

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is small land locked country situated in the lap of Himalayas. It shares boundaries with China on the north and with India on rest of all direction. It extends from 26° 22' north to 30° 27' north latitude and 80° 4' East to 88° 12' east longitude. The total territory of Nepal is 1,47,181 sq.km. The shape of Nepal is on rough rectangular sketch which length measures 885 km and width of average 139 km. If we glance over map of Nepal horizontally we can find five regions administratively divided. Initiation of uniformity in development tasks and decentralization of local resources is the main purpose for administrative division.

Geographically, Nepal is divided into three regions. They are:-

1. Himalayan.
2. Hilly.
3. Terai.

Geographical barriers like steep mountains, extreme cold climate, and rocky hostile terrain features the Himalayan region which lies on northern part of Nepal stretching east to west. It consist the great white sky scraping Himalayas and Hills. It covers 15% of total land area of Nepal. It has a cold weather with severe snowfall on upper most part. We cannot see agricultural activities due to unsuitability of soil. Alpine

and Tundra vegetation is the most we can see here. Human settlement is also comparatively thin on Himalayan region. Sherpa, Bhotes, Lepchas, Thakalis are the main castes of people residing on Himalayan region. Guides and Porter for Tourists, Hotel and Resort owner, animal rearing, collection of medicines and herbs etc. are main jobs which occupy the people of Himalayan region. Most of the people in Himalayan region follow Buddhism, Tibetan Buddhism as they celebrate the festivals like Loshar, Buddha Purnima mostly.

Hilly region lies on the middle part of Nepal between Terai and Himalayan region. 68% of total land area of Nepal is covered by Hilly region. Most of the part of Hilly region is covered by rocky hills, hard rocks, deep valleys; gentle slopes. It has a warm temperature with mild climate which is helpful for Deciduous Mixed Forests. Agriculture and Horticulture is somehow flourished a bit than Himalayan region. The rivers like Saptakoshi,

Gandaki, Karnali etc. originated from Himalayas drains the hills. So, farmers adapt terrace farming on valleys area where land's fertility is high. Human settlement is dense on urban area as this region consist main cities of country. The main castes living permanently from long time are Rais, Limbus, Gurungs, Tamangs, Bhramins, and Newars etc. Most of the people in the hilly region lives pastoral life as Agriculture are unscientific and hard due to topographical congestions. People in urban area have high profile occupation in Industrial and Management field. Some of the people are also involved on Tourism as well as Service and Security sector. People in the Hilly region follow Hinduism and Buddhism. Buddhists celebrate Lhosar, Buddha Purnima, local festivals like Maruni, Indraajatra; Deudanach is also famous among the people. But, mainly Dashain, Tihar, Loshar, Teej, are common festivals.

Terai is extended from east to west on the southern-most part of Nepal.

It occupies 17% area of total territory of Nepal. The Terai region comprises the low plain 70m above the sea level. It includes the inner Terai as well as the Churia basin. The Terai region has plain, fertile soil, favorable warm and wet climate, with better prospects for irrigation and markets. Agricultural and Industrial activities are easily conducted here. There are better infrastructural facilities like Communication, Electricity, Education, Health service in comparison with the Hills and Mountains. The Terai region has comparatively hot climate with more rainfall, which favors the growth of Sub-Tropical Evergreen Forest. This region is drained by large river system with many prospects on irrigation sector. From the view point of Agriculture production, Terai region is called the Granary of Nepal because it produces a large quantity of food crops and supplies food item to the other parts of country. Teri region is mostly inhabited by the castes like the Yadavs, the Muslims, the Rajbanshis, and the Marwadis etc. The Brahmin and Chhetri are also found elsewhere. People in the Terai are mostly engaged on Agriculture with additional engagement on Service and Trade. Most of the people have also a seasonal employment in India. Mostly the people in the Terai celebrate festivals of Hindu calendar like Dipawali, Dashain, Maghe Sankranti and Fagu Purnima etc. Festivals of Buddhist and Muslims like Id, Loshar are celebrated elsewhere which signs religious harmony and tolerance. Due to high probability of development activity with optimum utilization of natural resources many people migrate from other region to Terai with a hope of standard living.

Migration has long history in context of Nepal. Mountain and Hilly people used to immigrate to neighbouring countries since the “Treaty of Sugauli” during the first quarters of the 19TH century. One cause of displacement was the forced labor policy popularly known as”

Jhara” system during Rana rule. Such policy forced the able bodied Nepalese of Hilly region to move to other countries like India, Burma, Bhutan and Sikkim. Another wave of Nepalese emigrants was forced to leave the country because of forced recruitment to the British Army in Colonial India and abroad. During the autocratic Rana regime a large number of Nepalese intellectual and political leaders were in exile due to political reason (Upadhayay, 1999). Likewise, a large number of Rais and Limbus were also displaced from the communal land due to state policy (See Capalan, 1970).

Many people are forced to migrate from this place of origin to next place due to the certain reason arising like war, conflict, disaster, racial discrimination, requirement of development activities which is termly meant as displacement. Displacement is not a new phenomenon in the context of Nepal. Although there are different reason of displacement, at present people are mostly displaced due to conflict between Government and different armed group insurgency in Nepal on 13th Feb 1996, opened a new chapter of displacement in Nepal by Maoist. The internal displacement of Nepal is the resultant effect of the internal conflict between the state and the Maoist rebels (SAFHAR, 2005:1). Violence is one of the most important obstacles to development in Nepal. It destroys human, physical, social and natural capital, making it difficult to create wealth and compromising the quality of life. The conflict has disturbed the way of living of people. People are forced to live their place of origin because of threaten, 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.

Displacement due to infected political issues in national platform has victimized the security and settlement of many people. The recent migration increment is direct consequences of political disputes and internal strife, 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 degree affected by the fighting with the rebels more or less controlling the rural area and the government's presence mainly restricted to urban centers' (Global IDP project, 2004). A large portion those fleeing due to fighting were from relatively well off strata of the population: land lords, party workers, security personnel, teachers and village development community chairman (INSEC, 2004). These mentioned groups are 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 faced by the displaced people and it is a greatest problem for people who have no skills and used to rely on agriculture in their homeland (INSEC, 2004). But in some cases, some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses (EC &RNN, 2003). The displaced people however adjust the social environment in the place of destination but it is very difficult to find job for their provisions. The migration of a person away from his homeland also causes a great impact in his social life. Rural life is characterized by co-operation, 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/her 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 (INSEC, 2004). Due to conflict the importance of culture, tradition & festivals is also abased.

In the study, the research as a student of sociology has made an attempt to analyze the condition of those people who internally displaced from their place of origin due to Madhesh Movement.

This movement was occurred in 2nd Magh 2063, in the name of equity and equality to get equal participate in according to population in interim constitution was the main slogan in the starting point of this movement.

The movement which was happened due to government negligence was suddenly centralized in Pahade people. Madheshi people started to take Pahade people as an enemy because in their view, most of the Pahades were occupying all prestigious sectors and Madhesis people were left behind.

When the movement was out of control, there were so many unexpected results came out for the people of Pahade. They had different kinds of pressure. It was unbearable for them. Due to these reasons, they had to displace from Madhesh, they had to change their settlement in hilly region.

1.2 Statement of the problem:-

Displacement means moving from one places to another not because of own willingness, it is according by force.

Displacement is one of the measure issues in the present day. It is not an easy move. Various aspects like the forms of threat affecting people, the area of the people in threat, financial resources of the people, routes to escape the village, possibility of the security and assistance from government and non-government sector etc determine the displacement whether to be internal or external.

Due to displacement, people are not only uprooted from their native places, but also loose sources of income, social relation, cultural space, identity and kinship ties, along with natural physical assets. When they live their place of origin and settle in a new place, they have to cope with the new place both socio-culturally and economically. Change occurs in their total way of life, since they not only have to adopt different livelihood strategies but also have to make new social relationships. So, moreover, this study focuses on the conditions of displaced persons before and after movement. The reasons for the displacement of maximum Pahadis were the main research of the study.

This study is undertaken to investigate and analyze the condition of IDPs (internally displace people) and the changing life ways in the process of adaptation in the new locality.

This study attempts to answer the following research questions.

- What reason do people give for their displacement? When did they leave their place of origin? And why have they chosen 'Hetauda' as a place of destination?
- What were they doing before moved from their origin?
- What type of problem, they are suffering in new locality? Are they able to fulfill their all needs?
- How they are treated by the local people?
- What are the opportunities they are provided with by the NGOs, INGOs and Government?
- How they feel being IDPs? What are their views about this movement?

1.3 Objectives of the study:-

On the basis of the problems and questions raised above, the overall objective of the study is to analyze the condition of that displaced people who are related with Madhesh movement. The specific objectives can be drawn as given below-

The specific objectives of the proposed study are:-

1. To find out the condition of displaced people before and after leaving their place of origin.
2. Identify the reasons of Pahadi people displaced from Terai after the Madhesh movement.
3. To find out the reason behind choosing Hetauda by displaced people.

1.4 Rationale of the study:-

Displacement is not new phenomena in Nepal. People have been displaced from very early age. This phenomenon has further increased after the ‘Treaty of Sugauli.’

But in these last few years, the number of IDPs has suddenly increased because of ‘Madhesh Movement’. This movement was started in the name of equal chances but later it was suddenly turned into violence. Because of it; local people especially who are from Pahade community started to leave.

So, this study is an attempt to understand the causes of internal displacement due to Madhesh movement. Beside this, it also tries to identify the condition of IDPs people before and after leaving their origin. This study may also become helpful for further research on similar topic in the future of comparative purpose.

And this report is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for this Master of Arts in Sociology/Anthropology.

1.5 Organization of the study:-

This study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, statement of the problem, objectives, rationale, organization of the study.

The second chapter deals with the literature review which is organized in theoretical discussion, definition of IDPs, types, causes and impact of displacement. The third chapter deals with the methodology of study, which includes selection of the study area, research design, universe and sampling, nature and sources of data, tools and technique of data collection, data analysis and interpretation and limitation of the study.

The fourth chapter deals with the data presentation and analysis, which include socio-economic characteristics, age distribution, caste/ethnic group, religion, education, occupation, income, comparison of the land size of the respondent.

The fifth chapter deals with the displacement and reason behind choosing Hetauda, and perceptions of displaced people about Madhesh Movement and case study.

Lastly, the chapter six deals with the summary and conclusions, reference and questionnaire.

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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, blocking them to enter their field, charge 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, Biratnagar, Butwal, Dhangadhi, Nepalgunj, Hetauda and so on across the border to India. All 75 district 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). A large portion of those fleeing the fighting were from relatively well-off strata of the population: landlords, party workers, security personnel, teacher and village development 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 greatest problem a displaced person faces in the new place. Managing money for livelihood is he 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 (INSEC, 2004). But in some cases, some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses (EC & RNN, 23). The displaced people however adjust the social environment in the place of destination but it is very difficult to find job for their provisions.

The migration of a person away from his/her 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/she feels very disheartened and alone. Traditions, cultures, festivals and accepted practices tie human together in a group and factors like this keep human society towards civilization (INSEC, 2004). Due to conflict the importance of culture, tradition and festival is also abased.

Magnificent literature on displacement patterns, human rights, conflict affected children, humanitarian conditions in conflict area available but the study on the socio-economic impact is hardly found. There are several researchers who have studied about the armed conflict 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 studies is tried to organize in first by theoretical aspect, secondly by empirical aspect and thirdly by conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Reviews

Migration in quest of economic prospect and progress is a normal phenomena 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 place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Millions of people 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.

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

One year after the collapse of a seven-month ceasefire between the governments led by king himself and Maoist a rebel in august 2003, Nepal is 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

started 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 are affected by the fighting which has claimed close to 10,000 lives in the past eight years. Landowners, teachers and other government employees have been specifically targeted by the rebels and have fled their homes (Norwegian refugee Council, 2004:9).

After the escalation of the Maoist people's war, they have 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. In the recent days they have started targeting their own cadres who have 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 Maoist. The families of the security forces were threatened to force their relatives quit the jobs and surrender in front of Maoists and there are many incidents of locking out the houses of those who do not do so.

The youth were forced to be displaced because they were stuck in between atrocities of the security forced and the Maoists. Maoist threaten or persuade them to join the militia whereas the security forces arrest, interrogate, suspect or even kill innocent youth on charge of being Maoist. At many cases the family members supported the migration of youth members of the family. Most of the people displaced are the local people's representatives' political party leaders and activities, security forces and their families, government officials, VDC securities and youth. Police posts

in the village, health posts, banks, local level government offices, non-governmental organizations, boarding schools and others were shifted from the violence-hit villages.

The Maoist have forced displaced of people, especially by threatening them of their lives, extortion, force into the militia and other causes. On the other hand the security force 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.

Reduction of employment opportunities in the rural areas owing to the escalation of violence and insecurity has 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, 2004).

2.2 Empirical Aspects

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.

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, culture, economic and other values of the village life differs with that in the city and undergo several changes which is quite strenuous.

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.

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 (livelihood).

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, traditional, 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.

Traditions, cultures, festivities 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 culture activities and when one is deprived from such opportunities, this may deter personal growth.

Internal displaced 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 presents 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.

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.

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 Maoist on

harvesting ripe crops, demand of their share in the products has discouraged people to work in their farms.

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 %. 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).

In the absence of any registration of IDPs and systematic monitoring of population movements by national authorities or international organizations, it is difficult to provide any accurate estimation 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 conflict was between 100,000 and 150,000. However, anecdotal evidence and more recent studies suggest that this could well be an underestimate. 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.

Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in five districts of the Midwestern region, the community study and welfare center (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 number of people who have crossed the border of India due to the conflict. Since 2001, the flow of migrants has significantly increased. It was reported that during January 2003, some 120,000 Nepalese crossed

the border to India, with the breakdown in the ceasefire onwards 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) every day (WFP, personal communication, September 2003) compared to an average migration flow of 300-400 per day in previous years.

When considering the scope of displacement in Nepal, One has to keep in mind that all figures are highly 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, 2004:9)

The response of the government to the crisis of internal displacement can be described as discriminatory, lacking direction, insufficient and sometimes nonexistent (SAFHR, 2003:6). 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 was therefore excluded from assistance and official recognition.

Also, government assistance has only been provided to people displaced by the Maoists. 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 of being suspected of being rebel sympathizers. So, official data collection has tended to mask the displacement problem.

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 whether people displaced by government forces are benefited from this fund (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004:9).

Under pressure from displaced persons' associations and the party of Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuwa, the government announced in early august 2004 that it had formed a task force on relief to internally displaced persons, mandate to formulate a package and action program to provide assistance and relief to those displaced by the conflict (Kantipur, 9 August 2004).

Many UN agencies and international NGOs have been 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 programs 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 programs 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.

United Nation IDPs Unit mission conducted in Nepal at the beginning of in June recommended that no IDPs- 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, 2004:9).

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.

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).

2.3 Theoretical Discussions.

Definition of IDPs (internal displace people)

Although it would be wrong to say that no definition of IDP exists in national level policies of the government or in those of organization working with some of the displaced communities, nevertheless, it needs to be pointed out that these are narrowly

defined and of an ad hoc nature. In the absence of clearly defined, non-discriminatory and inclusive definition at any level, assistance to this group of person will continue to be ad hoc

The government policy clearly makes demotions between IDPs who have been directly affected by the current conflict by calling them victims of terrorist activity. There is no doubt any longer that people are fleeing from their homes and village for a plethora of reasons, not necessarily because a family member has been killed or they have been compelled to leave home because of terrorist activity per se. Many have left home based on both sides in this conflict.

Most other organization doing direct or some degree of work with IDPs have not clearly defined who they mean when they talk about the IDPs. Most call them victim of conflict or conflict affect person.

It is also clear that it is not possible to make neat defining line between group of persons such as those who has become IDPs having fled from their home and village and those who started out as economic migrants and have subsequently become IDPs at destination. The displaced persons communities also include those economic migrants whose departure has been pre-empted and accelerated by the conflict.

Types of displacement

1. Internal displacement (one place to another)

2. External displacement (one country to another, like as Bhutanese refugee)

Causes of displacement

Table:-2.1

The entire respondent gave different reasons for fleeing from their origin;

S.N.	cause	respondents	Percentage
1.	Killing of family members	5	2.3
2.	Economical demand with kidnapping.	23	10.7
3.	Locking up homes	29	13.6
4.	Capturing of land.	37	17.4
5.	Moving of relatives and friends.	36	16.9
6.	Breaking down the social networks.	38	17.8
7.	insecure environment	45	21.3
	Total	213	100%

Source: field survey 2009.

Out of total respondent the unhealthy environment and increase in the violence are the most which compelled people to leave Madhesh. 21.3% of people's reason was insecure environment. Breaking down of social networks, displacement of other relatives & neighbors, capture of own land by other illegally are also the major of region which occupy 17.8%,16.9%, and 17.4%. Kidnapping with economic demand, murder cases happening nearby are other some reason for displacement. 13.6%, 10.7% and 2.3%, of respondents were found

Impact of displacement

A section of the survey also looked at the impact of the influx of so many people into these locations.

There is a demand for drinking water supply in the municipal area as the current capacity cannot serve the additional numbers of people. Electricity supply is not yet a problem but problems of providing adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities have increased.

The capacity of schools to absorb the additional numbers of children from IDPs family is becoming difficult. In many schools classrooms with a seating capacity for 40 children now are holding 60-100 students.

The municipal authorities have also time and again been interacting with the local communities to generate empathy with the situation in which the IDPs have found themselves. Barring a few incidents there had been no significant negativity of attitude of the locals towards the IDPs. Since IDPs are living dispersed in different locations of Hetauda, there are some problems of social integration of these newcomers.

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methods

Every research study is based on answering what the researcher is going to study, how he/she is going to study and why. And it is method through which we can carry on any research study. In general terms it can be said that 'Research' is the aim and the scientific method is means of attaining it (Rao, 2002). This section deals with why a particular areas is chosen, nature and sources of data, tools and techniques of data collection, reliability of instrument, data processing and analysis, field work as an experience and the limitations of the study.

3.1 Rationale of the selection of study area:-

The study area is one of the major city areas. Different people especially from Janakpur had displaced in the study area. But there has been no any attempt to make any research about these displaced people which one had linked with 'Madhesh Movement'. The main reason behind choosing this topic was that it was currently issued. Besides, the researcher was also interested to study about displaced people. Another reason behind choosing this study area is that no any sociological study has been carried out in this area.

Victim of Madhesh movement are scattered all over the Nepal. But mostly they are found in the hilly district of Nepal. Except that, several reports shows that the mostly Pahade people is high in 'Hetauda' municipality city than the other cities. I planned to do research work on IDPs people Madhesh movement who are started to live there.

However there is practical knowledge to the researcher being an indigenous inhabitant of Terai so the researcher has keen desire to find condition of IDPs people due to Madhesh movement.

Considering these realities for better performance and the researcher has selected Hetauda municipality city.

3.2 Research Design

The basic purpose of the study is to explore the cause and consequence of internally displaced people due to Madhesh movement. Therefore both exploratory and descriptive research design are used to disclose the real fact of the current study.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

A non probability sampling technique is used for identifying respondents for this study. This study is based on purposive sampling method. This study has focused on 213 respondents from the universe. By the help of these 213 respondents, the displaced people's condition before and after leaving their origin, identify the reason of pahade people's displacement and reason of choosing Heauda for the settlement has been studied.

3.4 Nature and Sources of data

The 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, unstructured interviews, 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.

3.5 Tools and Technique of data collection

Every research is based on the collection and analysis of data. For collecting those data, certain tools and techniques are used. The primary data needed for this study were collected carefully by using the following tools and techniques.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule:-

Mainly the information was collected by interviewing method. Interview schedule had been used to obtain both qualitative and quantitative data on the personal life of the displaced people, their past life and present life and their attitude of local people towards them and their views about that movement. Specially, structured questionnaire had been used to collect information.

3.5.2 Key informant interviews:-

After household census those people who were found to have more knowledge about the displacement, were selected as key informants. For this study four key informants were selected. Main purpose of key informant interviews was to collect some contextual information about the oral history of the displacement, local people's behavior towards the displaced people, and the type of help the displaced people are getting from different organization

3.5.3 Observation:-

Observation is a purposeful, systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomena as it takes place (Kumar, 1999). Observation is considered as one of the central data gathering method in qualitative research. Thus, a lot of attention was paid in observation. Observation was also used as a technique to collect information on daily activities of the displaced people, their interaction with each other especially with local people. During the observation I found that the displaced people were not gathered formally but informally, whenever they met each other, they started to talk about their places from where they were displaced. They still missed origin place.

But while filling the questionnaire of household census, nobody mentioned that they were felt any regret being displaced.

3.5.4 Case study:-

PV Young (1998) defined case study as 'A method of exploring and analyzing the life of a social unit'. In this study 1 case has been collected to support certain issues. This study includes this case which seems to support the quantitative data. This case helped to know the reason of displacement and in which condition people come to stay at a particular place and how they are adjusting in the new place.

3.6 Data analysis and presentation:-

Data analysis is one of the crucial stages of any research work. After the completion of field work, all the collected data were edited with careful scrutiny. Both manual and computer processing have been used in this study. Manual processing is used to present the qualitative data. Quantitative data were coded in the excel sheet. Statistical method is also used to make sense of data, as well as, to find out percentage and also to see the relationship of variables. Data were presented in Tabular forms. Qualitative data like life histories and people's feelings toward certain issues were presented as narratives.

3.7 Limitation of the study:-

As it is well known fact that 'Nothing is perfect', so this research study may also be not free from imperfection and errors. The main limitation of this study is that researcher was interested to study about

'Internally Displaced People', during Madhesh Movement 062/63. So researcher choose Hetauda but the Hetauda consists limited number of displaced people, so site selection for the study due to other limitations is not worth enough to claim that finding of the study is universally applied in other similar areas.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS:-

After leaving the origin

4.1 Demographic characteristics of internally displaced people

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

4.1.1 Socio Economic characteristics:-

Hetauda is situated at the crossing point of Mahendra highway (East-West). It is a most development municipality of Makwanpur District and one of the important trade centers of the Nepal.

In the study area almost all the social, economic and other facilities are available. There are enough transportation facilities, educational institutes, hospitals, electricity, and telephone and drinking water etc. the study area has been experiencing an increasing volume of immigration.

The socio- economic characteristics of population in the study area was found heterogeneous, in characteristics during field survey. The total

number of households in the study area was unlimited. So, 213 respondents were sampled for the research. The socio-economic condition of the displaced people is important for future analysis of displacement phenomena and to compare with their origin home village.

4.1.2: Distributions of Respondents by age-sex

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by age and sex

S.N.	Age group		Male	Female	Total	
			%	%	No.	%
1.	0-14		1.4	0.9	5	2.3
2.	15-44		51.6	5.6	122	57.3
3.	45-59		24.9	4.2	62	29.1
4.	60+		9.9	1.4	24	11.3
	Total	No.	187	26	213	-
		%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009.

Among the age group, the number of respondents of age 0-14, 15-44, 45-49 and 60+ are 5, 122, 62 and 24 respectively. The percentage of male of age group 0-14, 15-44, 45-49, and 60+ is 1.4, 51.6, 24.9, and 9.9 respectively. The percentage of female of age group 0-14, 15-44, 45-49 and 60+ is 0.9, 5.6, 4.2 and 1.4 respectively.

The study shows, the respondents of age group of 15-44 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.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnicity

In the place of origin there was dominance of particular caste/ethnicity in particular area of the Janakpur municipality but in the place of destination (Hetauda)

It is found that people are bound to live in different mix-up caste/ethnicity environment area.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by caste / ethnicity.

S.N.	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total		
		%	%	No	%	
1.	Brahmin	32.9	4.2	79	37.0	
2.	Chhetri	22.0	3.8	55	25.9	
3.	Newar	14.0	2.3	35	16.4	
4.	Magar	10.3	0.9	24	11.2	
5.	Tamang	3.8	-	8	3.8	
6.	Dalit(Pariyar,Sarki Biswokarma)	4.7	0.9	12	5.7	
	Total	No	187	26	213	-
		%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009.

Table 4.2 shows that, the highest percent of IDPs is occupied by Brahmin and followed by chhetri, newar, magar, tamang and dalit with

around 37 percent, 26 percent, 16 percent, 11 percent, 6 percent and 4 percent respectively. Among the displaced persons majority were Brahmin and chhetri because they are claver than other caste/ethnicity. They have huge amount of property than other caste/ethnicity. They are forced to leave their place of origins because of threatening, killing of family members, locking their homes, charged of spying.

4.1.3 Marital status

Marital status is categorized as married, unmarried, widowhood and divorce. Number and percentage of total respondent is considered in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by marital status

S.N.	Marital status	Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No	%
1.	Married	83.6	10.3	200	93.9
2.	Unmarried	3.3	0.0	7	3.2
3.	Widowhood	0.0	1.9	4	1.8
4.	Divorce	0.9	0.0	2	0.9
	Total	187	26	213	-
		88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, 93 percent IDPs were married, 3 percent were unmarried, 1 percent was widowhood and remaining 0.9 percent was divorcee. 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 1.8. And the male divorcee percentage is 0.9. This shows the clear picture of marital status of respondents. There was prevalence of widows because Madhesi arm group killed many people in the origin place because of threatening, killing of family members, locking their homes, charges of spying and other political issues.

4.1.4 Type 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 members of the family are compelled to leave the nation because of difficulty in survival.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by type of family

S.N.	Type of family		Male	Female	Total	
			%	%	No.	%
1.	Joint		12.2	1.9	28	13.1
2.	Nuclear		75.6	10.3	185	86.9
	Total	No.	187	26	213	-
		%	88.0	12.0	-	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009.

Table 4.4 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.

4.2 Socio-Economic characteristics of internal displaced

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, therefore these parameters are considered essential for the correct identification of economic status of the displaced people.

4.2.1 Agriculture status

Agriculture is considered as backbone of Terai 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 status is almost same after and before displacement. There is only change in income depends upon the agricultural land.

Table 4.5: Total agricultural land status before and after displacement

S.N	Agriculture land	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No	%	No	%
1.	1-20 Ropani	75	35.2	75	35.2
2.	21-50 Ropani	100	46.9	100	46.9
3.	>50 Ropani	35	16.4	35	16.4
4.	No agriculture land	3	1.4	3	1.4
		213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

In agriculture almost every physically active presence family members of respondents are involved. Among the total respondents, who had/have 1-20 Ropani land, 21-50 Ropani land, >50 Ropani land and no agriculture land 35 percent, 47 percent, 16 percent and 1 percent respectively.

Table 4.5 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 (1) No any person in these days' wants to pay for that conflict affected land and (2) Terai arm groups are strongly stopping buying and selling of their land.

Table 4.6: Earning from agriculture before and after displacement

S.N	Earning from agricultural land (per year)	Before displacement	
		No.	%
1.	Rs.1000-5000	3	1.4
2.	Rs. 6000-10,000	45	21.1
3.	Rs. 11,000-20,000	101	47.4
4.	Rs. 21,000-30,000	64	30.0
	Total	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

Among the total respondents, the people who used to earn before displacement Rs. 1000-5000, 6000-10,000 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 4.7 shows that, no one is earning from agriculture after displacement. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil. The reason is that due to Terai movement they are not allowed and/or able to do agriculture on their land. As we mentioned earlier IDPs are not allowed to sell or to give others to cultivate on lease (Andhiya) their lands are either abandoned unproductive or used by Terai arm groups.

4.2.2 Employment status

In the employment status both 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 4.6,

and earning pattern monthly of before and after displacement is presented in table 4.7

Table 4.7: Employment status before and after displacement

S.N	Employment status	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Employee	9	4.3	9	4.3
2.	Non employee	204	95.7	204	95.7
	Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

Table 4.7 shows that, before displacement there were 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 4.8: Earning pattern monthly before and after displacement

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

Source: field survey 2009,

Among the respondents, the employees earning Rs. 1,000-5,00, 6,000-10,000, 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 earns Rs. 1,000-5,000, 6,000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment after displacement is 2 percent, 1 percent, 1 percent, and 96 percent respectively.

Table 4.8 shows that, the number of people those who are earning more at the place of destination is more in comparison to the place of 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.

4.2.3 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 madhesh movement 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 frustrated for losing 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 4.7 monthly earning from business of before and after displacement is presented in table 4.8

Table 4.9: Business status before and after displacement

S.N.	Business status	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Perform business	23	10.8	52	24.4
2.	No. of business	190	89.2	161	75.6
	Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

Table 4.9 shows that, before displacement there were about 11 percent people engaged in business like groceries, cloth selling etc. and after displacement there are about 24 percent people engaged in business. This shows that there increment in the number of people engaged in business.

Table 4.10: Earning from business before and after displacement

S.N.	Earning from business(monthly)	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	1,000-5,000	6	2.8	18	8.5

2.	6,000-10,000	13	6.1	22	10.3
3.	11,000-15,000	4	1.9	12	5.6
4.	No. of earning	190	89.2	161	75.6
	Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

Among the respondents, the business man earning Rs. 1,000-5,000, 6,000-10,000, 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. 11000-5,000, 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 4.10 shows that, in business 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 where they shifted and they are in compulsion to do more than their birth place for their livelihood.

4.2.4 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 madhesh movement on education. Education percentage of the people increases after displacement is presented in table 4.10

Table 4.11: Educational Status Before and After Displacement

S.N.	Educational status	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%

1.	Good	69	32.3	74	34.7
2.	Normal	58	27.2	89	41.7
3.	Bad	86	40.3	50	23.4
	Total	213	100	213	100

Source: field survey, 2009.

Table 4.11 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 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.

Among the total respondents in their family in an average, the educational status has seen some important after displacement. This is due to the much better facilities for education than previous condition and people take their children to school. People's perception towards education is changed positively, is reflected in this research. Therefore we can say the education condition of the displaced people has improved much better after displacement excluding other condition.

4.2.5 Health status

For everything achieved in this world, the credit goes to good health. There is one slogan "health is wealth" which is very much true. But due to Madhesh movement in Terai health and wealth of Pahade people is deteriorating. 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 before and after displacement. Health status before and after displacement is presented in table

Table 4.12 health status before and after displacement

S.N.	Health status	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Good indicator	80	37.5	98	46.0
2.	Normal indicator	108	50.7	103	48.3
3.	Bad indicator	25	11.7	12	5.6
	Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey, 2009.

Table 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 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. Another positive factor is awareness: people are more sensitive towards their health and sanitation.

4.2.6 Changes in customs and traditional practices

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 customs and tradition in comparison to before and after displacement, this sector customs and traditional practices status is studied. The customs and traditional practices status is presented in table

Table 4.13 customs and traditional practices before and after displacement

S.N.	Customs and traditional practices status	Before displacement		After displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Good indicators	146	68.5	26	12.2
2.	Normal indicators	67	31.4	164	76.9
3.	Bad indicators	-	-	23	10.7
	Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

Table 4.13 shows that, the customs 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 customs and traditional practices status

respectively. And after displacement the customs and traditional practices status of the respondents is found to be around 12 percent, 77 percent and 11 percent in good, normal and bad customs and traditional practices status respectively.

The customs and traditional practices status has negative impact due to Madhesh movement. The people are displaced in Hetauda municipality and they are unable to return to their place of origin to celebrate their customs family members, relatives and neighbors are separates and they don't feel easy and excited as before to celebrate their customs, such feelings is also degrading the importance of the customs and traditional.

4.2.7 General psychological aspect

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

Table 4.14 general psychological aspect of people before and after displacement:

S.N.	General psychological	Before	After
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	view	displacement		displacement	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Good indicator	131	61.5	38	17.8
2.	Normal indicator	82	38.4	116	54.4
3.	Bad indicator	-	-	59	27.6
	Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: field survey 2009.

Table 4.14 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. These are reflected in their mental trauma, loneliness and their aggressive behaviors.

Every people enjoy or wants to enjoy on their own home town or in community with their families, relatives and friends but this interest of people is barred by Madhesh Movement. 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 ill.

CHAPTER FIVE

Displacement and reason behind choosing Hetauda

5.1 Reason of displacement

During my research I found that the internal migration was mainly invited by impacts causes by racial discrimination. When violence created by Madhesh Andolan started spreading severely, than, people started feeling unsecure than mostly Pahade people started migration to northern side. The main reason of displacement found in the study area were insecure and threatening, breaking down of social networks, moving of relatives, friends, capturing of lands and killing of family members etc. at the place of origin.

Table 5.1 Reason of displacement from Janakpur to Hetauda

The entire respondent gave different reasons for fleeing from their origin.

S.N.	cause	respondents	Percentage
1.	Killing of family members	5	2.3
2.	Economical demand with kidnapping.	23	10.7
3.	Locking up homes	29	13.6
4.	Capturing of land.	37	17.4
5.	Moving of relatives and friends.	36	16.9
6.	Breaking down the social networks.	38	17.8
7.	Insecure environment	45	21.3

	Total	213	100%
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Source: field survey 2009.

Reason behind choosing Hetauda

As the Madhesh Andolan was taking a glowing form the terms like Pahades, Madheshis started appearing frequently and issues and events against Pahades were taking place. Hetauda is a town lying on the middle part of country as it touches Mahendra Highway and is near to Kathmandu. It has a favorable climate neither hot nor cold. Hetauda is also adjustable with medium income and has a good link with Terai as well as hilly region. Hetauda has also good Health, Education facilities, as well as it is an Industrial area. Infrastructure is well- developed. Employment facilities are not so scarce. Most of the people who left Terai have their relatives on Hetauda according to our survey. So it is easy to settle on Hetauda. Immigrants do not feel uneasy to live with environment on Hetauda. Houses and land are too easy to find with linkage of relatives on Hetauda.

Perception of displaced people about ‘Madhesh Movement’.

From long decade Madhesh was covered by different people who were from different communities. But from 2062\2063 the only Madheshi wanted to cover whole Madhesh. According to them, Pahadi were obstacle in their path of equity and equality. They didn’t want any Pahadi presence in Madhesh.

One of the displaced people said that, ‘to reach in their right destination, they (Madheshi) choose wrong way. This is true that, not only everywhere but in few cases they were treated wrongly by Pahadi.

Due to the mischief of few Pahadi people, the Madheshi started to mistreat with that entire Pahadi people who lived in Madhesh, which was not fair.

Kidnapping, abduction, murder of family members, raping young girls, creating of chaotically environment, donation-mostly cash, capturing land and home is all that the right way?

By going all this way about which types of right Madheshi got?

According to the other displaced people “actually Madheshi, want their right, then they must have to go with that entire people who was in Madhesh in the process of getting rights through the Pahadi, and tried to catch only with Madheshi. They forgot that the slogan about “unity in diversity”.

Because of Madheshi mischief and insecure life when Pahadi started to sell their own home\land, again Madheshi started to give torture for donation and in another way Madheshi creating treating environment between that people who were interested to purchase Pahadi home/land. So that the interested customer mind was diverted and now that customer started bargaining :(here bargaining indicates decreasing price) with house/land hold owner.

Now home/land owner was in trap. The owner sold their home/land in a very nominal price. (Here the most remarkable thing was that for Nepali home/land means the property of whole life)

This situation made everything clear that Madhesh movement was not only centralized upon equality and equity. By taking one authority, no anywhere and no anyone will be happy.

One of the victims of Madhesh movement had his opinion that behind the lighting on of Madhesh movement on high voltage the term federalism also had its influence. With the term federalism, the Madheshi political power brought a concept of federal Madheshi state. This was also one of the reasons for mistreating Pahadis peoples. Such a violating environment was created that Pahadis started to feel unsecure and slowly started leaving Terai.

Case study

1.

Ram Singh Thakuri , a middle class Tahade person who used to live in Janakpur municipality with his wife and children had a easy life with his grocery shop. He had a daughter who was already married with other two daughters and a son. The economy of family was depended upon shop.

He had a tide relation with his neighbors (includes Pahade & Madhesi both). Janakpur was being a suitable place to live for Ram Singh's family which was meeting all the criteria of demand of theirs.

During the recent days nation was celebrating the establishment of newly born republic democracy now, then, Nepal was not under ruthless monarchy instead of which it was a religious secular, federal democratic country. But, In the name of secularism, a racism difference, religious

discrimination was taking a glowing form on Terai. The racism was bringing the terms like Pahade & Madhesi.

Janakpur was also not far from such peripherals on the midnight of 2/10/063, more than 13 masked men entered the house of Ram Singh on Janakpur with a intention of kidnapping his daughters, On the same day, Ram Singh's son was also not in home. The men with mask locked the room of Ram Singh and entered the room of his daughter with a purpose to kidnap them. Girl in reaction tried to attack them with khukuri, but, they were themselves hurt by the masked men. The noise and scream by the girls made neighbors alert. The girls were badly hurtled and they were taken to nearby hospital with the help of neighbors.

Next day, police started investigation about the event, but no any result outcomes neither about the men nor about the hands behind the incident. Ram Singh's family was also not interested to help the cops for investigation. Finally, the family was compelled to leave, the Terai as the event made great impact on them, Mr. Thakuri got a very nominal price for his house & shop and thus, started leaving on Hetauda.

2.

Krishna Ghimire, a Pahade person living in Janakpur had a comfortable life in Janakpur. This family was in Janakpur since two-three generation ago. with occupation, we were a contractor of locally dealing works and projects. He had two daughters and one son who were with him then. he had a good relation with his neighbors (including Pahade and Madhesis and he too had gained goodwill doing good deeds associated with his job. Janakpur was converting as a land of success and flourish for him as well as his works.

The day's then nation was celebrating the re-establishing of democracy. Nepal was out of the autocratically, insensitive, pitiless ruling of monarchy. Nepal was religious, secular, federal democratic nation, now, then. But, in the name of secularism, a racial discordance, religious complexity was arising on a glowing

form. The terms like Pahades and Madhsies's were emerging. One night like a night mare, a strange call came to Mr. Ghimire. One strange voice threaten told him that his son would be kidnapped if he would not leave the Janakpur within some days or he may pay the amount of 60, 00,000 Rs. For the excuse of his son.

Next day, he searched the person to buy his house and he got very nominal price for his well-luxuriated, well-managed house with all the stuffs. This event made him mentally tired and insane.

CHAPTER- SIX

Summary conclusions and recommendations

This study attempted at assessing the causes and consequences of displaced people due to Mdhesh movement. This study is completed as case study in Hetauda municipality where many displaced people are arrived from janakpur. Information required to conduct this study has been gathered both from primary and secondary sources. Survey of the 213 respondents has been done to gather the required information. Household/individual survey, observation methods, unstructured interviews, group discussion and questionnaire are the basic analytical methods used in this study. This study provides findings, conclusions and recommendations of this study.

6.1 Summary

The study is conducted in Hetauda municipality. in the study purposive sampling method is used and 213 respondents are interviewed.

) Majority of displaced people found in Hetauda respectively. among 213 respondents 187 are male and 26 are female. The male

percentage of the respondents is 88.0 and female percentage is 12.0 respectively.

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

) The highest percentage of IDPs is occupied by Brahmin and followed by Chhetri, Newar, others and Tamang with around 35percent, 33 percent, 13 percent, 12 percent, and 5 percent respectively.

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

) Agriculture 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, and 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. 1000-50200, 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.

- Business status shows that 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 businessman earning Rs. 1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning after displacement is 8 percent, 10 percent, 6 percent and 76 percent respectively.

) 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.

) 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.

) The causes of displacement is found to be around 2 percent, 10 percent, 13 percent, 17 percent, 16 percent, 17 percent and 21 percent in killing of family members, economic demand with kidnapping, locking up homes, capturing of land, moving of relatives and friends,

breaking down the social networks and insecure environment respectively.

) 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.

6.2 Conclusion

The conclusions have been drawn based on the summary of the major findings outlined in section 6.1

This study is conducted in Hetauda municipality where 213 respondents are interviewed on the basis of purposive sampling method. In Hetauda municipality majority of people are displaced from Janakpur municipality respectively. Among 213 respondents 187 are male and 26 female. The majority of respondents are from age group 16-45 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. It is found that majority of respondents are Brahmin and others followed by Chhetri, Newar, others, Tamang respectively. Most of the IDPs are married and they are migrated with whole family/some of the family members. The conflict has spitted many joint families: people are forced to live in a scattered way in the place of destination though they are from the same family. The nuclear family percentage is higher than joint family.

The main occupation of the displaced people is found to be agriculture but after displacement they are not allowed and/or able to do agriculture on their land. Their lands are either abandoned unproductively or used by terai arm groups. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil. In place of destination the displaced people those who are employed are satisfied with the income they earn. The number of people engaged in business has increased and they are making good money in average in comparison to the place of the origin.

The educational and health status of the displaced children/people is increased and improved as well after displacement. This is due to the facilities for education and health is much better than previous one. The cultural and traditional practices and the psychological status have negative impact due to conflict. The cultural and traditional practices is deteriorating and 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 ill.

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Interview schedule

Causes and consequences of displaced people due to Madhesh movement: a case study of Hetauda municipality

1. Name of respondent.....
2. Sex.....
3. Age.....
4. Caste: a)Brahmin b)Chhetri c) Newar d)Tamang e)Others(specify)
5. Recently living with: a)whole family b) single c) relative d) friends e)others (specify)
6. Total family numbers no
Past.....
Present.....
7. How have you been living in this place?
a) On rest b) in relatives house
c) In friend's house d) in camp
d) In any organization-supported residence
f) Others (specify)
8. When did you leave your place/
.....
9. Why did you move to this particular place?
.....
10. Do you want to move from this place or want to stay here for long time?
a) Stay b) move
11. How much land, total including home area you had/have?
Past.....
Present.....
11. How much total agriculture land you have/had?
Past.....
Present.....
12. Do you cultivate/used to cultivate your land?
Past.....
Present.....
13. If no then what is the reason?
Past.....
Present.....
14. How much do you used to earn from this occupation annually?
Past.....
15. How much do you earn from this occupation annually/
Present.....

16. Are/were you employee?
 Yes..... No.....
 Past.....
 Present.....
17. How much you earn from employment annually?
 Present.....
18. How much you used to earn from employment annually?
 Past.....
19. Do/did you have/had and business annually?
 Present yes no
 Past yes no
20. What is your educational qualification?

21. Is/were your family members studying?
 Present yes no
 Past yes no
22. If yes, how many are/were studying?
 Present.....
 Past.....
23. Those who are studying are in a type of
 Similar school
 Better school
 Poor school
24. If not studying present time, what is the reason?

25. Are/were you satisfied with this/that education?
 Present yes no
 Past yes no
26. If no satisfied than why?

27. How often you get/used to get sick?
 Present.....
 Past.....
28. How often your family members get/used to get sick?
 Present.....
 Past.....
29. What kind of treatment you and your family members take/used to take?
 Hospital Dhama Jhakri (others) specify
 Present.....
 Past.....
30. Behavior of doctors and nurses in the time of treatment
 Present.....
 Past.....

31. Are you suffered from chronic disease/
 Present yes no
 Past yes no
32. Are any other members of your family are suffered chronic disease?
 Present yes no
 Past yes no
33. If yes, than what type of chronic disease/
 Present.....
 Past.....
34. Have you suffered from disease due to pollution in this place?

35. Have you suffered from disease due to environmental change in this place?

36. Do your other family members get frequently sick in this place of destination?
 Yes no
37. If yes, what is the main reason?

38. Have you had your other members got accident(major/minor) in this place?

39. Do you and your family members celebrate/used to celebrate your festivals?
 Present yes no
 Past yes no
40. Have you had your other members got any disease due to drinking water in this place?

41. What you and your family members feel weather it was nice to celebrate your culture in the place of origin or in the place of destination?

42. If you and your family members are not celebrating your festival over here than what is the reason?

43. Are you adapting other festivals/traditional over here? Justify.

44. How you take your cultural importance?

45. What do you think it is necessary to celebrate or not?

-
46. Why your culture should be preserved?
.....
47. Is the displacement destructing the culture?
.....
48. How you take/used to take life?
Present
Past
49. How your family members take/used to take life?
Present
Past
50. How your family members take/used to take life?
Present
Past
51. In comparison you and your family members way of thinking, if yes, how?
.....
52. Has it changed your and your family member's willingness to do?
.....
53. You and your family members feeling towards men and society?
.....
54. You and your family members dream what you dream of being happy or sad?
.....
55. How you and your family member's days pass happily or in a sad mood?
.....
56. Say something about Madhesh movement?
.....
57. Say something about life?
.....
58. Is there any depression on you and on your other family members?
.....
59. What you find a big difference between before and after displacement?
.....
60. What is your major expectation in your life?
.....
61. What is your major supportive factor for fulfilling the expectation?
.....
62. What is your lacking point/sickness or lacking resources for fulfilling the expectation?
.....

63. What is the most important need for you and your family now?

.....