. Maoist's continuous fought bloody war in ten years against the feudal monarchy adieu to change social structure in Nepal. In present context, more people have been migrating from remote rural areas to the urban, where there are possibilities of security. Specially, backward indigenous youths and culturally dominated lower Dalit people are joining into the Maoist rebels. Against the king and government they were creating fears, murder, abduct and plunder people's wealth. They call it radical change for social inclusion. They have pressurized to support in laity. Hence, eleven thousand people have been casualty up to now from both side government and Maoist combat approximately. Generally, local unknown people have used in front line by rebel in the war. It is miserable and pathetic story that the violence and bloody is happening in peaceful Himalayan state, where the Buddhism was prevailed. Obviously, no doubt the burning conflict rose due to the feudal socio-political and social discrimination in Nepal. Some high-level bureaucrats and politicians have developed their socio-economic status, for instance, elite fruition from restored democracy within fourteen years.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MAOIST CONFLI

3.1 Introduction of the Study Area (Butwal Municipality)

This study is based on condition of displaced people of Butwal Municipality areas. Butwal is the famous town of Rupandehi District in terms of various aspects. Butwal Municipality is located in the Western Development Region of the country. It is linked with both east-west Mahendra Highway and north-south part by Siddhartha Highway. It has become a meeting point for travelers, industrial labourers, porter, transportation labourers, rickshaw pullers, businessmen, and hotel, teashop and restaurants labourers. Butwal Municipality consists of 15 wards and the population of Butwal Municipality is 75,384 in and occupied the area of 69.28 square kilometer (CBS, 2001). Butwal Municipality is multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic and multi-caste municipality where different people are involved in different sectors for their livelihood. The Interview had been taken from different parts of Butwal Municipality. Major areas of study are Traffic Chowk, New Bus Part Lane, Ram Nagar, Hospital Chowk, Hat Bazar Lane, Old Bus Park Chowk, Raj Marg Chowk, Danda Tole Phoolbari, Golpark, Deep Nagar and Tam Nagar Chowk.

This study, however, is concerned with condition of displaced people only. Most of migrants are from different parts of country having different culture, ethnicity and traditional backgrounds. There are about 15,00 of displaced people residing in Butwal Municipality, which comprises about 3.31 percent of the total population of Butwal Municipality.

3.2   Political Sociology of Respondent

This section gives a picture of overall demographic characteristics of the displaced people. In major, this section is deal with the information on place of origin, age-sex structure, caste/ethnicity, marital status and type of family.

3.2.1   Place of Origin

In the study area Butwal Municpality, the people from different places are arrived over there. The place of origin of the selected displaced people is presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Respondents by District of Origin

District of Origin		Population		Total Population	
		Male %	Female %	No.	%
Gulmi		41.3	4.7	98	46.0
Arghakachi		27.7	3.6	67	31.5
Palpa		14.6	2.3	36	16.9
Kapilbastu		4.2	1.4	12	5.6
Total	No.	187	26	213	-
	%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

In Rupandehi district we can find lots of displaced people, displaced from different district of Nepal. In this study, the people from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Kapilbastu are found in large number. According to the limitations of the study, this study has focused on only 213 displaced people/households.

Majority of displaced people found in Rupandehi are from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Kapilbastu respectively. Among 213 respondents 187 are male and 26 are female. The number of respondents taken in this study from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Kapilbastu are 98, 67, 36, and 12 respectively. The male percentage from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi is 41.3, 27.7, 14.6 and 4.2 respectively and the female percentage

from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Kapilbastu is 4.7, 3.6, 2.3 and 1.4 respectively.

3.2.2 Age-Sex Structure

Age-Sex structure shows the age-sex distribution of the each respondent. Age-Sex structure plays an important role in research.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Respondents by Age-Sex

Age Group		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
0-15		1.4	0.9	5	2.3
16-45		51.6	5.6	122	57.3
46-59		24.9	4.2	62	29.1
60+		9.9	1.4	24	11.3
Total	No.	187	26	213	-
	%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Among the age group, the number of respondents of age group 0-15, 16-45, 46-49 and 60+ are 5, 122, 62 and 24 respectively. The percentage of male of age group 0-15, 16-45, 46-49 and 60+ is 1.4, 51.6, 24.9, and 9.9 respectively. The percentage of female of age group 0-15, 16-45, 46-49 and 60+ is 0.9, 5.6, 4.2 and 1.4 respectively.

The study shows, the respondents of age group of 16-45 are highly requested to give information. This is because of the age group of 16-45 are most economically active, educated, easily expressive, dynamics in various sector which helps to gather more realistic information for the study.

3.2.3 Caste/Ethnicity

In the place of origin there was dominance of particular caste/ethnicity in particular area but in the place of destination it is found that people are bound to live in different mix-up caste/ethnicity environment area.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Brahmin		32.9	4.2	79	37.0
Chhetri		22.0	3.8	55	25.9
Newar		14.0	2.3	35	16.4
Magar		10.3	0.9	24	11.2
Muslim		3.8	-	8	3.8
Dalit		4.7	0.9	12	5.7
Total	No.	187	26	213	-
	%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.3 shows that, the highest percent of IDPs is occupied by Brahmin and followed by Chhetri, Newar, Magar, Dalit and Muslim with around 37 percent, 26 percent, 16 percent, 11 percent, 6 percent and 4 percent respectively.

Majority of Brahmins respondents are from Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Palpa and Kapilbastu respectively. And minor group of respondents are of Muslim cast/ethnicity from Kapilbastu.

3.2.4 Marital Status

Marital status is categorized as married, unmarried, widowhood and divorce. Number and percentage of total respondent is considered in table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Caste/Ethnicity		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Married		83.6	10.3	200	93.9
Unmarried		3.3	0.0	7	3.2
Widowhood		0.0	1.9	4	1.8
Divorce		0.9	0.0	2	0.9
Total	No.	187	26	213	-
	%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Of the total respondents, 93 percent IDPs were married, 3 percent were unmarried, 1 percent was widowhood and remaining 0.9 percent was divorce.

This study shows that most of the IDPs are married and they are migrated with whole family/some of family members. The married male and female percentage is 83.6 and 10.3 respectively. In this study no any unmarried female is found as respondent. The unmarried male percentage is 3.3. The widow percentage is 1.9. And the male divorce percentage is 0.9. This shows the clear picture of marital status of respondents.

3.2.5 Types of Family

Family is the part of the society. Family represents the society and society represents the nation. The conflict has disturbed the living pattern of the family. People are forced to leave their place of origin, which in result has splitter many joint families. Many member of the family are compelled to leave the nation because of difficulty in survival.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Family

Types of Family		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Joint		12.2	1.9	28	13.1
Nuclear		75.6	10.3	185	86.9
Total	No.	187	26	213	-
	%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.5 shows, nuclear family percentage are higher than joint family. Nuclear family percentage is about 87 and joint family percentage is about 13. Some of the joint family have spit as nuclear family and displaced in different places. People are bearing a pain of family separation.

3.3   Economic Characteristics of IDPs

In order to identify the economic impact of the internal displacement, previous and present economic condition of the displaced people is determined. In spite of analyzing entire economic parameters, important and essential parameters which can reflect almost all economic condition of the people are selected. In the selection major economic parameters- agricultural status, business status, employment status and remittances status are preferred. In the context of Nepalese people as well as the people of the study area, the selected parameters can govern almost whole economic field, there these parameters are considered essential for the correct identification of economic status of the displaced people.

3.3.1   Agricultural Status

Agriculture is considered as backbone of village people of Nepal. Therefore agriculture is taken as an important parameter to judge the economic condition of internal displacement. The study shows that there is no change in agricultural land. The agricultural land status is almost same after and before displacement (Table 3.6). There is only change in income depends upon the agricultural land (Table 3.7).

Table 3.6: Total Agricultural Land Status Before and After Displacement

Agricultural Land	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No	%	No	%
1-20 Ropani	75	35.2	75	35.2
21-50 Ropani	100	46.9	100	46.9
> 50 Ropani	35	16.4	35	16.4
No agricultural land	3	1.4	3	1.4
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

In agriculture almost every physically active presence family member of respondents are involved. Among the total respondents, who had/ have 1-20

ropani land, 21-50 ropani land, > 50 ropani land and no agricultural land are 35 percent, 47 Percent, 16 Percent and 1 percent respectively.

Table 3.6 shows that, there is no change in size of land of displaced people, neither more nor less. Displaced people haven't added/ bought more other land because they are in trouble and depressed and they don't have enough money to afford for the new land. Also the land size is not decreased of displaced people, despite of their willingness, they are unable to sell their land because of

(i) No any person in these days wants to pay for that conflict affected land and

(ii) Maoist are strongly stopping the buying and selling work of land.

Table 3.7: Earning from Agriculture Before and After Displacement

Earning from agricultural Land	Before displacement	
	No.	%
1000-5000	3	1.4
6000-10,000	45	21.1
11,000-20,000	101	47.4
21,000-30,000	64	30.0
Total	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Among the total respondents, the people who used to earn before displacement Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-20,000 and 21,000-30,000 are 1 percent, 21 percent, 47 percent and 30 percent respectively from agriculture.

There is a big difference in income from agricultural land in comparison to before and after displacement. This table 3.7 shows that, no one is earning from agriculture after displacement. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil. The reason is that due to conflict they are not allowed and/ or able to do agriculture on their land. Their lands are either abandoned unproductively or used by Maoists.

3.3.2 Employment Status

In the employment status both permanent, non permanent and part time employees are taken as employee persons. The employment status of before and after displacement of displaced people is presented in Table 3.8, and earning pattern monthly of before and after displacement is presented in Table 3.9

Table 3.8: Employment Status Before and After Displacement

Employment Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Employee	9	4.3	9	4.3
Non Employee	204	95.7	204	95.7
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.8 shows that, before displacement there were 4 percent employees and 96 percent non-employees. And after displacement also there are 4 percent employees and 96 percent non-employees. There is no change in the number of employment status. This is because of, the most of them were government employee and they transferred their service at the place of destination. And in the case of private service holder, they exercised a lot and being experienced they found service at the place of the destination. The employees are satisfied with the service at the place of the destination.

Table 3.9: Earning Pattern Monthly Before and After Displacement

Earning from employment basis	Before displacement		After displacement	
(Earning pattern Monthly)	No.	%	No.	%
1,000-5,000	3	1.4	4	1.8
6,000-10,000	5	2.3	2	0.9
11,000-15,000	1	0.5	3	1.4
No earning from employment	204	95.7	204	95.7
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Among the respondents, the employees earning Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment before displacement is 1 percent, 2 percent, 1 percent and 96 percent respectively. And the employee earning Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment after displacement is 2 percent, 1 percent, 1 percent, and 96 percent respectively.

Table 3.9 shows that, the number of people those who are earning more at the place of destination is more in comparison to the place of the origin. This is because at the place of destination employees have found more than one opportunity to work with. For example: X used to teach tuition for two students at the place of origin but at the place of destination X got opportunity to teach five students, this shows X's earning is more at the place of destination. The employees at the place of destination are satisfied with the service and with the pay they earn.

4.3.3 Business Status

In business status, the number of people engaged in business has increased in place of destination in comparison of place of origin. Though the category of business is of low grade only for survive their life in new environment, the conflict has highly uplifted the business status of the displaced people. The interview with the displaced people shows that some people who were engaged in business are compelled to leave their previous business in new area and started a new business because of several social and economic causes. To run or to give set-up to the business it takes a very long time, so the successful businessmen are frusted for loosing their business. Some who were not engaged in business before are also started to do business. The business status of before and after displacement is presented in Table 3.10. Monthly earning from business of before and after displacement is presented in Table 3.11.

Table 3.10: Business Status Before and After Displacement

Business Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Perform business	23	10.8	52	24.4
No business	190	89.2	161	75.6
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.10 shows that, before displacement there were about 11 percent people engaged in business and after displacement there are about 24 percent people engaged in business. This shows that there is increment in the number of people engaged in business.

Table 3.11: Earning from Business Before and After Displacement

Earning from business	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
(Earning pattern Monthly)				
1,000-5,000	6	2.8	18	8.5
6,000-10,000	13	6.1	22	10.3
11,000-15,000	4	1.9	12	5.6
No earning	190	89.2	161	75.6
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Among the respondents, the business man earning Rs.1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning before displacement is 3 percent, 6 percent, 2 percent and 89 percent respectively. And the business man earning Rs.1,000-5,000, 6,000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning after displacement is 8 percent, 10 percent, 6 percent and 76 percent respectively.

Table 4.11 shows that, in business like glossary shop, selling of cloths etc., they are making good money in average at the place of destination in comparison to the place of the origin. This may be because of the new urban place they shifted in.

4.3.4 Remittances Status

In Nepal we can find many household which are surviving with the help of remittances. Most of the people conflict are flee to next country for earning money which become easier and faster than in Nepal. Because of the uneven economical condition and increasing unemployment in Nepal, young generation shave been fleeing towards the development country. This was rapidly increased and becomes as a culture after democracy in Nepal. Furthermore, after arm conflict, this fleeing culture became a compulsion and every young has on major aim to go to the third country. In this way in average almost every family at least one member are in next country. In this way remittance becomes a major source for life survival and /or prosperity of a family.

Table 3.12: Remittances Status Before and After Displacement

Remittances Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Pension Category				
Pension (on the basis of work)	10	4.6	10	4.6
Pension (on the basis of retired age)	4	1.8	4	1.8
No Pension	199	93.4	199	93.4
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0
Earning from Pension Monthly				
1000-2000	6	2.8	6	2.8
3000-5000	3	1.4	3	1.4
6000-10000	5	2.3	5	2.3
Economic support from abroad				
Yes	50	23.4	88	41.3
No	163	76.5	125	58.6
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0
Income received from abroad Yearly				
1000-10000	8	3.8	33	15.4
11000-50000	32	15.0	36	16.9
51000-100000	10	4.7	18	8.4

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

In this study, the data clearly shows that the peoples are fleeing towards the next countries in high ratio after displacement. Table 3.12 shows that, there is no change in the number of pensioner and the pension they get in comparison of before and after displacement. 5 percent, 2 percent, and 93 percent are pensioner on the basis of work, on the basis of retired age and no pension respectively and the pensioner get Rs.1,000-2,000, 3,000-5,000, and 6,000-10,000 is 3 percent, 1 percent and 2 percent respectively.

This table 3.12 shows that, the economic support from abroad is increased after displacement. This is because many people flee to third country after displacement and to give run-up to their family in Nepal they keep on sending money from abroad. Among the respondents, before displacement 23 percent person used to receive economic support from abroad and after displacement percent have increased from 23 to 41 percent. Before displacement, people used to receive monthly Rs.1,000-10,000, 11,000-50,000, and 51,000-100,000 were 4 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent respectively. And after displacement, people receive monthly Rs.1,000-10,000, 11,000-50,000, and 51,000-100,000 are 15 percent, 17 percent, and 8 percent respectively.

In order to identify the social impact of the internal displacement, previous and present social condition of the displaced people is determined. In spite of analyzing entire social parameters, important and essential parameters which can reflect almost all social condition of the people are selected. In the selection major social parameters – educational status, health status, cultural and traditional practices status and psychological status are preferred. In the context of Nepalese people as well as the people of the study area, the selected parameters can govern almost whole social field, therefore these parameters are considered essential for the correct identification of social status of the displaced people.

3.4   Social Characteristics of IDPs

3.4.1   Cultural and Traditional Practices Status

Nepal is a place where we can find variety of culture and religion. Every single people celebrate their own culture and religion. Displacement have compelled them to leave their place of origin, so to find out the differences in their culture and tradition in comparison to before and after displacement, this sector cultural and traditional practices status is studied. The cultural and traditional practices status is presented in table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Cultural and Traditional Practices Status Before and After Displacement

Cultural and Traditional Practices Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Good	146	68.5	26	12.2
Normal	67	31.4	164	76.9
Bad	-	-	23	10.7
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.13 shows that, the cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 69 percent, 32 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively. And after displacement the cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents is found to be around 12 percent, 77 percent and 11 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively.

The cultural and traditional practices status has negative impact due to conflict. The people are displaced in different places/regions of Nepal and they are unable to return to their place of origin to celebrate their culture. Family members, relatives and neighbours are separated and they don't feel easy and excited as before to celebrate their culture, such feelings is also degrading the importance of the culture.

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.

3.4.2 General Psychological View

In this study general psychology refers to the mental tension/mental sickness the people are having after displacement. The people those who are mentally tensed/mentally sick because of the reason of displacement are considered as psychological problem but the people those who are mentally tensed/mentally sick due to other reason are not considered as psychological problem in this study.

Table 3.14: General Psychological View of People Before and After Displacement

General Psychological View	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Good	131	61.5	38	17.8
Normal	82	38.4	116	54.4
Bad	-	-	59	27.6
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.14 shows that, the general psychology of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 62 percent, 38 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad respectively. And after displacement the general psychology of the respondents is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad respectively.

Every people enjoy or wants to enjoy on their own home town with their families, relatives and friends but this interest of people is killed by conflict. It is definitely that if the people have to leave their place of origin by force, threat and killing of family members, relatives than people get psychologically disease like depression.

3.4.3 Educational Status

Education is one of the main necessities of present people basically for children and young. This study shows a peculiar impact of the conflict on education. Education percentage of the people increases after displacement is presented in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Educational Status Before and After Displacement

Educational Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
BA Level	69	32.3	74	34.7
PCL/10+2	58	27.2	89	41.7
1-10 class	56	40.3	50	23.4
Total	213	100	213	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.15 shows that, the educational status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 32 percent, 27 percent and 40 percent in BA level, PCL/10+2 and 1-10 class educational status respectively. And after displacement it is found to be around 35 percent, 42 percent and 24 percent in BA level, PCL/10+2 and 1-10 class educational status respectively.

Among the total respondents is their family in an average, the educational status has seen some improvement after displacement. This is due to rural people displaced towards urban and suburban area where the facilities for education are much better than previous condition and people take their children to school. Therefore we can say the education condition of the displaced people is improved much better after displacement excluding other conditions.

3.4.4 Health Status

Everything in this world achieved, for this, the credit goes to good health. There is one slogan health is wealth which is very much true. But due to armed conflict in Nepal both health and wealth is detoriating. So in this condition people are compelled to leave their place of origin. Therefore health status in this present context is very vital to compare the health status of before and after displacement is presented in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: Health Status Before and After Displacement

Health Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Good	80	37.5	98	46.0
Normal	108	50.7	103	48.3
Bad	25	11.7	12	5.6
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 3.16 shows that, the health status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 38 percent, 51 percent and 12 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively. And after displacement the health status of the respondent's family members is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively.

Among the total respondents, in their family in average the health status have seen some improvement after displacement. This is due to rural people displaced towards urban and suburban area where the facilities of hospital, clinic, health post etc are much better than previous condition. Due to the access of medicine and medical shops the health condition of displaced people is found to be positive in the place of destination.

3.5   Conclusions

Maoist conflict is a state of clash of interest. If affect not only a particular group, community or specific situation of the nation but also the whole process of country. The people are more vulnerable to victimized rather than others. There immaturity and innocent makes them more vulnerable. They are dependent upon others have there is great responsibility to protect them from any forms of violent, conflict, war or warlike events.

There is a clear and overwhelming moral case for protecting displace people while seeking the peaceful resolution of war and challenging the justification for any armed conflict. The conflict has resulted in fear and violence among displace people their displacement and has been deprived of their basic rights like education, health service, social condition and serving rights. They need a protective, secure and stable environment in which to live and developed their moral, psychological, social and spiritual development needs can be met by their family and community.

People are regularly caught in warfare as a result of conscious and deliberate decision made by conflict seniors. The protection of their basic rights and supply their basic needs should be first priority of any country, society of community. The government must implement the decision for displacement people welfare.

The impact of armed conflict on people must be everyone concerned and is every wants responsibility, governments international organizations and every

elements of civil society. Each individual, each institutions, each country must initiate and support global action to protect displacement people. It is necessary to claim people has peaceful condition in their livelihood. In this way, human kind will finally declare their human welfare is in violet and that all displacement people must be secure the harmful effects of armed conflict.

This study has shown the need to have more substantive research to learn how displaced people are being affected by armed conflict and the magnitude of the problem faced by both local people and displaced people living in this study area.

At the moment neither the government nor NGO sector has plan to have any more detailed research in the matter. In the absence of any research document. It is really hard to indentify the reality and the real problems of the displaced people. Out of overall impact, displaced people are mostly affected. They are being deprived of their basic rights at time of conflict.

There is threat to their living places which directly harms from their right to peaceful living. Similarly people are used in armed conflict where they are exploited, abused and tortured tremendously. After the displacement they have faced many problems in living. When negotiation going on they have got chances of job as labourer. NGOs helped them to live easily.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the period of 1996 when CPN-M started armed conflict more and more physical assets and human life has been destroyed many development activities are stopped or cancelled. Infrastructure of development is being destroyed. Specially person who have dictatorship in their behavior they were target in Maoist activates. Many innocent people were abused exploited and passing their hazards live hood. Many children were killed. Millions of economic as well as physical asserts have been destroyed. Education of thousand of schools going children is hampered. Hundreds of schools have been closed down at the frequent strikes have districted.

This study attempted at assessing the socio-economic status of internal displacement. This study is completed as case study in Butwal Municipality of Rupandehi district, where many displaced people are arrived. Information required to conduct this study has been gathered both from primary and secondary information. Household/ individual survey, observation methods, unstructured interviews, group discussions and questionnaire are the basic analytical methods used in this study. This chapter provides findings, conclusion and recommendations of this study.

4.1   Summary

⟩ The study was conducted in Butwal Municipality of Rupandehi district. In the study purposive sampling method is used and 213 respondents are interviewed.

⟩ Majority of displaced people found in Butwal Municipality of are from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa　ilbastu respectively. Among 213 respondents 187 are male　e female. The male percentage of

the respondents from Gulmi, Arghakachi. The female percentage from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Kapilbastu is 4.7,3.6,2.3 and 1.4 respectively.

) The majority numbers of respondents of age group are from 16-45. The percentage is 57.

) The highest percent of IDPs is occupied by Brahmin and followed by Chhetri, Newar, Magar, Dalit and Muslim with around 37 percent, 26 percent, 16 percent, 11 percent, 6 percent IDPs were married, 3 percent were unmarried, 1 percent was widowhood and remaining 0.9 percent was divorce. The married male and female percentage is 83.6 and 10.3 respectively.

) The nuclear family percentage is higher than joint family. Nuclear family percentage is about 87 and joint family percentage is about 13.

) Agricultural status shows that the people who used to earn before displacement Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-20,000 and 21,000-30,000 from agriculture are 1 percent, 21 percent, 47 percent and 30 percent respectively. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil.

) Employment status shows that the employees earning Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment before displacement is 1 percent, 2 percent, 1 percent and 96 percent respectively. And the employees earning Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment after displacement is 2 percent, 1 percent, and 96 percent respectively.

) Business status shows that the business man earning Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15000 and no earning before displacement is 3 percent, 6 percent, 2 percent and 89 percent respectively. And the business man earning Rs 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-1500 and no earning after displacement is 8 percent, 10 percent, 6 percent and 76 percent respectively.

ʃ Remittances status shows that the pensioner get Rs 1000-2000, 3000-5000, and 6000-10,000 is 3 percent, 1 percent and 2 percent respectively. Before displacement, the people who used to receive money from abroad monthly Rs 1000-10,000, 11,000-50,000, and 51,000-100,000 were 4 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent respectively. And after displacement, the people who used to receie money from abroad monthly Rs 1000-10,000, 11,000-50,000, and 51,000-100,000 are 15 percent, 17 percent, and 8 percent respectively.

ʃ The educational status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 32 percent, 27 percent and 40 percent in good, normal and bad educational status respectively. And after displacement it is found to be around 35 percent, 42 percent and 24 percent in good, normal and bad educational status respectively.

ʃ The health status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 38 percent, 41 percent and 12 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively. And after displacement the health status of the respondent's family members is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively.

ʃ The cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 69 percent, 32 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively. And after displacement the cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents is found to be around 12 percent, 77 percent and 11 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively.

ʃ The general psychology of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 62 percent, 38 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad respectively. And after displacement the general psychology of the respondents is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad respectively.

4.2   Conclusion

Maoist armed conflict had affected the whole nation, Nepal. People are suffering problem of forced displacement. They are forced to leave their place of origin and are compelled to move in search of safer destination. The main causes of displacement were killing of family member, locking up homes etc by Maoist, and as well torture from both parties Maoist and army. Especially the people from rich category and people related to politics were mostly targeted by Maoist. But between these two groups, the normal people are affected highly and they are the one who are suffering much in the place of destination than the targeted groups. Displacement has affected highly in agriculture, this situation has hampered not only to the people whose earning source was agriculture but also to the economic source of nation. The displacement has affected in education, health, business, employment, culture and tradition and in majority the displaced people are psychologically suffering from tension. There are lots of people from different parts of Nepal those who are displaced from their place of origin, but the exact data from the starting period of conflict 1996 to till now has not been mentioned by any organization neither form government. The funds and the rehabilitation program for displaced people are not found to be satisfactory.

Reviewing different studies in the context of internal displacement it is found that displaced people are lacking facilities. Though, government and the other different national and internal organization are working for the benefit of or as fund and rehabilitation programs for displaced people, the programs and fund are not found being benefit and sufficient to displaced people. Displaced people have the feeling of helpless and they are finding very difficult to survive in new economic environment. The economic condition of the displaced people is getting but their social condition and status is not satisfactory rather than earlier life of their own native places before

displacement, this is the major finding of this thesis. However, people have been victimized from several ways by the Maoist conflict.

4.3   Recommendations

⟩ Since there was found lack of registration of IDPs and of any systematic monitoring of population movements by national authritis or international organizations so, the government body and the organization those who are working for the displaced people should present the actual scenario and data, condition and impact of the internal displacement.

⟩ The programs and funds which organized for the benefit of IDPs are found to be discriminatory, lacking direction, insufficient and sometimes nonexistent so, the government and the related organizations should bring the funds and rehabilitation program in sufficient and undiscriminatory way and form concrete policies to solve the problems of the displaced people.

⟩ The discussions about the problems of IDPs is done only between the organizations and only very rarely it is found IDPs as participants, so the discussions and the interaction program should be held in regular interval between the related organization and displaced people for the effective solutions of the problems.

⟩ Displaced people are getting hard to survive in their new economic environment in the place of destination so it would be better if the government and the related organizations give an opportunity to work to earn money to one of the member of each displaced household.

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APPENDIX-1

Impact of Maoist Conflict on Internal Displaced People of Butwal Municipality

Name: …………………………….

Address: ………………………………

Age: ………

Education Status: ……………………………….

Occupation: …………………………….

1. Which type of land do you use for agriculture?
   a. Kheta   b. Bari

2. How long the food is sufficient by your own cultivation?
   a. 3 months   b. 3 to 6 months
   c. 6 to 9 months   d. 9 to 12 months

3. How long have you been settled here?
   a. Local   b. Migrate

4. What kind of impact armed conflict on people side?
   a. Social suppression and exploitation
   b. Lack of social security
   c. Political competition
   d. Others

5. What was the major issue of conflict that made you leave your place?
   a. Killing of family member / relatives by State
   b. Killing of family member / relative by Maoist
   c. Threat by Maoist
   d. Threat by State

6. How many times Maoist disturb you to leave the place of origin?
   a. Many times   b. Sometimes

7. What kind of psychological impact on people by armed conflict?

   a. Threats   b. Socialization

   c. Humiliation   d. Sleep depreivation

8. Which sector was broadly affected from conflict in your view?

   a. Political sector   b. Economic sector

   c. Social sector   d. Others

9. What was the causes of leaving the origin place?

   a. Threat by Maoist   b. Threat by State

10. Mention the situation of survival right of people in this place?

    a. With problem   b. Without problem

11. Who gave more problem to the society?

    a. Maoist   b. Nepal Government Security Force

12. How did you accept to conflict?

    a. By tolerating silently   b. By compassioning

    c. By organizing program   d. By revolting

13. How much earn from employment annually?

    Present ……………………

    Past   ……………………

14. How much do you earn from your business annually?

    Present ……………………

    Past   ……………………

15. What is your educational qualification?

    …………………………………………………………………………..

16. Is/ were your family member (s) studying?

    Present   a) Yes   b) No

    Past   a) Yes   b) No

17. How often you get/ used to get sick?

    Present……………………..

    Past…………………………

18. How often your family member get/ used to get sick?

Present ……………………………………………

Past…………………………………………….

19. Have you suffered from disease due to environmental changes in this place?

…………………………………………………………..

20. What is your major supportive factor for fulfilling the expectations?

………………………………………………………………….