

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Known as the land of Mt. Everest, birth place of lord Buddha and home of the brave Gurkhas. Nepal was the only Hindu Kingdom of the world. The late king Birendra during his coronation in 1974, forwarded a proposal to accept Nepal as a 'zone of peace', which was later approved by 116 countries. Though once regarded as the peaceful country, Nepal is now inter-woven in different kinds of internal conflicts, among which Maoist conflict is (Since 13 February), the movement in the name of People's War. There has been deterioration in law and order, peace and security and development and economic activities, killing of children, students, farmers, innocent people, member of the security forces and rebels, bombing and destroying private and public infrastructures have been in the daily news of the country. Consequently, millions of people have been suffering from this menace.

Nepal, with its geopolitical location and unique political development has more than two century of nation state. History and has undergone several types of political systems, such as direct rule of the monarchy, Rana family rule for 104 years (1847-1950), a decade of democratic system (1950-1960), 30 years of partyless Panchayat system with active role of the king (1960-090) and 12 years of parliamentary democracy (1990-2002). Thereafter, an interim government practices were headed by Lokendra Bahadur Chand, Surya Bahadur Thapa and Sher Bahadur Deuba respectively. Now the Government is headed by the King Gyanendra has been functioning of executive power since 19, Magh, 2061. Ending in the date of 11th Baisakh by King Gyanendra.

Conflict is an active stage of disagreement between people with opposing opinions principles and practices manifested in different forms like grievance, conflict and dispute. Grievance is an initial stage of conflict in which individuals or a group are prevented to be unjust and provides grounds for resentment or complaints. This condition potentially erupts into conflict. When this stage turns into conflict antagonism is caused by class of cultural, political, social, natural and economic interests between individuals and groups. At the final stage of conflict people make the matter public and opting confrontation (Buckles,1999). Felstiner *et al.* (1981) coined the phrase "injurious experience" to describe the process of transformation patterns of conflict. According to the stage of transformation patterns of conflict are naming, blaming, claiming and dispute.

Regarding the structure and way of the conflict, there are two kinds of conflict known as the conflict with weapon and conflict without weapon. Without weapon conflict helps to gradual development of society but with weapon, conflict calls disagreement, violence, irruption and grievance in the society. It also helps to change politics and revolution. With weapon conflict and war are needed for revolution. After the second World War, conflict has been spreading by modernization, education, economy and development. After the failure of USSR the world is suffering from the conflicts of economic, religious, regional more than political conflict. In Nepalese perspective, Maoist conflict is the greatest problem. It is not only in Nepal but also effect all over the world. This problem been raised by the causes of violence eruption, homeless to people, social, economic, political, modernization, behaviour, culture, antidevelopment perspective and other are also the causes of it. The meaning of conflict in Nepali language are *Jhagada, Kichala, Dusmani, Bibad, Satruta and Bairbhab*. However, the most common is Jhagada political and economic interest groups. Most societies are divided into various dichotomous groups such as capitalists-laborers,

landowners-peasants, master-worker, high castes- Lowcaste, rich-poor, religious-secular and so on. These are also the causes of conflict. In societies where there is a ruling class, their hegemonic power created inequality in society, which can lead to conflict (Marx, 1995). Religious and cultural divide society into fractions. (Weber, 1930). All of these different groups or fractions within society have different needs, interest and wills. Conflicts arise within society due to the different wills of its members (Cattle, 2003).

From the very beginning of the revival of mankind, different types of conflicts like smaller, limited, mobile or sectoral have been waged in the world. Accurate statistics of war are little known, even then, it is said that 14553 wars had taken place in the past 5,000 years. Leaving to mankind only 292 years of peace. Historically a few examples of conflicts are : The English Revolution, The American Revolution, The French Revolution, The Chinese Revolution and The Russian Revolution.¹

Each country has its own history of conflict. Before and after the unification by King Prithvi Narayan Shah, Nepal had to confront several wars within and outside country Nepal had several experiences of conflict with British India in the southern, eastern and western parts and Tibet in the North part. The border disputes in Rautahat, Siuraj and Butwal resulted in a hostile relationship between British India and Nepal. The Anglo -Nepal war terminated with the treaty of Sugauli, which enabled British, India to annex the Himalayan districts.

There have been several political uncertainties due to the internal domestic scenario that caused to heighten the intra-elite conflict which was marked by palace intrigues, conspiracies and coups. Later, in September, 1846 Army General, Jung Bahadur Rana seized power through a bloody coup and established the system of hereditary prime-minister ship. Domestic conflict

¹ Shrestha, C. B. (2004). *Coping with Maoist Insurgency*, , Kathmandu: Chetana Lokshum

further heightened with the killing and dismembering of competing leaders of elite families of Thapa, Pandey and Basnet. The Rana patrimonial family ruled Nepal for 104 years until it was toppled by the joint revolution of king Tribhuvan and the people in 1950-51.

The period between 1951-1959 was marked by political instability, conflict and rapid succession of governments. All the governments and parties indulged in corruption and were confined to their vested interests. The political scenario and government of that period was reflected by the 42 points letter of memorandum presented by Til Bahadur Lokshum (president of all Nepal Kirat League) comprising 15 castes of backward ethnic communities. The then Crown Prince Mahendra (later king) in 13 March 1955 demanding equal opportunity, decentralization and local level development, corruption control supervision, monitoring, reward and punishment and to establish good governance. All these demand are seen to be very relevant and valid till the present day context.

In February 1959, king Mahendra promulgated the new constitution with multiparty democracy and Constitutional Monarchy Thereafter, in the first parliamentary election in 1959, the Nepali Congress won the election and Bishweshwor Prasad Koirala was the first elected Prime Minister. During these periods, there was held political conflicts. This conflicting interact among the people was reflected in the political parties. Later, on 15th December 1960, King Mahendra dismissed the 19 month-old elected Koirala government and Jailed him along with other members and dissolved parliament.

On 20th June, 1985 several bombs were set off at the gate of the Royal Palace, the entrance of the National Panchayat and at the lobby of Annapurna Hotel. Similar explosion took place in the Birgunj and in Pokhara

To demolish the repressive, exploitative and autocratic rule of the Rana Regime (1946-1951), the communist leaders in Nepal started their movement in 1947.

The Indian independence movement was an inspiration for the emergence of the communist movement in Nepal. Many Nepalese communist leaders along with the Congress leaders actively participated in the independence movement against the British colonial rule in India. In this progress, they gained experience and strengthened their determination to fight against the Rana regime back at home. The Communist movement in Nepal became institutionalized after the establishment of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) at Calcutta on 15 September 1947 under the leadership of Puspa Lal Shrestha.

As is a common characteristic of the Nepalese communists, the CPN (Masal) was also not able to keep the party intact. The party split on 10-16 March 1991 when a faction led by Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai decided to participate in the forthcoming general election under the banner of United People's Front (UPF). Their aim was to expose monarchy and the parliamentary system. But the confusing part of this faction was its strategy to keep Masal party undergrounded and another faction led by Mohan Bikram Singh called as 'Masal' boycotted the election of 12th May 1991. However both parties claimed to be fighting for "Naulo Janabadi Kranti". The election boycott campaign of his CPN (Masal) in Baglung, Myagdi, Rolpa and Pyuthan became more effective. In the 12th May 1991 general election the UPF won 9 seats of member of parliament with 5 per cent of the total vote. However, the majority of NC government didn't acknowledge the concerns raised by Maoist communists. Rather it took very autocratic and repressive approach towards UPF and other communists. CPN (Masal) was frustrated and internally reorganized into CPN (Maoist). But its political wing UPF was in existence until 2000. The Unity Center and United People's Front split into pro-Nirmal Lama and Pro-Prachanda factions in 1994.

On 9th February 1996 UPF submitted a 40 points demands (See Annex-II) to the NC Deuba government. They declared that they would wage a 'People's War' if

the government did not respond to these demand within 15 days, unfortunately, the Deuba government take the demand seriously. Prime Minister Deuba went to India for an official visit ignoring the deadline. The UPF (Maoist) started people's war on 13 February 1996, 3 days before the given deadline, attacking police post at Holeri (Rolpa) and Tibsikot (Rukum). At that time the government took at very lightly Home Minister said, " I am confident that we will be able to bring the present activities under control within four to five days."²

Now, it is known fact that Maoist conflict has become the vital problem in Nepal known as the completely new guerrilla warfare, the Maoist insurgency has been started from the February 1996 that has never been experienced by Nepalis people. The evolution of Maoist conflict (see Annex-III) in Nepal is a mysterious story.

Among the many types of conflicts, the institutional conflict, social conflict, territorial conflict and policy conflict are the main that play vital role to change the structure of any geographical area. The social and political causes of the conflict will be the central focus of this research.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Nepalese society consist of variety of culture, ethnicity, language and religion that pushes it. It seem like a beautiful garden of multi-colored flowers. Though it consists pluralistic society, the very good harmony among the various groups can be seen in Nepal. But it is also true that hundred per cent harmony is not possible in any society and replacement of society also cannot be exception in it. In this context we can categorize and identify various groups or classed that are based on ecological zones, territorial zones, location, caste, tribe, ethnicity,

² Upreti, B.R. (2004). *The Price of Neglect from Resources Conflict to Maoist Insurgency in the Himalayan Kingdom*, p. 245. Kathmandu: Dwanda Byabasthapan ka Siddianta Ra Bidhiharu Ek Parchaya, Enebling State prgram.

interest, culture, religion, social status. All of them are conflicting in any way as a process social mobility, such types of conflict is sometimes convert and sometimes over and it plays very important role in social process and development process. As human society of conflict of Marxist, government, people is very complicated. It is very difficult to cover the integral aspect of society through studying its political and social process.

There are various types of internal conflict existing in Nepal among which one of the burning issue of the day is Maoist insurgency. The specific identification and the causative factors of conflict can't be figured out as other pure sciences. But as per the manifesto and demands of various political organizations, the CPN (Maoist), reports and publication of NGOs, civil societies, government institutions, the media including international donor communities, the problems of conflict can be defined as historical, political, social, Legal, socio-ethnic cultural, religious, economic, gender, discrimination injustice, inequality, poverty, unemployment under-employment, mal-administration, nepotism, occupation and the failure of the rule of law and governance.

1.3 Objectives

The general objectives of this study is to conduct on overview the social and economic causes and consequences of conflict formation. The specific objectives of the study are given as follows.

- I. To find out the causes of conflict in Nepal.
- II. To identify social and economic impacts on the armed conflict.
- III. To make recommendations for peaceful resolution of conflict.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There may be positive and negative outcome that has been contained in any kind of conflict in the society. The development of human society is the result of conflict on the one hand. But all the destruction are also the result of conflict. So it is necessary to identify the basic norms of conflict for other solving or minimizing the negative outcome of conflict in the society

The field related to the issue of conflict is almost virgin as not enough research has been undertaken on it in Nepal. Most of the writings, articles or reports on this conflict have been carries out by I/NGOs, Amnesty International, civil societies, academicians, media persons, human rights and organizations. There has been a tendency to look at these issues from various points of view, which contradict each other. Similarly, a number of noted scholars have written on these issues. Except for reports of official notifications of government institutions including security agencies, almost no government versions or writing exist. So far, this is an academic research to project a balanced analysis with a practical and empirical approach attempting to provide recommendations in resolving the current crisis Moreover, identification of the role of conflict and that of conflicting groups in the society is very helpful to prepare a suitable plans, projects or particular group or class. On the other hand the study will be also helpful to find out the effect structure. Thus the study will be helpful for government officials, planning commission, social workers, social institutions I/NGOs as well as government employees, students, teacher and researchers.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Any kind of conflict has become a global problem. This study has not covered the entire insurgency activities of the world. The study has been confined to

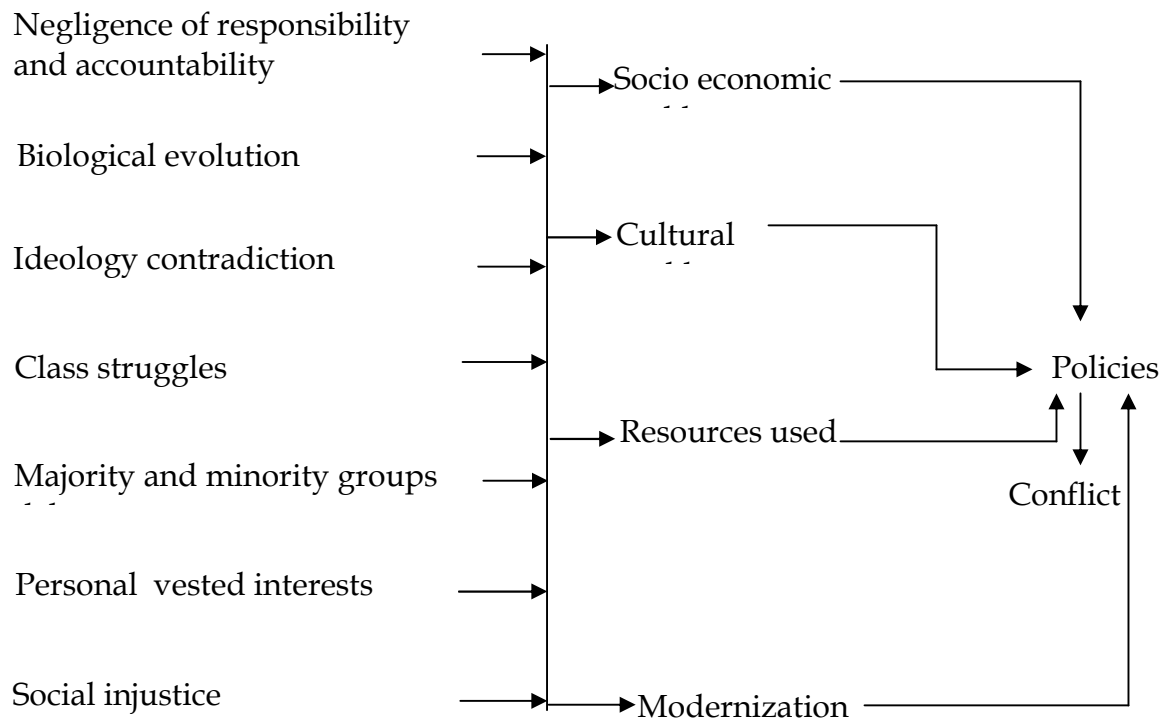
Nepal, focusing on the conflict formed by the socio-economic structure of Nepal especially Maoist and conflict between 1996 to 2006.

1.6 Organization of Study

In the present context, the completion of the research process of the topic " Socio-economic structure and conflict in Nepal" is a multidimensional work. The researcher has completed the study by identifying the problem forming a basic hypothesis and initiating a scheme of chapters, formulating the source of study, data collection and analysis. The study has outlined the revision of the initial scheme of chapters. It is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 deals with introduction of the study. Chapter 2 deals with conceptual framework of the study. In this chapter, the researcher has collected many literatures and studied them and has presented the literature as the condition of the study. Chapter 3 deals with methodology of the study. In this chapter, the researcher has presented the study method data collection sources, presentation techniques of the study. Chapter 4 deals with the socio-economic structure of Nepal. In this chapter the researcher has described the general condition of socio-economic structure of Nepal. Chapter 5 is about the causes of conflict in Nepal. The researcher has dealt various causes of the origin growth of Maoist conflict in Nepal. Chapter 6 is about the impact of conflict between the period of 2052-2062 BS with reference to the socio- economic impact on conflict formation and impact of conflict in Nepal. Chapter 7 is about the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study. Here are some views of researcher for the conflict resolution.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework



LITERATURE REVIEWS

A. Theoretical Review

Conflict theory includes the sociological theories that tend to explain social life or human life through conflict.. A lot of efforts have been made by many thinkers to explain social behavior in the context of conflict. The foundation of conflict theory were laid by various ancient philosophers, thinkers and others, although sociological conflict theory is of recent origin. The ancient conflict thinkers like Cautilya, Polybious, Khaldun, Machiavell as a foundation of the development on state and society. Now, review of different theories, propounded by different thinkers is made hereunder.

1. Theory of Polybious

Polybious has the credit of explaining the conflict first time. He explained an explanation of human society on the basis conflict. According to him human society destroyed in the past due to conflict. Those who were remained out of the destruction realized an organized unit of government and thus monarchy was introduced. After that when the king neglects his duty to establish peace and justice, some aristocrats displace him and in this aristocracy is introduced. When the aristocrats also neglect their duty, democracy is introduced as a result of conflict.

2. Hegal's Ideology

Hegal's Ideology regarding conflict is directly oriented to idea or thinking according to his every thing in the world surely the opposite or contradictory Element.

3. Theory of the Darwin

Darwin (1809-1882) made on empirical research of conflict on the basis of biological concept and postulated his assumptions. Herbert Spencer gave

sociological form to those assumptions. The fundamental concepts mentioned by Darwin regarding conflict are based upon the fact of struggle for existence.

4. Theory of Karl Marx

Karl- Marx (1818-1883) postulated the theory of dialectical materialism regarding conflict. He also postulated the theory of historical materialism along with the theory of surplus value in the context of capitalism. Marx regards the existence of exploiter and exploited classes in the society and says that class struggle is compulsory and continuous process. Marxism is criticized for system and economic factors but the existence of struggle or conflict between the interests of the individuals in the sociology can't be rejected.

5. Theory of Herbert Spencer (1820-1902)

He applied physical evolution theory to society and biological evolution theory to society and Postulated the social evolution theory. Thus Spencer has the credit of giving sociological form to the evolutionary theory of Darwin.

6. Theory of Ratzenhofer (1842-1904)

According to him the main factor or cause of conflict in human society is personal interest. There are some innate instincts in the living beings: bearing, offsprings, self - defense and enjoying to see one's own welfare and prosperity who there is any hindrance or disturbance in his welfare, he forget feeling of cooperation and starts to conflict.

7. Theory of Gumplowicz

According to Gumplowicz, state and combination of multinatural factors. The sovereignty is with the victor group however this group is minority. This minority group exploits the majority group of the state and the conflict continuous. The political parties increase conflict more and more.

8. Theory of Oppenheimer (1864-1943)

Franz Oppenheimer convenes society as an organism with an ascertainable normal state. The state is one organized and dominated by justice. According to him the main cause of conflict in society is lack of equal distribution of justice.

There are two factors: a) Economic factor arises conflict when the fulfillments of economic necessity of a group or individual is hampered by another group or individual. Like wise, conflict due to political factor arises when the ambition of conquering or ruling the others occur to one's mind. So above mentioned concepts are considered as appropriate theoretical framework to explain the tendencies and processes of conflict in society. The explanations and theories are postulate by various thinkers. Each of the theories interprets and explains the them of the conflicts in its own way. However, we can note some general postulates or understanding assumptions out of the whole theories as follows

Conflict is rooted in social structure, nature of social change is inherent. The new formation of political and social structure and old structure struggle to existent with each other. Functionalism is also a cause of social structure.

Conflict may be temporarily suppressed, regulated and controlled but never can be abolished.

9. Cyclical theory of Pareto (1884-1923)

According to him classifying the social groups into two classes: elite and non elite and explaining the conflict between those classes he postulated the clinical theory of social change in the context of circulation of elite.

B. Empirical Review

Brian *et al.* (1994) have written a book on Reader's Digest Illustrated history of South Africa, the real story. It provides information on various kinds of movements, struggle and ethnic armed conflicts on the Africa continent including the South Africa freedom movement. (CBS, 1994, 23)

V.K. Anand has written a book on insurgency and counter insurgency: A Study of modern Guerilla Warfare (1981), which mainly describes the distinctive

features of insurgency, pre-requisites, elements, progression and counter insurgency.

S.C., Sharma in his analytical work insurgency or ethnic conflict (with reference to Manipur), (Magnum Business Associates, New Delhi, 2000) presents a comprehensive analysis of the problems in the North-eastern state of India.

Ved Marwah has written a book on uncivil wars: Pethology of Terrorism in India (1997) describing terrorism, the genesis of terrorist violence, personality of terrorists and insurgency of Kashmir, Punjab, North-east states: Mizoram, Negaland, Manipur, Tripura and Assam. Furthermore, he has mentioned the Bodes, Naxalites, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam (LTTE) and the counter insurgency and terrorist strategy.

R.C. Mishra in his book on Security in South Asia: Cross Border Analysis, (2000) has illustrated the security perspective of India with her neighboring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka including internal conflict and cross border terrorism. Mishra has also highlighted the historical issues related to Indo-Nepal peace treaty, Indo-Nepal relation, trade transit, trans-border crime, the internal political situation, intra and inter-party rivalries of Nepal including the revolutionary activities of the then chairman of the UPF Baburam Bhattarai.

Sudhir Maharjan has written his M.A. Thesis, "Good Governance in Nepal: An Inquiry into the Government's Response to the Maoist Insurgency" and submitted to the Central Department of Political Science.

Chester A. Crocker, *et al*; have written a book in a conflict resolution perspective, Herding cats: Multiparty Mediation in a Complex World, which covers various aspects of conflict prevention and management giving examples of Africa, Latin American and East-European countries.

A report presented by Chuda Bahadur Shrestha, the researcher of this study, on Maoist Activities in Rolpa, provides a field experience which outlines: The topographical situation of Rolpa, Maoist activities, government responses, peace talks, employment opportunity for rural and deprived ethnic communities, development and unified security programmes.

A book edited by Dhruva Kumar, in which Pancha N. Maharjan has written an article "The Maoist Insurgency: Crisis of Governability in Nepal" which gives the Maoists, in the course of their insurgency have used light weapons as guns (Mostly looted from the police), hammer, Khukuri (the traditional Nepali knife) gelatin, grenades. Mostly they have killed villagers and other common people suspected to be informants of the police and some said to be bourgeoisie. The method that the Maoists have taken has been one that of cruelty.

Rohan Gunaratha, an eminent scholar of Sri-Lanka has written a number of books related to Sri-Lankan ethnic conflicts. 'War and Peace in Sri-Lanka', 'Indian Intervention in Sri-Lanka'. 'The Role of India's intelligence Agencies' and 'Sri-Lanka: A host revolution'. The internal conflict and government responses which are relevant to the study of insurgency management.

Chuda Bahadur Shrestha has written a book "Nepal coping with Maoist Insurgency: Conflict analysis and resolution" which gives various types of internal conflicts are prevalent among which the Maoist insurgency has been one of the burning issues of the day. The specific identification and the causative factors of insurgency cannot be figured out as other pure sciences. But as per the manifesto and demands of various political organizations, the CPN (Maoist), reports and publications of NGOs, civil societies, government institutions, the media including international donor communities, the problems of insurgency can be identified as historical, political, social, legal, socio-ethnic, cultural, religious, economic, gender, discrimination, injustice,

inequality, poverty, unemployment, underemployment, administration, nepotism, corruption and failure of the rule of law and government.³

Chittra K. Tiwari has written an article "A Note on Maoist people's war in Nepal" (Spotlight, Jan, 29, 1999) which gives background information on the death toll, government policy, insurgents, strength, popular support and a background of the communist background of the communist movement. The author notes the emerging political crisis in Nepal.

Maoist problems and recommendation for resolution: Maoist problems resolution greatest recommendation committee (Deuba Commission, 2057) has described the causes of Maoists problems background of Maoist insurgency, its structural organization, strategies, 40 points demands, exercises of resolution measures.

Alcoholism is also the cause of social conflict and domestic violence. Its production and consumption in the community has now been banned by Maoists. The Maoists have also banned the custom of early marriage in the community early custom of feast and festivals, high interest rate of the loan. (Action Aid: 2004:330).

Injustice leading to ethnic fragmentation in its most extreme form and under conditions of economic deprivation and non-democratic government can lead to civil conflict. Ethnic conflict has intensified in the second half of the 20th century, as the pattern of conflict shifted from wars between nations to conflicts within states. Civil conflict is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic performance. (World Development Report: 2000/2001, 127). Conflict in Asia: A case study of Nepal, (1979) deals Nepalese attitude during the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 was significant unlike two previous occasions when Kathmandu

³ Shrestha, Chuda Bahadur (2004). *Coping with Maoist Insurgency*, Kathmandu: Chetana Lokshum, Kathmandu, Nepal, p.22.

was no more prepared to complete stand hehand New Delhi. (Husain and Anwar; 1979:33).

Phanjoubam Tarpot, a correspondent of the Press Trust of India (PTI), on insurgency movement in North-Eastern India has described the insurgency problem of the seven states in the North eastern region of India, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. This book traces the origin and cause of lingering insurgency even after stiff counter insurgency operations. He has mentioned that there are at list 18 underground organizations operating in the region but only five or six of them are active.

Good governance calls for the democratic planning and management of development with the people, for the people and by the people, especially the marginalized. It is an exercise of political power at all levels to control and manage the nation's affairs.⁴

Lionel Caplan studies Limbu society in Ilam and Panchthar districts at some of the villages like Angbung, Bharapa Chitok and Dorumba. After completing his study he published a book "Land and social change in East Nepal: A Study of Hindu-tribal relations. The book consists of the relationship between Brahmins and Limbus in context of conflict and interdependence in economic and political activities. An analytical study of Limbus groups and the real ownership of their Kipat land has been made in the sense how Kipat land ownership moved and is still moving from Limbus to high castes. Brahmins and Kshetriyas and how the letters are benefiting from the government's land policy. The book gives focus on the issues that cleavage is occurring in the conflicting groups because Brahmin and Kshetriyas are trying to "eat" the Kipat land and Limbu are trying to preserve.

⁴ Nepali, Rohit Kamar (2002). *Good Governance: A Dream or Reality*, Kathmandu: SAP-Nepal Publishing House, p2.

It is an insurgency concerns that after five years of democracy and decades of repression at the hands of the monarchy, there are no laws to this day to prosecute the torturers and killers amongst police personnel. Due to the lack of political will and absence of legal procedures, the human rights violators in the Rapti region are unlikely to be procedured (SAHRDC: n.d: 73)

Attributing to a summary of the home ministry report, Deshantar weekly wrote that most of the police and CID officials are supporters of the smugglers (Deshantar, September, 27, 1998).

According to Mulyankan Magazine

Shyam Shrestha writes an article "Why are Maoist wanting peace talk with King?" which gives- "Now King and Royal army are the main obstacle of the peace talk because they are playing an anti-role to break the peace talk through the outside of certain." "It is declared that the ruling authority is captured by the king himself" Maoist say. (Mulyankan/2061, Asmin/5). "Inter story of Beni Attack" is an article written by Bindu Dungal which gives the interview of abducted CDO, picture of corpses of Maoists in the Royal army compound, photography of dead body of Laxmi Karki by the Skybomb. This is a good example of conflict figure. (Mulyankan/2061, Baishakha/11).

The article of Matrika Paudel- "Preparation of Maoist of Counter attack" which has mentioned that the slogan of Maoist "one head, one house' for the People's War which is manifested openly in the society. (Mulyankan/2001, Jestha/11).

Bindo Dungal has written an article "Double violence policy in the betel queue of corpses" which gives that the number of human death has increased. It has happened 3 times more by the government than by the Maoists. This number is about 3.19 heads by Maoist and 8.50 heads by government per day." (Mulyankan/2060, Chaitra/41).

Matrika Paudel writes an article entitled "Women in Maoist military" after the field study of Okhaldhunga district and says that 2 Maoists are ladies out of five heads which are most of Mangolians. They are enjoying with dust of Falante Bhanjyang and such rural areas. (Mulyankan/2060, Bhadra/13).

An article of Bindu Dungal "Destructive Jumla and Future of negotiation" gives the clear frame of Maoist insurgency by the visible pictures of rented building of public service commission office, destroyed administrative office, dead body of CDO in the tunnel, the corpses of Maoist since 8 days. (Mulyankan/2059, Mansir/8-15).

Baburam Bhattarai writes an article entitled "Negotiation in thoughtful crisis" and says that they can't wait more than that. If there was not agreement among the political parties and the same condition of the ruling party, there was not the alternative expect the return jungle" (Mulyankan/2060/ Jestha/15).

"These are the Maoist post office, Industry and Communication" written by Kishor Panthi which gives about the Maoist information and communication practice for People's War (Mulyankan/2061, Kartik/10).

An article entitled "Preparation of Tunnel war and dreadful counter attack" of Ujeer Magar in which he says that the Maoists are requesting to make tunnel for the protection of aren't attract. Some where they have completed the tunnel and preparation of blast production, war weapons, bullet." (Mulyankan/2061, Mansir/16).

Different Articles and Others

The United Nations, High commissioners for Human Rights, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva published professional training series No. 5, on Human Rights and Law Enforcement, a training manual describing the community approach of police management during armed conflict. Similarly, the international

committee of the Red Cross has published a book on to serve and to protect, Human Rights and Humanitarian law of or police and security forces and a Hand Book of International Humanitarian law and Human Rights law for the use of the armed forces and police.

Regarding the activities of the CPN (Maoist) in Nepal, there are a number of news, reports, cover-stories, articles, party pamphlets and literatures, reports, views of national and international personalities human rights activities, government personal and Maoist leaders that have been published and provided sources for this study. The INSEC year book 1999. Appendix-3 highlights Maoist activities and government responses (Maowadi Kriyakalap ra Sarkari Byawahar) and describes the background of the people's war after the restoration of multiparty. Areas covered are the birth of the CPN (Maoist), its declaratory initiation and expansion. There are incisive details on the first, second and third plan of the Maoist people's war. Similarly INSEC year books 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2006 have given various inferences related to the Maoist insurgency.

Various internet sites have widely covered the Maoist issue since the beginning of the insurgency on the several aspects including the second issue of the workers, the organ of the CPN (Maoist), interview with Baburam Bhattarai by Nepali newspaper (The independent, vol. V, No. 41, Dec. 13-19, 1995). These documents have covered numerous aspects of conflict.

Ananda Aditya has presented a paper on "Portents of War and Prognosticating Peace: The Maoist Movement in a Mobilization Perspective" a chronological development paper submitted to the National workshop on Peace Building and good governance, South Asia partnership, Nepal, Kathmandu: February, 2001. with the past four years of the Maoists insurgency, the public security concern has, in reality, become a priority agenda for the government to address.

Between February, 1996 and September, 2000. Some 1312 people had been killed. Among the 48 children killed, the police allegedly killed 37 and the rest 11 were by the Maoists. (Himalayan times, June, 16, 2000).

An article "Contours of Cease Fire Draft" by DBS Jeyaraj gives conflict resolution through peace talks and negotiations between the government and the LTTE in Sri-Lanka failed. The road to peace in Sri-Lanka moved significantly forward on 7th February, 2002 with the arrival of Norwegian deputy foreign affairs minister Vidar Helgesel to Colombo. A draft memorandum of understanding outlining conditions and rules for the cease-fire, was ultimately signed by prime minister Ranil Wickremesighe and LTTE leader Velupilli Prabhakaran (Himal: South Asian, 2002, March/6).

An article "Ideology and agency in Nepal's Maoist Movement" writes- one of the most reported aspects of the Maoist 'People's war' in Nepal has been its high levels of female participation, with some observers estimating that up to 40 per cent of all combatant and civilian political supporters are women. Striking photos of young gun-toting guerrilla women are prominently displayed on the "official" communist party of Nepal (Maoist) website and distributed from New York to London to Peru in materials produced by the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM). These images are apparently intended to serve as evidence of the movement's egalitarianism and "empowering" effects for Nepali women. (Himal 17/1 Jan. 2004) Himal: South Asian 17/1, Jan. 2004.

'The war in the west' is an article which describes "when the dogs bark at the night we know that either the Maoists or the army have come to the village", says one villager, with an embarrassed smile". But even if we hear some one calling we do not go out, we stay in our houses and remain keep quiet". (Himal 16/1, Jan. 2003).

The Maoists politics and method of violence, a visibly increasing renegade tendency among the lower ranks. no doubt have made them unpopular increasing in the eyes of public. (Naya Nepal post/2004, Dec. 19).

Several commissions such as Dhami, Deuba, Khanal, have been constituted by the government, political parties and the civil society regarding the issues of Maoist problems and recommendation for its solution.

There are number of NGOs, including human rights organizations and the civil society working for a peaceful solution to the Maoist insurgency. This was also carried out by one of the national NGOs, South Asian partnership, a number of books and reports relating to Maoist activities, such as: Janayudha ra Shanti, Bichar ra Samadhan, Shanti ra Shushansan, Shantiko Knoji includes 28 articles of various writers. The publication of SAP, Nepal are based on an in depth study of the realities that have positive and negative effects of the problems as well as the weaknesses and strengths of both parties i.e. the government and the CPN (Maoists) SAP- Nepal's findings are based on various interactions with academic and professionals.

Daily, weekly, fortnightly and bimonthly news papers/Journals such as the Kathmandu Post, The Rising Nepal, Kantipur, Nepal Samacharpatra, Gorkha Patra, Space time, The Himalayan Times, Janadesh, Desantar, Himal, Nepal, Sport Light published have regularly covered news, views and articles on the Maoist insurgency.

Action Aid Nepal (2004), Listening to People Living in Poverty in Nepal, V-I, book for Change (unit of AKP) 139, Richmold Road, Banglore 560025.

In context of Nepal, regarding the application of conflict some scholars have tried to study and analysis the man scholars and their concerning in the history of social development there is rolling of conflict for co-ordination and co-ordination for conflict. Into the family management, there are gender conflict

post conflict, conflict for power and resources. For example conflict between Sasu and Buhari.⁵

The study efforts viable conflict management approach ensuring the existence of the biological diversity and fulfillment of human rights of the ethnic people. Ethnic diversity offers conflicts because of their cultural, social, economical variety. Under the buffer zone Management system, surrounding the people are effected by the wildlife which rise conflict.⁶

Conflict in the Himalayas is also held in Nepal different countries people come to climb on the Mt- Everest. They are highly different in their culture, activities, language. So their behave may not consist among them. Then there is a conflict creation by using gun, bomb, bullet, (Dixit, 1998:9).

In the context of Nepalese society conflicts which arises frustration of specific demands with in the relationship and from estimates of gains of the participants and are directed at the presumed frustrating objects.⁷

Conflict in society is also influenced by the social context (organization and structure of society), patterns of interaction, mode like violence, disagreement, period of time and degree of incompatibility their goals and power structure (Upreti 2002:16) Banth of Nepal violence, firing sound of gun are developing as the institutional way in Nepal. Rural area is affected by Maoist problems where as urban area is controlled by the government of armies. But there is not permanent effect of both aspects. these kind of conflict can be solved by developing social and political structure.⁸

Conflict is a manifestation of opposing opinions principles and practices in forms of misunderstand disagreement in the local level people (Magar, 2002:2) It is a process where a neutral third party communicates separately with

⁵ Paudel, Mahendra B, (2057 B.C). *Nepali Gramin Sama-Jka Sasu-Buhari Bich Sangharsaku Karan Ra A& ar*, p.5.

⁶ Silwal, Bhupal B. (2002). *Survival Conflict of Bote Ethnic People with Royal Chitwan National Park: Nawalparasi: A Case Study of Rajahar V.D.C.* p.69.

⁷ Sharma, Jhanak P. (1996). *Application of conflict theory in the study on Nepalese Society*, p.23.

⁸ Sapkota, B. N (2004). *Conflict & Sustainable out comes, A Paper Presentation In P. K. Campus, Organized by Rural Development*, p.2.

conflicting a parties to reduce tension and agree on a process to resolve the conflict.⁹

Antagonism caused by clash of culture social, economic and or political interest between individuals and groups. (Stein, 1999:20)

Restriction of the collection of firewood, fodder and grazing of domestic animals which were free before the establishment of protected areas, hare frustrated the local people particularly when crops are being damaged by wild animal as there is no compensation scheme in cash for either crop and livestock loss or injury or death by the national parks. These activities created a problems of park and surrounding people conflict (Subedi, 1998 Weber, 1993, Regmi 1998).

View of different person taken from interview

1. In an interviews given to two journalists Viz. Deepak Khanal And chanrad lal giri of PAHAL, NATIONAL WEEKLY Sunday, 27 August , 2006, Dev Gurung, a member of telkstem of CPN(Maoist) stated.

" The congress and CPN- UML had arms while the they struggled for revolt. Where have they gone now? Where they submitted? There is no statics and basis of it. Therefore, it can be said they still posses those arms. In the similar manner, we can say they are those arms if they talk about our arms. So, it is not the question to go to the election with arms or without arms. "

2. In an interview given to three journalists viz. Deepak Khanal, Chandra lal giri and K.P. "Marmik" of PAHAL, NATIONAL WEEKLY, Sunday, 12 November, 2006, Krishna Bahadur Mohara, a spokeperson of CPN- (Maoist) stated:

1. The Monarchy is still not completely abolished.

2. should not go into the government following the old pattern.

⁹ Pendzich, C. (1993). *Conflict Management & Forest Disputes A Path out of the world's Forests, Trees & People: New latter No 2*, April, Swedish University of Agriculture science, p.2.

3. The state should not be the owner of people.
4. Not able to curb the media, it's true.
5. India knows us well. We also know well India well.
6. The whole world is eyeing upon us.

Present situation of the resources stock and rate of depletion. The decrease in forest will lead it increase in storage which ultimately increase the conflict more and also jeopardize the human culture as well as the wildlife.¹⁰

To sum up from the study of the above literatures of different thinkers, philosophers, the causes of conflicts, its impact on the society can be found that will be applied in this research. The different causes of conflict regarding political, economical, maternal, social have been playing the vital role to bring frustration in the people of Nepal.

¹⁰ Rijal, Arun (1994). *Ethnotaty of Padmpur. Analysis of Dependency & Conflict*, p.2.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

When this study intends to identify the state conflict existing in Nepal, it is important to derive conclusive answer to the subject matter. So, this research is designed by keeping its ultimate target in heart. The conceptual framework of this study is the combination of exploratory or formulative, descriptive and diagnostic research design. As an exploratory or formulative research design. This study is oriented in identity the causes of conflict in Nepalese society. On the other hand, the study is based on both analytical and empirical method. It has been to obtain a clear picture of the maladies (internal conflict) and challenges in socio- economic system of Nepal. It has also attempted to recommend the sustainable outcomes of conflict through socio-economic and political restructure.

This study is oriented in identity the causes of conflict in Nepalese society. This study is derived from the following process.

3.1.1 Analysis of the Insight Stimulating Causes or Events

The real facts regarding the subject matter that are collected from the various source of literature are the main bases of this study for its descriptive research design. As a diagnostic research design, this study is oriented to identify the causes of problem and to give a way of solution. After identifying the real causes of conflict and violation, the way of solution is recommended.

3.2 Identification of Variables

As the variables influence the process of conflict and are influenced also by conflict, they are important factors in the society. In Nepalese society, the following variables are taken as independent as well as dependent variable to the conflict, action, reaction, interaction, social behavior, aggressiveness, conflict, caste, literacy, economic status, political ideology and communal feeling.

Although these above variables are abstract, not concrete, they are analysis and studied through various literature review. The study is basically descriptive and exploratory. It is based on the analysis of variable documents and information. The origin and development of the conflict and reviewed on the basis of existing national and international publication.

The explanatory part of the study is presented using through the various table as, tabulation, chart. These are depending of the context of data available in study.

3.3 Source of Study

The various documents such as reports, articles, newspapers which have been prepared by a number of organization are the sources of this research. Similarly, articles, news analysis and commentaries published in various newspapers, Journals and government authorities were also taken as the reference materials for this study.

Friends for Peace, Central Library (TU) and others books, thesis, Journals. Additionally, various scholars, media persons, members of NGOs, and INGOs home and abroad have provided data and information for this study.

3.3.1 Primary Sources

As mentioned earlier during this study, the primary sources were collected through meeting, seminars, unpublished document, government records, government publications, opinions from different sectors of society, and press

release, formal and informal interactions with various key experts. i.e. politicians, human rights, civil servants, civil society conflict specialist, professors.

3.3.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary sources of study have been the extensive literature an insurgency related publications. Literature and data/information have been gathered from various sources which consisted of party literature, paper clippings, contemporary articles, news papers, magazines, books, professional Journals, internet, email , radio news and reports.

Because of the geographical obstacle as well as Maoist conflict, it can not be collected data through the field. It is tried to collect data as much as comfortable for the researcher. So, the study is based on secondary data more.

3.3.3 Data Analysis And Presentation

Data have been collected from primary and secondary sources .This collected data has been presentation from tabulating and the data has been analysed . Data has been arranged by the form of computer.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF NEPAL

4.1 Social Structure

While processing to build the nation, the ethnic and social factors always play a vital role. As the most of the South Asian nations have multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-religious communities, it is necessary to be inter-ethnic harmony and support for the national integration and smooth functioning state activities.

Social means, pertaining to society or its organization relating to persons as living in society or to the public as an aggregate body society means a system of community life, in which individuals, ordinarily in a territorial establishment, form a continuous and regulatory association for their natural benefit and protection. Ethnic means, pertaining to group or people, varying ethnologically according to the circumstance from which their separation or distinction is supposed to originate. Among primitive people. People a group or aggregation of person, usually consanguineous and endogamous under one chief. Characterized by its own culture, and having a name a dialect, a government, and usually a territory of its own Kaffir tribes.

Nepal is a South Asian nation with multi-religious, multi- ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural people. The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047, in its directive principles, has stated that the state shall, while maintaining the cultural diversity of the country, pursue a policy of Strengthening the national unity by promoting healthy and cordial social relations, castes, tribes, communities and linguistic groups and by helping in promotion of their languages literatures, scripts, arts and cultures. However they have designated Nepal as a Hindu kingdom.

According to the constitution, the role and responsibility of the democratic government are to be oriented towards the upliftment and development of such groups. In the past decades, during the panchayat period also, some programs and activities for the development of indigenous ethnic communities were planned. Few ethnic communities were represented in various echelons of the then political structure and policy level.

Features of Nepalese Society

1. Indigenous Nationality

Table No. 4.1: **Indigenous Nationalities**

Himali	Pahadi	Bhitri Madhesh	Terai
1. Bhote	1. Chepang	1. Bote	1. Dhanuk
2. Sherpa	2. Gurung	2. Danuwar	2. Dhimal
3. Thakali	3. Jirel	3. Kumal	3. Gangai
4. Dolpo	4. Lepcha	4. Darai	4. Rajbansi (Koach)
5. Lhopa	5. Limbu	5. Majhi	5. Tharu
6. Larke	6. Newar	6. Raji	6. Meche (Bodo)
7. Siyar	7. Magar	7. Raute	7. Kisan
8. Mugali	8. Rai		8. Satar
9. Barhaanle	9. sunuwar		9. Tajpuri
10. Walung	10. Tamang		10. Jhangad
11. Thudum	11. Thami		
12. Tongve	12. Dura		
13. Marphal	13. Hayu		
14. Thintan	14. Chhantyal		
15. Chhairotan	15. Hyolmo		
16. Byasi	16. Pahari		
17. Topkegola	17. Bhujel/gharti		
18. Lomhi	18. Baramo		
	19. Surel		
	20. Kusunda		
	21. Fri		
	22. Kusuwadia		
	23. Bankaria		
	24. Yakha		

Source: *Nationalities of Nepal, 1993: 3.*

The above table is the basic identification of the nationalities of Nepal and their features are mentioned as those who have their own collective cultural identifications, traditional language, religious, custom and culture, traditional, social structure and the basis of equality traditional geographical areas, written and unwritten history, community feeling, politics and state function in modern Nepali indigenous people of Nepal, call themselves ethnic communities.

2. Multi-ethnicity

In Nepalese society , there are various tribes or ethnic groups which have their own separate cultural and traditional features. The condition of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990 defines the nation in Article 2 that having common aspirations and united by a bond of allegiant to national independence and integrity of Nepal. The Nepalese people irrespective of religion, race, caste, or tribe, collectively constitute the nation. Accordingly, Article 4 of the constitution democratic, independent, indivisible sovereign, Hindu and constitutional monarchical kingdom

Anthropologically, the ethnic groups belong to Aryans, Mongols, Dravidians and Austroloids. Brahamins and Chhetris belong to Mongols; Jhangads of Terai belong to Dravidians, and some of the Kirants, some of the blacksmiths and Musahars, Dusadhs, Chamars, Dums. depict the Characteristics of Australoids.

The table below shows, the inequality among ethnic communities. The Terai people and different caste groups in representation at government parliament, administrations and academic sectors of the Nation.

Table No. 4.2: Ethnic Group Representation

Ethnic group	Council of Ministers 2000		Members of the lower house of parliament, 2000		Secretary level Bureaucrats, 2000		Profile of the TU Teachers 1995	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Brahmin	12	48.0	77	37.0	19	54.3	2423	43.8
Chhetri	3	12.0	47	22.9	5	14.2	690	12.5
Terai people	4	16.0	39	19.0	4	11.4	834	15.1
Newar	2	8.0	27	13.2	7	20.0	1365	24.1
'RLGMT	3	12.0	13	6.4	-	-	138	2.50
Muslim	1	4.0	2	1.0	-	-	41	0.80
Non-identification	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	0.78
Total	25	100		205	35	100	5534	1000

Source: Shrestha, 2004 Nepal coping with Maoist Insurgency: 2004 : 134

'RLGMT: Refers for Rai, Limbu, Gurung, Magar, Thakli and such other or Tibeto-Burman sub family.

3. Multi - Linguality

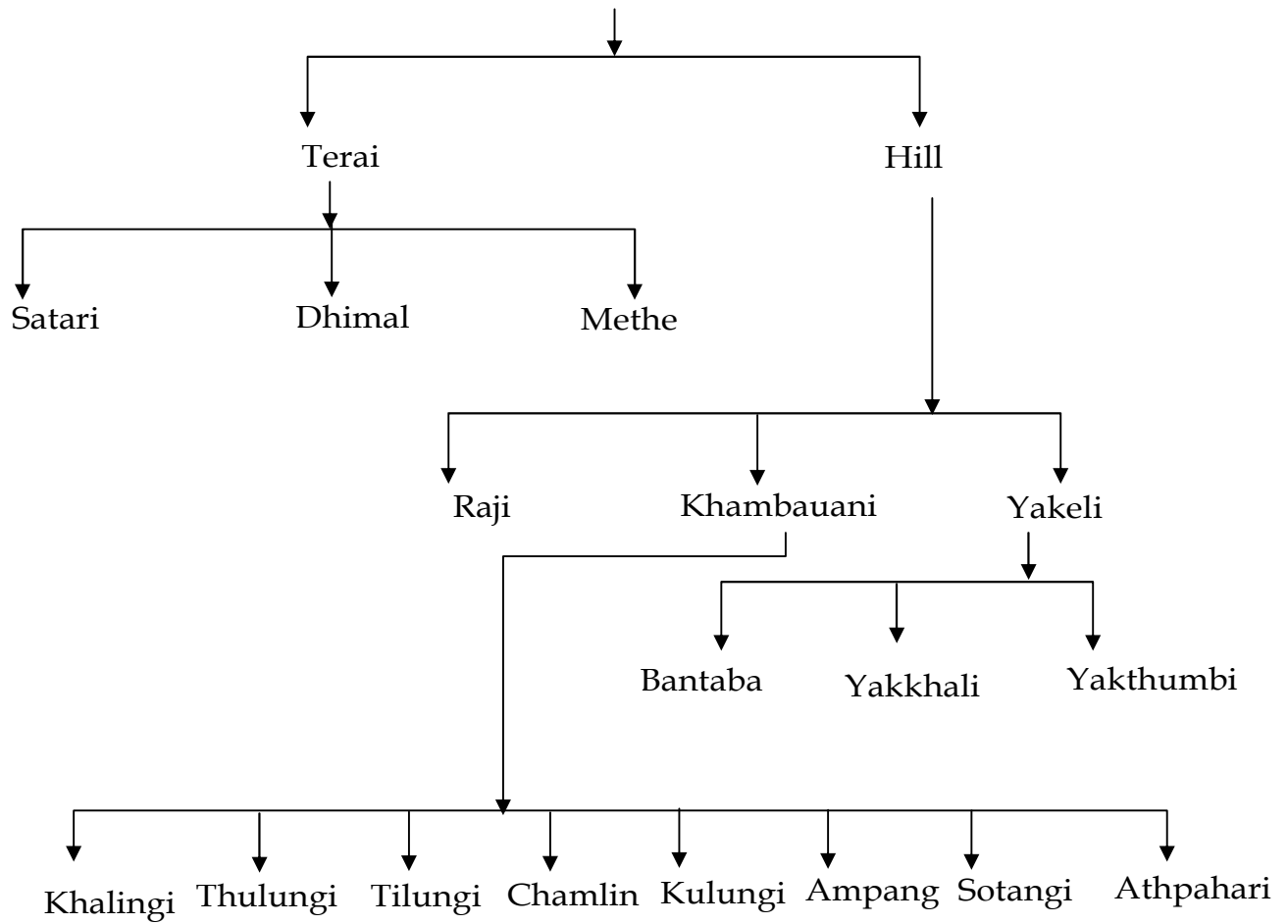
There are four dozens of languages in the Nepalese society which belong to different ethnic and tribal groups. However, Nepali language being spoken by majority of the people has been common language for all. The constitution in its Article 6 declares that the Nepali language in Devnagari script is the language of nation of Nepal, that Nepali Language shall be the official Language and that all the Language and spoken as the mother tongue in the various parts of Nepal are the National Language of Nepal.

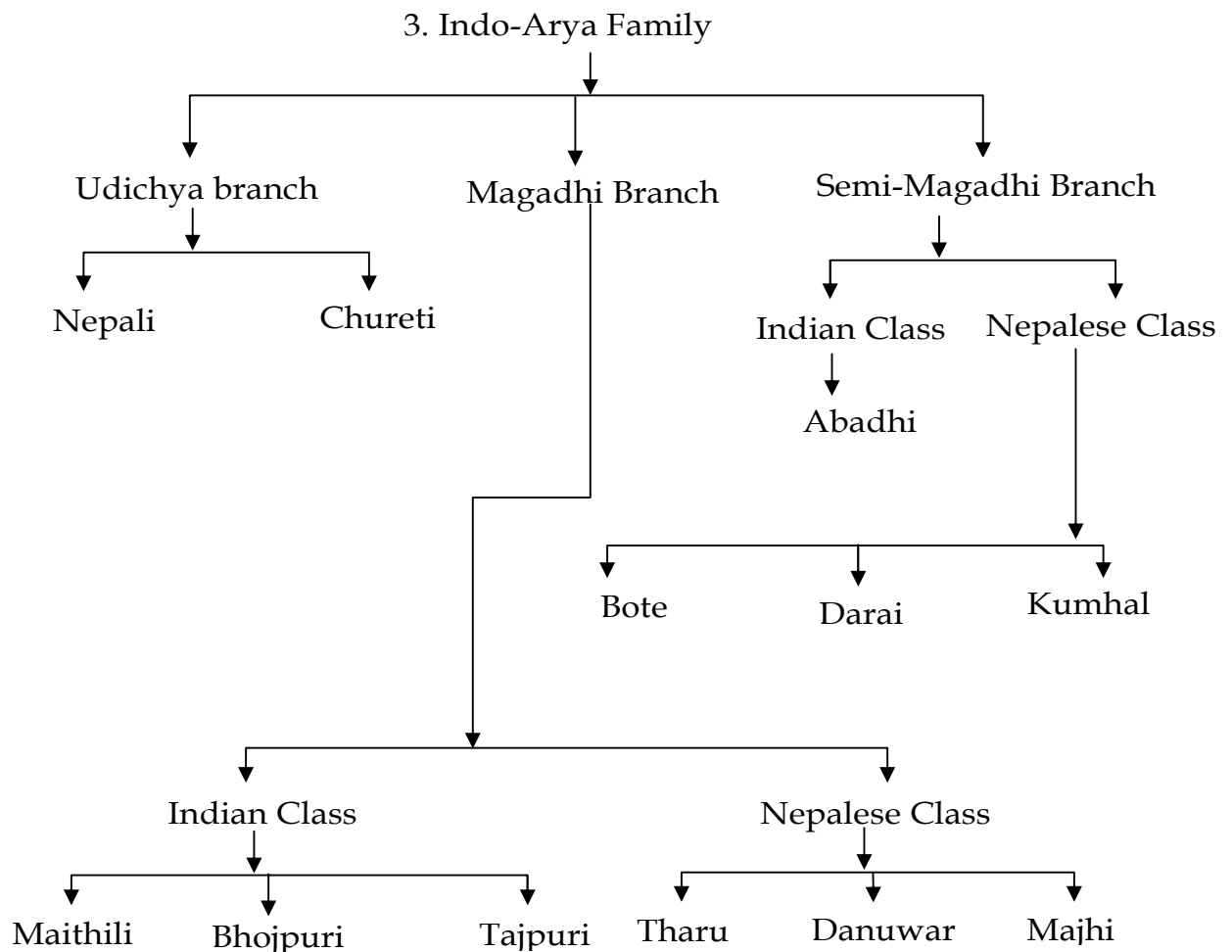
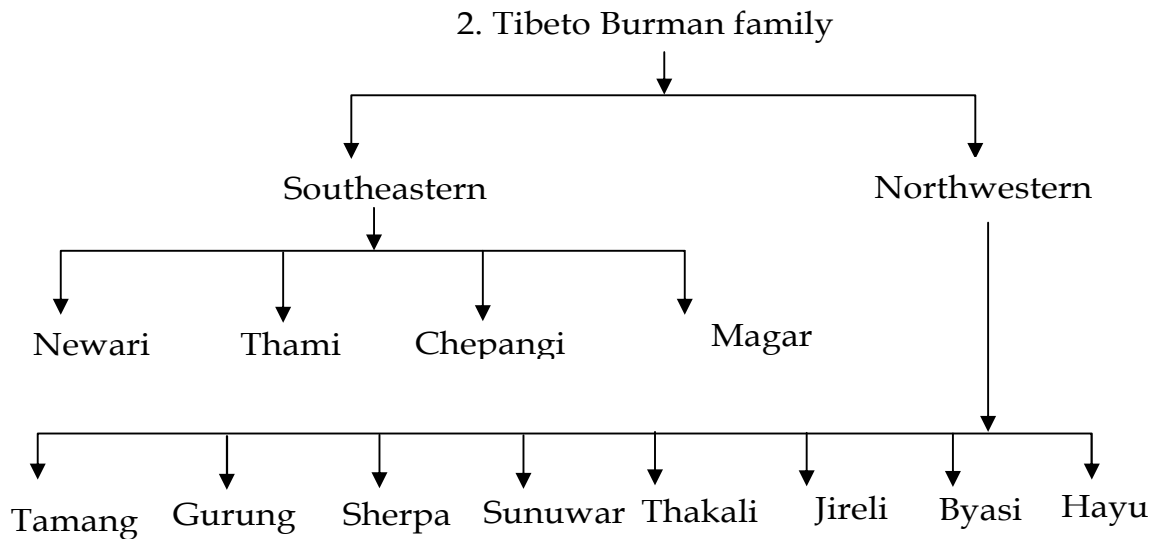
All the language spoken in Nepal belong to linguistic families as given following diagram.

Language of Nepal

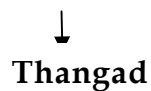
Figure 4.1: Language of Nepal

1. Australoid Family





4. Dravid Family



Source: Sharma, 2053: 50

4. Pluralistic Culture

Nepalese society depicts culture as it consists of various ethnic groups, religious, languages and traditions. to say about the ethnic groups we can divide as following :

Aryas: Brahmin, Kshetri, kami, damai, sarki, Gaine, Sanyasi

Mongols: Gurung, Limbu Rai, Sunuwar, Chepang, Majhi, Hayu, sherpa, Tamang Jirel, Dura, Raute, magar, Tharu, Dhimal Thami, Thakali.

Australoids: mashahar, dusad, Chamar Daut

Dravidians: Jhangad.

5. Religious Harmony

Though Nepalese society consists of various religions, there can be seen religious harmony among various religions. Mostly, such harmony can be seen between Hindu and Buddhist, but there is harmony among various other religions too. Brahmins and Khetris are totally Hindu but among Newar groups some are Hindu and some are Buddhist. Accordingly some ethnic groups that belong to Nepalese origin groups have their own types of traditional including some of Hindu features. They can be mentions follows:-

Name of ethnic groups	Religions
Gurung:	Lama and Jhankri (Bon Po) religion
Chepang	Some Tantrik method along with Hindu method Bon Po religion along with Buddhist
Tamang	Bonpo religion along with Buddhist
Magar	Their own traditional gods and Goddesses who are fond of perfume and scarifies.
Rai	Their own traditional gods and Goddesses along with some time Hindu rituals
Raute	God Bhuyar (god of hunting) god of Masto (god of sickness) Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva.

Limbu

God Buddha Subba and some other Goddesses along with Lord Shiva.

Likewise different castes worship the different god and goddesses and follow the different religions. For examples Brahmin follow the Hindu religion and worship Shiva, Bishnu, Bramha. (Source: Jhamak, Prasad Sharma, 2053:40)

6. Caste- Ranking

As caste-ranking is a compulsory system in Hindu society and Nepalese society also being Hindu dominant society depicts the feature of caste-ranking. Castes can be categorized in to the following broad forms:-

- a) Tagadhari:- who wear sacred-thread, e.g. Bhahmin, Khhetri.
- b) Matwali:- Drinking castes who don't wear sacred- thread, e.g. Rai, Limbu, Gurung.

The above two groups can be divided into the following sub-categories:-

Tagadhari

2. Brahmin (Purbiya, Kumai, Maithil)
 - i. - Upadhya
-Jaisi
 - ii. Chhetri:-
 - Thakuri
 - Jharra chhetri
 - Khatri chhetri

Matwali

i. Untouchable

Caste from when water can be accepted but cooked rice can be accepted by other higher castes such as Limbu, Rai, Tamang.

ii. Lower Untouchables

Castes from whom neither water nor cooked rice can be accepted other higher castes, such as ironsmiths, (kami) tailors cobblers (sarki).

iii. Polluting Untouchables

These are regarded as the lowest non-touchable and in caste of touched by, them, the tagadhari should perform as purgation of water so as to purify themselves e.g. Pode, Chyame, Gaine.

7. Existence of Community Feeling

Nepal is a beautiful garden consist of lot of varieties of flowers in the form of castes, ethnicity, tribes, , There is a very good harmony and cordial relationship between among all the groups. However 100% harmony is not possible in any society also can't be an exception of the fact. Therefore, we can see the existence of communal feeling in the groups. The feeling is mostly covert and overt in behavior. Such groups can be identified as Tagadhari Vs Matwali, Upadyas Vs Jaisi, touchable Vs untouchable, Hindu Vs Muslims, rich Vs poor, Pahadia Vs Terain, house-owners Vs rent payers, consumers Vs produces, communists Vs no communists.

4.2 Economic Structure of Nepal

Though it is regarded that Nepal is an agricultural country. It is rich in biodiversity and agro-forestry, it is one of the poorest countries in the world: nearly half of its people live below the poverty line. Nepal's annual per capita income is a paltry \$ 252. During the last two decades, unemployment in the agricultural sector has become acute due to seasonal farm activities and internal conflict. Underemployment is higher in the rural areas than in urban areas specially among the female labour force. The degree of deprivation is the most severe in the remote hilly regions of the country.

Many countries like the former Soviet Union and other east European and Afro-Asian States that have become independent and have started to exercise democracy have been unable to manage their economy in a balanced way. Economic factors play a crucial role in the development of a country. With the expectations and Livelihood of the people can neither be fulfilled nor managed. For the government of any underdevelopment country, i.e. of Asia, Africa and Latin America, human development has become a major challenge. A tremendous number of young citizens with great potential from these countries have either field abroad or engaged in domestic problems. The picture of the world 'Illustrates', today close to a both of the people in the world survive on less than \$1 a day. The incidence of this deprivation varies greatly across countries, not surprisingly. The richer the country, the higher the average conception of the poorest fifth of its population and the smaller on average the fraction living on less than \$ 1 per day. There are also significant variations around this relationship.

Nepal depends heavily on agriculture contributions to more than one-half of the household income, providing employment to 80 per cent of the population, and has a significant bearing on the manufacture and export sectors. The share of agriculture in the GDP agricultural production grew by only 2.3 per cent annually. The service sector is now assuming a more prominent place in the structure of the economy. The marked increase in the share of the service sector to GDP mainly attribute to the expansion of trade and tour and service, which increased by more than 10 per cent on average during this period.

The growing share of the services sector in the GDP and the concentration of these activities in urban areas (where 14% of the production resides) in play the income is being redistributed in favor the urban population, per capita agricultural didn't increase during the period 1970 - 1990, an ominous sign in an economy where employment continues to be heavily agriculture- based. The

country 's GDP is down by 1.25 per cent every year as compared to the pre-conflict period. The Nepalese has lost Rs 66.2 million worth of GDP at present value due to the conflict. Moreover, the terms of trade of agricultural sectors vis-à-vis this period. This intensity of poverty, which is correlated with illiteracy, malnutrition and other forms of deprivation, has hindered the overall phase of human development. thus the economic factor of the country also influences the youth to participate in internal conflict. (Shrestha: 2004)

The Economic structure of Nepal is given under here :-

4.2.1 Economic Disparities

Economic disparities such as inflation, imbalance in the trade transit system, black marketing of essential goods, an uncontrolled market system, price-hikes are the major problems of the underdeveloped countries are facing the basic problems of corruption in revenue collection and administration, political upheavals in stability of the government and also disparity in distribution of economic opportunities. Nepal has also been entangled in this various circle.

4.2.2 Land Ownership Patterns

In most underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, we find a gap and disparity between landowners and landless peasants.

In Nepal most of the poor people (about 80%) have held about 20% owner ship of the farm land but only 20% elite group have holded 80% of the farm land. It is so much gap between them in Land holding systems.

4.2.3 Corruption / Nepotism

Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain. Therefore, corruption on can be financial, nepotism in public appointments or orientation of a policy to favor somebody. Data from the world Bank. show that several areas of the

world huge high rate of corrupt practices. The world corruption has existed in the Nepali Language for a long time e.g. gheu khane, means grease money. similarly it has existed in the African language for a long time "Barushwa" in shamili. someone spoke about corruption being like mushrooms, which can be poisonous and grow in the dark.

Corruption has always existed but it has increased over the years. Poor people usually have to pay bribes, but now they have to pay bribes almost every time they have encounters with the government. An Ugandan Journalist described a child carried in its mother's back learning the routine of corrupt practices. The child's mother has to pay something every time she meets a public servant and the child thinks this is normal. The level of corruption in a country fluctuates

Nepal's head of the government and other ministers and accused of corruption charges and some of them are under trial and facing investigation many government secretarial and their administrative high ranking officers had already faced trial and some of them are being questioned. In the present administrative system, district administrators play a very important and vital role. They are not only responsible for maintaining law and order of their districts but are also assigned to anti- corrupt duties and to issue citizenship and passports to Nepalese citizens. Though assigned to such respectable positions as chief district officers, some of them are said to be involved in issuing take citizenships and passports while receiving undue financial benefits.

4.2.4 Concentration on Capital

Capital as " The aggregate of the products of industry directly available for the support of human existence or for promoting additional production" can be used for human development. 69% of the landholdings are less than 1 hectare in size and 88% is below 2 hectares. Disparity in the distribution of productive assets (particularly land), income earning opportunities and access decision making have significantly influences income distribution. The bottom 20 per

cent of households, receive only 3.7 per cent of the national income while the top 10 - per cent claim a share of nearly 50 % CBS (1997) there is also a marked variation in the spatial distribution of income. Gender disparity is evident with male household members in command over family income, the absence of property rights for women and the unpaid domestic works. the vast majority of working women are engaged in.

Disparity in distribution of both assets and income in turns, influences access to education, health nutrition and standard of living. Any effort to enhance human development, therefore, must facilitate asset and income redistribution in addition to enhancing productivity. This is a difficult and politically sensitive talk now complicated further by the denial of a redistribute role to fiscal policy due to the ascent of optimum tax principles in public policy making. Only 17 per cent of the total land area of the country is comprised of agricultural land. The per capita land holding is 0.14ha. land ownership is highly fragmented. about 69% of land holding are less than 1 ha. in size and about 89% are less than 2 ha. The average size of landholding is only 0.24 ha with on average, more than four land parcels per holding.

4.2.5 Unemployment

Massive unemployment is the problem among many burning problems faced by Nepal. The per capita income of Nepal is very low in the comparison of other countries. Unemployment is denoted as: a person to years of age or above. Who is not work at least one day in a year or one hour in a week but is seeking work or is available for work and who is not a student or household worker or physically unable to work is defined as unemployment has historically been observe to be relatively low. In 1984, 185 the rate o of unemployment was slightly above 3% (NRB 1988). The rate in the rural areas was approximately 3 per cent while it was slightly above 8 % in the urban areas. In 1996 the unemployment rate increased to 5 %. The rural and urban rates remained slightly below 5 percent and 8 per cent respectively. For 1997, however, the National planning commission has estimated a higher unemployment rate (14%) after making the necessary adjustment to the definition rate (NPC 1997).

This clearly suggests that the rate of unemployment has last decade (Shrestha, 2004:125).

In Nepal, the rate of unemployment varies significantly by ecosystem regions : 2.1 per cent in the mountains, 3.7 % in the hills and 3.5% in the Terai. Desegregation by development regions shows that the rate is relatively higher in the eastern, central and mid western region and relatively lower in the western and far western regions.

4.2.6 Imbalance Resource Allocation

According to the directive principles and policies of the state, " the fundamental economic objective of the state shall be to transform the national economy into an independent and self - reliant system by preventing the available resources and means of the country from being concentrated within a limited section of society, by making arrangements for the equitable distribution of economic gains on the basis of social Justice, by making such provisions as will prevent economic exploitations of only class or individual and by giving preferential treatment and encouragement to national enterprises, both private and public.

Imbalance in state resource allocation still prevails. This is promoting the grievances of people leading to the conflict, as every major armed conflict originated at the domestic level certain a state rather than between states. Two powerful elements often combine in such conflict in communal identity groups based on race, religion, culture, language, and so on. The other is distribution: the means of sharing the economic, social and political resources with in a society. Where perceived imbalance in distribution coincides with identity differences, we have the potential for conflict. It is this combination of potent identity- based factors with wider perceptions of economic and social in justice that often faces what is called "deep rooted conflict"

4.2.7 Poverty

The situation of poverty is vulnerable all over the world, except in for some developed nations "poverty denotes a condition below that of easy, comfortable living, privation devotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or

desirable indigence is means of subsistence, pauperism is such distributions throws one upon public charity for support poor people live without fundamental freedom of action and choice that the better off take for granted. They often lack adequate food and shelter, education and health, deprivations that keep them from leading the kind of life that everyone values. They also face extreme vulnerability to ill, health, economic dislocation and natural disaster. And they are often exploited to ill treatment by institutions of the state and society and are powerless to influence key decisions affecting their lives. These are all dimensions of poverty.

After the restoration of democracy, the government and ruling political leaders could not reform poverty reduction or alleviation strategies for the poor people. People have come to realize that successive governments have failed to address the entrenched poverty of Nepal's rural population. A semi-feudal economy, based on subsistence agriculture with low productivity levels, has kept the rural areas in a state of underdevelopment. The urban political elite has neglected political realities, providing the poor with no tangible redress for their frustration. The Maoists have presented themselves as focusing on the needs of the "people of the hill" and thus hold considerable appeal for these citizens.

4.2.8 Inequalities

Caste inequality, Assets inequality educational inequality, regional inequality are the main causes of the recent problems. It is cleared that the comparison between rich and poor, landowner and landless, touchable and untouchable etc.

VARIABLES CAUSING OF ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF CONFLICT IN NEPAL

There are different types of problem related with insurgency, civil war, revolution, terrorism and armed conflict which are existed all over the world in different periods of human civilization. The influence of national and international political ideologies, geography, ethnicity, economic, extreme violation of human rights and governance system of the country are the main factors related with causes of those activities.

In Nepal, during the Rana period, individuals and groups daringly revolted against the rulers for independence. Social emancipation, democracy and political rights. Lakhan Thapa was said to have been the person in Nepalese history of struggle to raise arms against the Rana regime. A series of such attempt had been found in the past. After the restoration of the multi-party system, the government of Nepal has been facing a number of internal problems including a Maoist insurance. These problems arose when the CPN (Maoist) launched what they declared to be a "people's war" in Nepal in 1996. Their action has till now passed through several stages of insurgency. It has been able to articulate domestic grievance organize leadership, from various components and start guerrilla warfare (violence) against government establishment.

Various factors have been identified as the most significant causes of the correct political instability, irresponsibility and increased level of resentment among the people of Nepal. As professor Yadu Nath Khanal noted 5 yrs. ago in his key note address, "Some 5 yrs. ago, we made a critical political decision in favour of democracy without at adjective, more popular multiparty system to emphasize that democracy as a distinct value system in the cause and parties are the result". He further stated "a good politician is required to be morally more

sensitive, a good administrator needs to be more rational and more law abiding and law fearing. But all laws aren't Just. Some can even be called lawless laws". In Nepal, unfortunately, no tradition of interaction between the politician and administrator has been allowed to develop even in modern times within the autonomy and integrity of each structure. The general public's impression is that our administration is both inefficient and corrupt.

But, even after the completion of nearly 15 years of democracy, the leaders themselves are involved in rampant corruption at all levels. The range of corruption has spread to all sectors. Inefficient and corrupt functionaries act with more impunity and get more privileges from the government over the period, none of the underprivileged and suppressed ethnic communities have been given opportunities in any policy making level. Sincere and honest people are dissatisfied and resentful. This resentment in capturing support for their activities. These factors should not be considered in isolation but as interrelated stimuli for mounting unrest.

Political, ideological, geographical, economic, socio-ethnic and bad governance as well as regional and international influences are the main causes of the conflict.

5.1 Political Causes

The desire for freedom and independence from colonial and dictatorial rules was the main cause of conflict during the period of the Second World War. In early days, most of the countries of the world were either colonized by foreign powers like the united kingdom, France, Portugal, Belgium and Spain or ruled by dynastic monarchies or autocratic dictators. This led the people of these countries to initiate liberation movements against imperialism and socialism for freedom and independence. With a few exceptional cases of dynastic rule in some Arabian countries, imperialism and colonialism have almost come to the

end in the world. Still, military, economic, cultural and technological domination exists as another form of imperialism of the so called development and powerful nations. The main objectives of the people's movement is to obtain freedom from all aspects of domination. The importance of a people's freedom is related to liberation from slavery, autocratic control of politics, liberty of choices, freedom from illegal, facility. Thus the present conflict in Nepal's related to nationalism democracy and people's livelihood.

The constitutional and legal provisions of Nepal is the caused of conflict. The democratic constitution, the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047 replaced the former party less Panchayat constitution of Nepal, 2019. The present constitution envisioned that "no discrimination shall be made against any citizen in the application of general laws on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, tribe, or ideological conviction of any of these and that special provisions may be made by laws on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste, tribe or ideological conviction of any of these and that special provisions may be made by law for the protection and advancement of the interests of women, children, the aged or those who are physical or mentally incapacitated or those who belong to a class which is economically, socially and politically backward. The constitution has provisions for equal opportunities to all ethnicities, minorities and suppressed communities but they have not been applied in practice. Consequently, a major of the people has felt deprived of the spirit of the constitution and motivated towards the conflict traditionally dominant and high ranking Brahmin and Chhetri castes control most of the power centers. Other castes have been socially excluded from governance, leading to inequality as well as conflict among ethnic minorities. They are under-represented in politics, the legal profession the civil services.

Through history, people have fought for democracy and rights. In this process, millions of people have sacrificed their lives all over the world. Democracy

means a "Government in which citizens share power through elected represents and encourages and allows rights of citizens. Such as freedom of speech, religion, opinion and association. It further implies rule of law, majority rule, accompanied by respect for the right of minorities and citizens treated with equality and absence of class feelings" likewise rights connote "A wide variety of fundamental rights and political rights to the people guaranteed by the constitution. Such fundamental rights are provisioned in Articles 1-13 of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990. The power of the government is restricted by the extent of these fundamental rights. All the rights are entrenched and parliament has no power to impinge upon any of them by the operation of their law making powers or in any other way the constitution also guarantees the right to appeal to the supreme court for the enforcement of these rights. The contradiction of these systems of Nepal help to spread the armed conflict.

On the other hand, power sharing, equal opportunity, ideology, philosophy, nationalism, centralism, leadership, historical factor are the causative political factors of conflict.

5.2 Economic Causes

Various economic factors such as economic disorder, land ownership, corruption or Nepotism, unemployment, underemployment, concentration of capital, unbalance resources allocation, poverty determine the structure of conflict.

Economic disorder such as inflation, imbalance in the tradinist system, black marketing of essential goods, an uncontrolled market system, price like are major problems of underdeveloped countries underdeveloped countries are facing the basic problems of corruption in revenue collection and administration, instability of the government, and also disparity in distribution

of economic opportunities. Nepal has also disparity in distribution of economic opportunity. Nepal has also been entangled in this vicious circle. The landlocked geographical situation and the ineffectiveness of border control in combating illegal trade and in protecting the Nepalese economy have contributed to the armed conflict.

A big gap and disparity between land owners and landless peasants can be found in our society. After the independence and liberation movements, insurgency and class struggles started with a demand for minimum basic requirements, shelter and bread. But the so called democratic government could not fulfill these demands or manage the resources democratically. At the sometimes, because of mismanagement, corruption and misdistribution, misadministration, many of the real rural landowners and peasants have been deprived of land ownership. At their factors are potential grievances for insurgency.

Corruption and Nepotism are the above of public for private gain. Corruption can be financial, nepotism in public appointments or orientation of a policy to favour somebody. Data from the world bank show that several areas of the world have a high rate of corrupt practices. Corruption has always existed, but it has increased over the years. Poor people usually have to pay bribes but now they have to pay bribes almost every time. They have encounter with the government regarding the corruption, UN secretary general Kofi Annan started in his message of the global forum on fighting corruption and safe guarding integrity at the Hague on 28th May, 2001. Public sector corruption weakness democracy, encourages organized crime and threatens countries all over the world.

Concentration of capital with the limited elite person is the problems of conflict. Capital as "the aggregate of the products of industry directly available for

support of human existence or for promoting additional production can be used for human development sixty-nine per cent of the landholding are less than 1 hectare in size, and 88 per cent is below 2 hectares. Disparity in the distribution of productive assets, income earning opportunity and access decision making have significantly influenced income distribution. The bottom 20% of households, receive only 3.7% of the national income while the top 10 per cent claim a share of nearly 50 per cent. There is also a market variation in the spatial distribution of income. Gender disparity is evident with male household members in command over family income, the absence of property rights for women and unpaid domestic work the vast majority of working women are engaged in only about 17 per cent of the total land area of the country is compromised of agricultural land. The per capita landholding is 0.14 ha. land ownership is highly fragmented. The average size of landholding is only 0.24 ha. with on average, mark than four land parcels per holding.

Nepal has been facing massive unemployment problems. Its per capita income is also very low in the communities. Unemployment is denoted as a person 10 years ago or above who is not at work at least one day in a year or one hour in a week. But is seeking work or is available for work and who is not a student or household worker or physically unable to work is defined as unemployment. Owing to this narrow definition, the scale of unemployment has historically been observed to be relatively low. In 1984/85 the rate of unemployment was slightly above 3 per cent (NRB, 1988). The rate in the rural areas was approximately 3 per cent while it was slightly above 8 per cent in the urban areas. In 1996, the unemployment rate increased to 5 per cent (CBR, 1997b). The rural and urban per cent and more than 8 per cent respectively for 1997 however, the national planning commission has estimated a higher unemployment rate (14%) after making the necessary adjustment to the definition of economically active population and the work participation rate

(NPC, 1997). This clearly suggests that the rate of unemployment has suddenly started to increase within the last decade.

Because of the unemployment and underemployment in the rural sector of Nepal, all potential human resources are wasted. Although people are aware of the Maoists self-motivated activities, they are enthusiastically looking into their activities. The rebellious feelings have been indoctrinated into the minds of the Juvenile and teenagers. This is because in the past 14 years, political parties and their leaders have only devoted themselves to the acquisition of power and position. Their efforts revolve around dirty politics and selfish motives. They have managed to change their lives and those of their relatives overnight. The country and its people have been abused and damaged badly. The abuse of power and corruption has destroyed most public corporations. Employment opportunities have been provided mostly to their relatives and party followers. Ultimately, other citizens are compelled to go abroad in order to seek employment opportunities. Most of this period has been spent to protect corrupt and smuggles and little interest has been shown to mitigate the problems.

The imbalance of resource allocation is the other problem of the economy, which helps to promote conflict. According to the directive principles and policies of the state, the fundamental economic objective of the state shall be to transform the national economy into an individual and self-reliant system by preventing the availed resources and means of the country from being concentrated within a limited section of society, by making arrangements for the equitable distribution of economic gains on the basis of social justice, by making such provisions as will prevent economic exploitations of any class or individual, and by giving preferential treatment and encouragement to national enterprises, both private and public.

Imbalance in state resources allocation still prevails. This is promoting the grievance of people leading to the conflict, as every major armed conflict originated at the domestic level within a state rather than between states. Two powerful elements often combine in such complicit. One is identify the mobilization of people in communal identify groups based on race, religion, culture, language and so on. The other is distribution, the means of sharing the economic, social and political resources within a society. Where perceived imbalance in distribution coincides with identity differences (where for example, one religious group is deprived of certain resources available to others) we have the potential for conflict.

Regarding the causes of the conflict, poverty plays crucial role to be the root cause behind the evolution of conflict and its impact in the society. The situation of poverty is vulnerable all over the world, except in for some developed countries. Poverty denotes a condition below that of easy, comfortable living. Nepal has been facing extreme poverty. "The growing incidence of poverty in Nepal is the outcome an economic process that is associated with a worsening income distribution among the households poverty has further been exacerbated by limited access to productive resources, high level of underemployment augmented by the indebtedness of the poor. High incidence of poverty not only signifies in human living conditions, it also blocks all a venues of capability formation and functioning of an individuals".

After the restoration of democracy the government and ruling political leaders couldn't reform poverty reduction or alleviation strategies for the poor people. People have come to realize that successive governments have failed to address the entrenched poverty of Nepal's rural population. A semi-feudal economy, based on subsistence agriculture with low productivity levels, has kept the rural area in a state of undevelopment. The urban political elite has neglected political realities, providing the poor with no tangible redress for their

frustrations. The Maoists have presented themselves as focusing on the needs of the "people of the Hills" and thus hold considerable appeal for these citizens.

5.3 Socio-Ethnic Causes

Social and ethnic scenario always play a significant role in the national building process. For national integration and smooth functioning of state activities, there must be interethnic harmony and support. Most of the south Asian Nations have multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-religious communities.

The basic identification of the nationalities of Nepal (Nepali Janajati) and their features are mentioned as, those who have their own collective cultural identifications, traditional language, religion, custom and culture; traditional social structure on the basis of equality, community feeling, communities without any decisive role in politics and state function in modern Nepal. Indigenous people of Nepal, call themselves ethnic communities. Besides the nationalities of Nepal (indigenous communities), approximately 4 million underprivileged, suppressed and disadvantaged communities as well as a large number of Nepalese citizens of India origin, the Terai people feel deprived and excluded from almost all kinds of opportunities. Nepal is a south Asian National with multi-party, multi religious, multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural people. The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047 (1990), in its directive principles, has stated that "the state shall while maintaining the cultural diversity of the country, pursue a policy of strengthening the national unity by promoting healthy and cordial social relations amongst the various religions, castes, tribes, communities and linguistic groups and by helping in the promotion of their languages, literatures, scripts, arts and cultures. However, they have designated Nepal as a 'Hindu Kingdom'. These diversity promote conflict because of their unwillingness and disagreement.

5.4 Ideological Causes

Ideology is the Matter in Nepal. There is strong ideological diminution in this conflict. The rebels are following Mao's ideology and strategy. The Maoists perceived that the deep rooted oppression coupled with the feudalistic mode of production relations and unequal power structures, monarchy and the capitalistic democratic system are the problems and communism is the solution. They even from 2001. February second convention called as "Prachanda Path". This is playing a mighty background role in emergence and escalation of the conflict. In contrary, the government, the parliamentary parties and the other small parties believe on capital list multi-party democracy and constitutional mannerly. These two seemingly opposite ideologies are leading to ideological conflict between the warring parties. In the past, the subsequent government had treated Maoists as heinous, original and directed towards damaging the norms and valves of the democratic system of governance, which law and order could counter. The ruling and the main opposition parties were either confused or unwilling to recognize the ideological dimension of the Maoist insurgency. The CPN (Maoist) claim that new theoretical orientation i.e. "Prachanda Path" is needed to address new Challenges of 21st century, which is not possible by a classical proletariat revolution. It is claimed that '*prachanda path*' allows going beyond the classical communism and envisioned a model of revolution combining a Chinese strategy of protracted people's war and Russian strategy of armed insurgency. There is ideological influence of the Maoist movement in Nepal. (Shrestha: 2004)

5.5 Identity Crises

According to Re Webster's Dictionary, identify means "the distinctive character belonging to an individual; personality; individuality. The state of being what is

asserted or described" and crisis means" a running point in the progress of an affair or of a series of events a critical moment.

Due to identify crises, various minor ethnic communities have been driven to conflict and they are emotionally charged. A striking characteristic of such internal conflict is its persistence and this arises and its origin often lies in deep-seated issues of identify. In this respect, the term ethnic conflict is often invoked. Ethnicity is a broad concept, covering a multiplicity of elements: race, culture, religion, heritage, language and so on. These are all identity issues. What they fuel is termed identify related conflict in short, conflict over any concept around which a community of people focuses its fundamental identify and sense of itself as a group, and over which it chooses, or feels compelled to resort to violent means to protect that identity under threat. Often, such identity related factors combine with conflict over the distribution of resources such as territory, economic power, employment prospects and so on cases where the identity and distribution issues are combined provide the opportunity for exploitation and manipulation by opportunities leaders and highest potential for conflict.

5.6 Social in Justice

There are different factors that determine the political stability and development in country, among them social justice, good governance, equal opportunity and delivery of services regardless of caste, race, sex, ideology and religion. Injustice leading to ethnic fragmentation in its most extreme form and under conditions of economic deprivation and non-democratic government, can lead to civil conflict. Ethnic conflict has intensified in the second half of the 20th century, as the pattern of conflict shifted from wars between nations to conflicts within states. Civil conflict is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic performance. Research has shown that during civil wars per capital output falls by more than 2 per cent a year on average.

In Nepal, women are facing various problems as they are being treated unequally and exploited immensely. Some educated women, now, have tried to raise their voices and find a solution. The supreme court of Nepal has also played a vital role in this matter. A number of special measures have been taken for women's welfare. The bill related to women's rights on property has been passed by the parliament, women started raising their voices for equality in property rights. The central committee of the "All Nepal women's organization" had distributed leaflets on "for gender equality. Equal rights on parental property throughout Nepal. Similarly, there is caste discrimination in Nepal. Muluki Ain (Civil Act) 2020 was promulgated during the regime of late King Mahendra with the provision of eradicating untouchability of those who are regarded as low castes like Damai, Kami, Sarki. Even at the dawn of the 21st century, they have not been allowed to fetch water from public wells and to enter temples. Also there are a few cases where they are not permitted to join local level government services. Lower level state functionaries aren't aware of the rights of so called Dalit groups. These kind of discrimination always help to raise conflict in the society.

5.7 Religious and Cultural Cause

Article 2(1) of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047 (1990), states that Nepal is a Hindu and constitutional Monarchy. But it has multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-cultural people. Similarly, article 6(2) of the constitution mentions that "Nepali in the Devanagari script is the language of the nation of Nepal and it shall be the official language. Article 6(2) also illustrates that "all the languages spoken as the mother tongues in various parts of Nepal are the national language of Nepal.

In today's democratic system, all ethnic communities including the people from the Terai are demanding legal protection of their religion, cultural and mother

language. Many people feel that the political instability in Nepal is rooted in the plight of the ethnic minorities. The clause in the constitution of Nepal describing Nepal as a "Hindu" state has become a barrier for those hoping for multi-cultural multi-ethnic and multi-lingual society, some are concerned that it remains silent on the equality of all minorities. Here, it would not be out of place to quote Mahatma Gandhi, who said, "a state should not have a religion, when a state adopts a particular religion; it ceases to remain a religion, it becomes politics".

Religious and ethnic communities have been drawn to the Maoist cause by promises of autonomy of religion and culture. Similarly, the CPN Maoist has adopted a strategy of boycotting Sanskrit education and has also been destroying some Hindu temples. Similarly, because of religion, conflicts have risen between Christians and Muslims, Hindus and Muslims and Hindu and Christians in the world. Psychologically many Muslim countries have felt religious imperialism. As a result even at a graduation ceremony at the "Dahul Aloom haqqania Island" school some 55 km east of Peshawar, a source of recruits for the Taliban Militia, the majority of the graduates said they would try to go to Afghanistan to join the Tihad. This reflects their fanaticism towards religion. Inspired by Slogans that appeal to religious sentiments, thousands of young people in Pakistan flock to organizations that thrive on the message of a holy war.

5.8 Discriminations

Throughout every society and every sector of the underdeveloped countries, the world discrimination has occupied the tongue of every individual. The dictionary meaning of discrimination is to treat someone or something with partiality with against or in favor of to discriminate against a group or in favor of a relative and discrimination means 'the act or power of discriminating the

discernment of distinctions. Differential treatment, bias: discrimination against minorities.

During the Rana regime, there were severe discriminations in the caste hierarchy and ethnicity. Even the Ranas themselves were categorized into A, B and C classes. They were assigned to top positions in government especially the Army and other government functionaries legal treatment and punishment systems were discriminatory on the basis of caste. Brahmins and other so-called higher castes were given minor punishments, whereas other so-called lower castes had to endure rigorous punishment for committing the same crime.

Moreover, people of lower castes were not permitted into government services and allowed could only serve in lower positions. After the overthrow of the Rana regime, some improvements were made during the Panchayat period.

In this context, most of the political parties either in or outside parliament have given priority to the abolition of discrimination among the ethnic, the Terai and suppressed communities. For examples, the members of parliament from the goodwill council party (Nepal Sadbhavana Party) always speak in Hindi, in protest against the Nepali language Even some members of the rolling parties, speak in their mother tongues, extending their support to the Terai of Sadbhavana party.

It is generally considered that social and ethnic inequality and discrimination to be the main causes of the current crisis in Nepal. However some argue that unrest can't be characterized simply as an ethnic conflict. It must be remembered that, until the onset of the current instability, the various ethnic Structure of society has combined with economic and political factors to create growing inter group resentment. The Maoists have accused the government of buttressing social and ethnic hierarchies, which has given them opportunity to present themselves as defenders of those discriminated against by the state.

This fact is reflected in the high level of support for the Maoists from the lower castes and the more disadvantaged ethnic groups.

5.9 Lack of Good Governance

Now, the term 'good governance' has been widely accepted and used term that has influence on various subjects of state affairs all over the world. We define Good Governance as a System of Governance that is able to unambiguously identify the basic values of society where values are economic, political and social cultural issues including human rights and pursue these values through an accountable and honest administration.

Good Governance calls for the democratic planning and management of development with the people, for the people and by the people, especially the marginalized. It is an exercise for political power at all levels to control and manage the nation's affairs.

When considering Good Governance, the fundamental issues today are country has a single party or multi-party majority Government, a one-party minority relating, presidential or parliamentary system. Questions relating to distribution of power or sharing the organs of the state legislative, executive, and judiciary are also not relevant, even Self-Government or Good Government is not enough. What has become a categorical imperative is clean and quality governance is that of giving, of serving and doing well to the people, of solving their problems and making their lives more livable, satisfying and enjoyable. It comes close to Gandhi's concept of politics for serving of the people and not for becoming masters of the people.

Whereas in the Nepalese Context, one hundred and four years of Rana rule and thirty years if panchayat regime have maintained a continuity of feudalism is the country's social, economic and that has brought them sufferings whose

cause they didn't understand. Thus, the concept of Good Government has not extended to the local level people but remained within the state rulers in Nepal. Though various attempts have been made after the restoration of democracy, the elected governments of Nepal, as observed by Subhash C. Kashyap, are mostly "Pre-occupied with the struggle in Power that they have no time for the problems of the people, governance had become a casualty of government there has been as sharp erosion in the respect of the people for the politicians. In large parts of the country, government does not exist. Mafia gangs terrorize and rule, even the thin dividing line between the political us and criminals has disappeared, politics has been criminalized and crime politicized. Earlier, the criminal sought the protection of the politician now its the politician who has became one and the same person Governments have lost their credibility, legitimacy and even their representation credentials. "Such Situations prevailing in Nepal has for treed the conflict. (Shrestha: 2004:143)

5.9.1 Decentralization and Autonomy

The demand of various autonomous or separate states or provinces as well as decentralized administrations is the another factor that help to bring conflict in the society. Autonomous as independent, self governing or pertaining to an autonomy and the meaning of autonomy is the condition or quality of being autonomous, especially, the power of right of self government, as in religion, education, self determination, as of the will.

Constitutionally, Nepal has been divided into five regions, 14 zones though not mentioned in the constitution do exist, 75 districts and the provisions of local bodies like municipalities and villages and also. Local self-Governance Act, 2055 and Local Self-Governance Regulation, 2056 empower the local bodies which does not reflect autonomy and proper decentralization in Nepal.

Many believe that the core of social instability in Nepal lies in the inability of the government to improve the living conditions of rural Populations. There are poor relations between the central Government and Communities. The local government institutions do not enjoy autonomy and thus they are ineffectively at the local level and have gotten support form the local people.

5.9.2 Poor Delivery of Goods and Services

Among the various core functions of the government, the service delivery is the one that require local co-ordination, networks, infrastructure, or planning. In each and every sector, the general people are not satisfied with the delivery of goods and services by the state functionaries. As for example, the government's inability to provide quality education, particularly to rural children, in highlighted by the comparative success of the Maoists. Similarly, lack of promote services in solving local level disputes, crime prevention, policing management and distribution of resources, health care, transport action, housing, local justice and in providing land ownership have developed frustration among the people have not taken them to be in their interest or benefit.

5.9.3 Crisis of Rule of Law

Transparency, accountability, responsibility and administration of law are the fundamental elements of the democracy. People all was water the functionaries to see if they are performing their jobs honestly, impartially, independently, and effectively in accordance with the law of the state.

In Nepal, we find the attitudes among high-level officials of the constitutional body and government functionaries. It has been voiced that high-level officials are appointed, promoted and developed in key areas either on the basis of so-called ideology or undue nexus. As a result cover the decades, many deprived

people and concerned bureaucrats have been compelled to knock on the door of justice.

5.9.4 Legal Provisions

National and international laws after legal statutes are being modified according to the demand of the time and situation. Right after the enhancement of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047, the CPN (Maoist) had not approved some of its provisions. At present, the ruling party along with the position is in favor of the amendment of some provisions of the constitution as well as a demand for relevant law.

5.9.5. Lack of Peace in Security

It is necessary to have good security polity as a prerequisite for continuing development initiatives and devising long-term strategies for the development of a country. Due to the lack of combined and integrated efforts of government institutions, state security institutions have not been able to contain violence in the country. In such a crucial phase, to maintain peace and security, the government has mainly relied upon the police force in the country. About 500 police personnel had to sacrifice their lives for the cause of preserving the present democracy on the other hand there are complaints against police brutality, torture and extra-judiciary executions. This evolution has resulted in significant resentment against the police a dangerous development if clashes develop between the authorized and a guerrilla group with significant popular support.

5.10 Regional and International Influences

The CPN (Maoist) is a member of the Revolutionary internationalist Movement (RIM). RIM was formed in 1984 in London where CPN (Maoist) was one of the

19 signatories to establish RIM from the 2nd international conference of the hardliner Maoist Parties from around the world. At present RIM has recognized and supported only the CPN (Maoist) in Nepal. So there is direct ideological influence of the RIM in the Maoist movement in Nepal. (Upreti: 2004). It is also reported that the CPN (Maoist) has relation with the people's war Group and the Maoist communist center of India as a member CCOMPOSA. Another ideological dimension of Maoist insurgency is its similarity with the insurgency of the Revolutionary communist party-shinning path. Critics say that the source of inspiration of the Nepalese insurgency is the Peruvian people's war waged by the shinning path. The CPN (Maoist) has also official relations with RCP (USA) (Uprati : 2004), the world has been termed a global village. The internal political, social and economic situation of any country is influenced by neighboring, regional and international activities. In the early days the outbreak of the war, independence movements and revolutions had created awareness in the people of other countries. In Nepal, be set by growing Maoist insurgent activities, a bribery scandal and recriminations over the 1st June massacre at Kathmandu's Narayanhiti Palace, Prime Minister Giriga Prasad Koirala resigned on 19th July, 2001 and sher Bahadur Deuba was appointed as the new prime Minister of Nepal on 22nd July, 2001. Such national or national scenarios also encourage the people to engage in conflict.

Like most countries of the world, the existence of Nepal had been recognized even before the international boundaries had been fully and finally established. The Nepal-China boundary is as old as the history of the two countries, social, political and economic relation, the Nepal-India boundary has a comp relation recent origin and its present boundary demarcations and delimitation took place after the Anglo-Nepal war of 1814-1816. Nepal's boundary with India lies on three sides. The west, south and east, where as the boundary between Nepal and China lies in the state of Sikkim and the Darjeeling District of west signal, so the situated in the east while the rest of the boundary runs along the plane in the south and along the Mahakali river in the

west. (Shrestha, 2004). Thus the conflict is raised by the international impact and regional impact.

5.10.1 Geo-Political Causes

Along the slopes of the Himalaya, between communist-occupied Tibet and democratic India, lie the three little known kingdoms of Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. Completely land locked and cut off from the rest of the world by mighty mountains and Malarial forests, these small kingdoms remained a sealed book for a long time, territories whose rulers actively discouraged foreign visitors and alien ways until 1951. No more than a few hundred westerners had seen the interior of these kingdoms and only a few could locate any of the three on a world map. One of these kingdoms, Sikkim, having a majority of Nepali population and a common border with Nepal was an independent Himalayan kingdom till 25 years ago. In time because of its geo political location and seen and unseen conspirator diplomacy, it was annexed as a state of India. It was at 12:45 a.m. on 9th April, 1975, Wednesday, that the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim was taken over by the powerful India as one of its territories created a king of distraught among the neighboring countries. India's step at that time was heatedly denounced by students, academicians, politicians, and diplomats of many countries including Nepal (Sharma : 2004).

Over the years, though India and Nepal have been maintaining good relations and mutual support in various sectors, the issue of border encroachment at Kalapani and other locations and the newly constructed dams have raised suspicion in the minds of Nepali citizens. The shadow of India haunts the poetics and iconology of Nepal. A number of Nepali politicians and Maoist leaders have received education in India and many Nepalese are deeply influenced even more significantly. Indian employment opportunities lure a large number of Nepalese to India as seasonal migrant workers. While most of this migration is voluntary, the trafficking of Women and Children across the Indian border remains a significant problem. Indian dominance has drawn considerable resentment among the population of its smaller and less powerful

neighbors. Anti-Indian sentiment frequently forms part of nationalist into violent protests on the streets of Nepal.

Many in Nepal fear that their country has become a proxy battlefield for India and Pakistan, who have each established intelligence services in Nepal. Reports have also linked smuggling networks in Bombay with the Pakistani intelligence services and various groups of Nepal. These factors have promoted the Maoists to include the closing of the border with India among their main demands platforms that has proved popular among many in Nepal.

5.10.2 Economic, Religious, Social, Ethnic, development of Information Technology, the roles of I/NGOs

The transferring of ideas of courses of conflict from one country to another was difficult task as the development of electronic communication used to take a long time. Still, over a period of time, via intellectuals, academicians, philosophers, politicians and various other contributions such as publications and the print media, it has influenced many regions in the world. Today, since there has been vast development in the field of science and technology, any idea generated in one region can travel ever cohere within a fraction of a second. Such devices have been used for both constructive and destructive purposes. The reasons of confects and strategies followed in one particular hemisphere will immediately be imitated in another part of the world. The recent advancement of the electronic media like the telephone, fax, email, and Internet has played a significant role in Nepal. One of its examples is the massive use of the website by the CPN Maoist to disseminate their strategies, activities, and developments to people in a ore positive way. At the same time they are able to spread negative rumors against the government response applying the means.

IMPACTS OF ARMED CONFLICT SINCE INCEPTION

6.1 Overall Impacts

Historically, conflicts have had various kinds of impact on human civilization because of the diverse nature of war, insurgency, terrorism of guerrilla warfare. In early civilization, such conflicts had accused in the name of religion of different tribes. for the territorial expansion of ambitious kings and the military or politically strong armies.

With the passage of time, such activities continued for politically ideology, socio-economic and cultural factors, trade and commerce, academic institutions, ownership and the exploitation of natural resources within a nation and between nations.

The outcome or impact of these activities has both positive and negative effects on the development and progress of human civilization. The unification and integration of small states, licorice of human rights equality, fraternity and democracy can be regarded and positive impacts of conflicts. On the motherland, the negative impacts of relate to the political instability, economic degradations, the destruction of infrastructures, threat to human life. The evidence of history release that the whole process of human civilization is the outcome of numerous conflicts.

The philosophic- scientific style of thinking of human beings and political theory is a part, which began, in the early period of Ancient Greece and origin theory during the fifth century B.C. We in the 20th century stand some 2400 years from the age of particles or the Golden age of Akens. This may be thought of as the beginning of European civilization or often-said western civilization.

Major Wars and Conflicts of History

The table below shows Major wars of History (From Greco-Persian wars 499-478 B.C. to the Vietnam war 1957-1975 A.D.)

Table No. 6.1: Major Wars of History

Name	Contestants (Victor Shown First)	Notable Battles	Treaties
Greco-Persian Wars 499-478 B.S.	Greek states-Persia	Marathon, 490; Thermopylae, Salamis, 480; Plataea, 479	
Peloponnesian War 431-404 B.C.	Sparta-Athens	Syracuse, 415; Cyzius, 410; Aegospotami, 405	Peace of Nicias, 421
First Punic War 264-141 B.C. Second Punic War 218-201 B.C. Third Punic War 149-146 B.C.	Rome-Carthage	Drepanum, 249; Aegates, 241 Lake Trasimene, 217, Cannae, 216; Zama, 202	
Islamic Invasion of Europe 630-19 th century	Christianity-Islam	Constantinople, 717-718; Tours, 732; Manzikert, 1071; Hattin, 1187; Lepanton 1571; Vienna, 1524, 1683; Zenta, 1697.	Pruth, 1711; Kutchuk- Kanardjii, 1774; Sistova, 1791
Norman Conquest 1066	Normandy-England	Hastings, 1066	
Crusades 1096-1291	Christianity-Islam (indecisive)	Jerusalem, 1099; Acre, 1191	
Hundred Years War 1338-1454	England-France	Crecy, 1346; Poitiers 1356; Agincourd, 1415; Siege of Orleans, 1455	
Wars of the Roses 1455- 85	Lancaster-York (indecisive)	St. Albans, 1455	
Thirty Years' war 1618- 48	Catholics-Protestants	Leipzig, Breitenfeld, 1631; Liitzen, 1632.	Westphalia, 1648
Civil War (English) 1642-46	Roundheads-Cavalries	Marston Moor, 1643; Nasevy, 1645	
War of Spanish	England, Austria,	Blenheim, 1704	Utrecht, 1713

Succession 1701-14	Prussia, Netherlands-France, Spain		
War of the Austrian Succession 1740-48	France, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, Austria, England	Dettingen, 1743; Fontenoy, 1745	Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748
French and Indian War 1755-63	England-France	Plains of Abraham, 1759; Montreal, 1760	
Seven Year's War 1755-63	Prussia-Austria, France-England	Rosbach, Leuthen, 1757	Hubertusberg, 63
Revolutionary War 1775-83	American Colonies-England	Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, 1775; Saratoga, 1777; York Town, 1781.	Paris, 1783
Napoleonic Wars 1796-1812	England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, France	Nile, 1798; Trafalgar, 1805; Jena, Auerstadt, 1806; Leipzig, 1813; Waterloo, 1815.	Campoformio, 1799; Tilsit, 1807; Schonbrunn, 1809; Paris, 1814-15; Vienna, 1815
War of 1812 1812-15	Unites States-England	Lake Erie, 1813; New Orleans 1815.	Ghent, 1814
War of independence (Greek) 1812-29	Greece, England, Sweden, Russia-Turkey	Navarino, 1827.	London, 1827
Mexican War 1846-56	United States-Mexico	Resaca de La Palma, 1846; Chapultepec, 1847	Gaudalque Hidalgo, 1848
Crimean War 1854-56	Turkey, England, France, Sardinia-Russia	Sevastopol, 1854	Paris, 1856
Civil War (United States) 1861-65	Union (North)-Confederate States (South)	Bull Run, 1861; Antietam, 1862; Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, 1863; Wildemess, 1864	
Franco-Prussian War 1870-71	Prussia-France	Sedan, 1870	Versailles, 1871
Spanish-American War	United States-Spain	Manila Bay,	Paris, 1898

1898		Santiago, 1898	
Boer War 1899-1920	England-Transvaal Republic and Orange Free Steet	Ladysmith, 1899	Vereeniging, 1902
Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905	Japan-Russia	Port Arthur, Mukden, Tsushima, 1905	Portsmouth, 1905
First Balkan War 1912-13; Second Balkan War 1913	Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro-Turkey	Scutari, 1912; Salonika, 1912; Adrianople, 1912	London, 1913; Bucharest, 1913
World War I 1914-18	Allies-Central Powers	Dardanelles, 1915; Verdun, Somme, Jutland, 1916; Caporetto, 1917; Vittorio Veneto, Amiens, Mame, Ypress, 1918	Versailles, Saint-Germain, Neuilly, 1919; Tianon, Svres, 1920; Lausanne, 1923
Civil War (Spanish) 1936-39	Insurgents-Loyalists	Teruel, 1937; Ebro River, 1938	
World War II 1939-45	Allies-Axis 1939-45	Dunkirk 1940; Crete, 1941; El Alamein, 1942; Tunis, 1943; Stalingrad, 1942-43; Kharkov, 1943; Cassino, 1943-44; Saint-Lo, 1944; Rhine, Ruhr, Berlin, 1945	Potsdam, 1945
	Allies-Japan 1941-45	Pearl Harbor, 1941; Bataan, 1941-42, Singapore, Coral Sea, Midway Island, Guadalcanal, 1942; Bismarck Sea, Tarawa, 1943; Leyte Gulf, 1944; Philippines, 1944-45; Okinawan,	San Francisco, 1951

		1945	
Korean War 1950-52	United Nations-North Korea	Inchon, Piongyang, 1950, Seoul, 1951	Panmunjom, 1953
Vietnam War 1957-75	North Vietnam-South Vietnam, United States	Ter Offensive, Saigon, 1968	Paris, 1973

Source: Shrestha, 2004:164.

Through the course of this study it has been observed that the impacts of conflicts have extensive and intensive implication on human civilization because of the diverse nature of insurgency/terrorism/guerrilla warfare and civil war. In early civilizations, conflicts occurred in the name of religion or territorial expansions of ambitious kings, and military or political leaders with strong armies. The outcomes or impacts of these activities have both positive and negative effects on the development and progress of human civilization. The unification and integration of small states the alliance of nations for security, the protection of human rights, equality. Fraternity and democracy can be regarded as the positive impacts of conflicts where as the negative impacts related to the political instability, economic degradation, inflation, the destruction of infrastructure a treat to human life and to the peace and security.

It is estimated that, during the twentieth century at the global level, there have been assort 110 million war-related deaths. So many people were killed during a dozen major violent situations other than war. Similarly, millions of people have been injured and displaced living as refugees and asylum seekers all over the world.

The Maoist insurgency in Nepalese that started in 1996, form a few western maintain districts of Rolpa, Rukum and Jazarkot has spread its activates and influenced almost all of the 75 districts (except 5 Himalayan districts) by the end of 2002. It has created a wide spread feeling of insecurity, fear, disunity, lack of peace, harmony and tolerance. Hence a large number of civilians have been displaced and have been migrated to district headquarters and urban

areas, making them refugees in their own land. Hundreds of youths have emigrated to India and Gulf countries in search of jobs. Basically, women and children have been victimized psycho-socially and economically. As far as this conflict is concerned, it has created the following impacts in Nepal:

- J Political instability due to frequent changes of government (16 government in 15 years) and dissolution of parliament, factionalism and groupies in all political parties, criminalization of politics and politicization parties, criminalization of crimes. All these have stagnated effect on the values and norms of democracy.
- J Frequent "Bands" and strikes have affected tourism industry, education and the economy of the country. In 2002 alone, 39 days of bands (Shutdown) were observed (Nepal bandh : 15 days, valley bandh 4 days other region bandh: 5 days; (Shrestha: 2004). Similarly in 2004 Nakabandhis, strikes, Nepal Bandhas were happened time to time.
- J From 1992 to 23 April 2003 there were 72 days of Bandhs, the parties involved were- ANNFSU (UML Student wing) 12 time, CPN (UML)- 5, Left Front (including CPN-UML)- 5, RPP. 1, ANNFSU (Revolutionary) and Maoist party- 15, Pahupati sena-2, Linguistic Right Groups- 1, Newa, Khala- 1, Democratic National youth organization (UML youth wing)-1, CPN-ML-1, united people front-4, Nepal student union (NC)-4, Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and industry-4, Nepal Student union (deusa)-1, (valley bandh), Nepal sadhbhavana party-2 (Terai bandhs) has called a number of bandhs at national, regional and district levels.
- J According to the spokesman for the Nepal Army, more than 3,100 Maoist insurgents were injured in encounters similarity, the Nepal Army has lost more than 905 make including 12 officers and approximately 1,162 soldiers were wounded.

- J Similarly, the Nepal police have lost 1,480 officers and men, more than 2,143 policemen were wounded. The newly established-APF has also lost 121 members including its IGP Krishna Mohan Shrestha. The police record states that 2,110 civilians were killed, 3,809 wounded, 4,502 kidnapped and 1,741 battered and physically abused.
- J The Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) reports that altogether 13,259 people were killed during seven years (13th February 1996 to 10th August 2006) of Maoist insurgency and counter insurgency. This death toll includes children, teachers, students, social workers, laborers, businessmen, journalists, army, police, armed police civil servants.
- J Also 3,011 cases of robbery and approximately Rs. 22,185/- in lakhs (cash and kind) were looted. 441 government and non governmental projects and 986 HMG's Telecommunication centers were attacked and destroyed.
- J 1,369 buildings of Village Development Committees (VDCs) but of 3,915 offices were destroyed by the Maoists with the overall damage amounting of Rs. 2,83,433,000/-
- J Rs.99,766,000/- was looted from various organizations and ordinary people Altogether, it has been estimated that the Maoists have collected more than the Maoists have collected more 5 billion rupees. Because of all the above factors, the government has adopted the policy of levying 10% security Tax by 2002.
- J Increase in Trans-border crimes and other terrorist activities, social and other crimes.
- J Proliferation of small arms, ammunition, light weapons and local explosive devices in South-Asia, including Nepal.
- J Burning of schools/colleges, godowns, government and private buildings, public and school buses, ambulances.

- J The National Human Rights commission (NHRC) has stated that both the Nepal Government and the Maoist rebels are guilty of 'sever' human rights abusers, including the tortures and execution of civilizations.
- J The CPN (Maoist) made surprises attacks on RNA Baracks of Dang, Syanja and Solu districts and a state of emergency was declared.
- J The Deuba government recommended the dissolution of parliament and called for general election to be hold in kartic 29,2059 (Nov 14, 2003) but unable to hold the election due to the Maoist insurgency. It recommended the election for 14 months. Consequently postponement of the king Gyanendra dismissed the Deuba government for being incapable. (Source: Shrestha: 2004)
- J Central number of parliament from constancy number 3 of Siraha, Krishan Charan Shrestha including were shot dead in April 8, 2063 (September 24, 2006). (Source: Himalayan Times, September, 2006).
- J The Janaandolan-II was started from Chaitra 24, 2062 to Baisakha 11, 2063 by the alliance of seven political party and Maoist. The demonstration was peaceful but excessive force was used by members of security forces in Janaandolan-II. During that time police faced a difficult task in policing large demonstrations, some of which seen violence resulting in police suffering injuries in the course of their duty. 21 demonstrators were killed in different place in country including Pokhara, Chitwan, Banepa, Kathmandu, Parasi and excessive force was used in Gongabu. Thousands of demonstrators were injured, among them some were seriously injured which were hospitalized in long time. (Source: NHRC- Nepal, 2063)
- J Now, peace talk programme is continuing between government and Moist insurgency according to the agreement of 12 points (Mangsir 7, 20 to kept peace, democracy and ending autocracy).

In brief, frequent announcements of mid-term elections, the postponement of the general elections after the dissolution of parliament of the term of the local bodies (local governments) and the inability of conducting elections in time have created a vacuum of people's representatives in the country. At the same time, donors have been reluctant to sponsor and support the development at programs which have been thus widely disrupted.

Academic institutions, schools (about 900 private schools were closed across the country), colleges and universities have been directly affected due to strikes, bandhs, destructions and threats. Hence, most of the children have been deprived of their rights to education and only a few well off guardians have been sending their children abroad. Due to the deterioration situation of law and order, social security and distributive justice, the frustration among the people has heightened. People in the remote areas have been deprived of basic needs and the supply of essential commodities like foods, essential medicines and services. The government is finding it difficult to avert the acute food shortages in the remote areas, particularly in the high reaches of the Himalayas. Thus the CPN (Maoist) insurgency/counter insurgency has directly affected the daily lives of 23 million people.

6.2 Socio-economic Impacts of Conflict in Nepal

6.2.1 Social Impacts of Conflict

The Webster's Third edition New International Dictionary describes "tribe" as an endogamous social group held to be descended from a common ancestor and composed of numerous families, exogamous clans, bands or villages that occupies a specific geographic territory, possesses cultural, religious and linguistic homogeneity and is commonly united politically under one head or chief. According to the dictionary of Anthropology, a tribe is "a social group, usually with a definite area, dialect, cultural homogeneity and unifying social

organization, that may include several subgroups. A tribe ordinarily has a leader and may have a common ancestor, as well as a patron deity, the families or small communities making up the tribe are linked through economic social, religious, family or blood ties.

Usually most of the countries in the world have their own socio-ethnic culture and religious groups and communities remain as one of the strong forces for their interests.

In a democratic form of government or any political system, the first important component or function is the interest articulation and processing of demands of political decisions. According to Almond and Powell, Jr. "Political decisions involve advantage or disadvantage for various individuals and groups in the society, including the political elites themselves. In any political system, for the fulfillment of demands or interest, the variety of structure form an undisciplined mob to businessmen's conference may be involved in two process of articulating their interest. That may be classified on the basis of two major components: the type of groups initiating the articulation, and the type of access channel through which it passes the message. Normally, the associational group as well as working through informal and channels for political decisions. But most of the time, establishment in fact do not take attention consequently, associations, groups, such as socio-ethnic communities, trade unions, may organize riots and strikes.

Socio-ethnic balance pays an important role for the national integration of any country. Absence or deprivation of ethnic representation in the state mechanism and socio-cultural development always leads to conflict. In every democratic system, people expect equal opportunities in all spheres. Socio-ethnically conscious people observe who, How, where, by whom their interests are recognized, protection and represented. For this reason, most countries of

Europe, Asia and Africa are facing socio ethnic violence, which causes even mass killing, dis-harmonization among different communities and destruction of cultural heritage. Due to socio-ethnic violence. The former Yugoslavia Plunged into four and a half year of warfare that resulted in several thousands deaths, destruction of thousands of major infrastructures and the expulsion of about half of Besnia's 4.3 million population from their homes in so called ethnic cleansing.

In India, caste and ethnic based Dalit families of Uttar Pradesh pay the price in blood for defying their upper caste neighbours, and the state government apparently ignores the incidents. Almost entire families of Dalits in parts of western. Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere in the state were wiped out around mid-June. Even children as young as one year old were not spared. The conflict stemmed from socio-inequality rather than any form of oppression. A similar act of caste reprisal brought shame to a northern Karnataka village. Kessappa, a Dalit and Meramma, from the upper Valmiki caste fell in love and fled their village later they were caught and tortured. Such an ordinary act has led to conflict among many communities of south Asia countries.

Panchanarayan Maharjan writes, that after the restoration of multi party democracy, the party in government could not bring any effective program to bring 71 per cent of ethnic and Dalit communities into the national mainstream. Instead, they indulged in politicization, criminalization of politics and corruption. The conflict has both positive and negative impacts conflict tells us that something is wrong; conflict is the generator of change and improvement. Without conflict is the generator of change and improvement without conflict we would have stagnation. He further mentions that the identity based movements are not only struggles for cultural rights but also for equitable distribution of resources, equal recognition and social justice. In Nepal, mainly Dalit, Adibasi-Janajati, Madhesi and women movements are prominent whereas

minority religious (Buddhist, Kiranti, Primal, nature, worshipers bon) groups voices and movements are in oblivion. Such visible and invisible impacts prevail in Nepal. Regarding the Maoist conflict, Rajendra Dahal write in the Nepali times writes, "Their is a political causes not an ethnic or separatist war. But socio gist Krishna Bahadur Bhattchan opines, "The Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) has emphasized ethnic autonomy and rights to self-determination in its manifesto. The indigenous nationalities finding room within the Maoist policy have joined the Maoists. Thus, this conflict has planted disharmony suspicion, enmity, non corporation and savageness between upper and lower castes and among different ethnic tribes, groups and communities. The social impacts covers the religion, ethnic, caste conflict.

6.2.1.1 *Religion Impacts of Conflict*

Though Nepal is considered a Hindu kingdom. It has a past history of religious conflicts. The Nepal word drama means religion, which also means duty, ethnics, morality, rule, merit and pious acts. In comparison to the west, the Nepalese understanding of religion has a broader meaning. Although Hinduism is the official religion of Nepal the label Hinduism is applied broadly to many religious systems practiced in southern Asia, east of the Indus. In Nepal Hinduism includes shamanism and hence religions derived from the early Gopal and Kirat traditions, as well as Brahmanism the version of Hinduism brought from India. The state automatically assumes that ever one is Hindu unless they specifically declare themselves otherwise. Buddhism has always been the second religion. The present constitution declares that the king has to be a Hindu but it does not prohibit Nepal's from practicing other religions. The history of the religion in Nepal has not always been a peaceful one. Ancient and early medieval history has been documented by high caste Brahmanic scholars whose interests have not facilitated the most comprehensive and objective

depiction of Nepali history conflict between Geometric Hinduism and the other religious traditions observed within Nepal have been obscured.

The religious conflicts such as the Pashupat Shaivite Kirat being driven away by the Licchavic Hindus, the rebellious struggle of Ghantakarna against the stratified caste system, are some of the instances which have not been as well documented. There is a declaration by Amsu Barma in Bungmati, dated 604 A.D. which stated that disputes between different religious groups were to be adjudicated by the royal court itself, which suggests both that such religious conflicts did exist and were serious enough to require the king's personal attention.

6.2.1.2 *Socio-Cultural Conflicts*

Sociologist Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan has categorized socio-cultural conflicts into caste and ethnic conflicts under which he has included conflict between Dalits and Bramhanists, conflict between indigenous nationalities and Bahunbadis, conflict between Muslims and Hindus, conflict between Ex-Gorkhas and British and Nepalese Government. Conflict between the 'Free' Kamaiyas and HMG/N, religious conflicts between mother tongues and Khas Npeali language, regional conflicts between the Pahadis and Madiesis conflict between far and mid western and other regions and gender conflicts. There are more than 61 indigenous nationalities in Nepal. "In the 235 year long history of modern Nepal, indigenous nationalities have been subjected to cultural violence perpetrated by the Bahunbadi rulers through the domination or monopoly of one caste (Bahun, Chhetri), one language (khas Nepali) one religion (Hindu) and one culture (Hindu), "Bhattachan writes. The movement of indigenous nationalities being made by Nepalese Ultra-Hindus, Indian Hindus and the Indian media that the Nepalese Muslims were ISF agents of Pakistan or Kashmiri insurgents. The Hindu monopoly on religion and culture, Hindu fundamentalism and the forceful Hinduization of non-Hindus by the Bahunbadi

rulers through the use or misuse of the state machinery has given rise to conflicts. Thus, the insurgency in Nepal has contributed towards the disharmony among the religious ethnic communities on the other hand, it is time secular modernity came to some accommodation with the religions that it had vanquished and banished two centuries ago. That in essence is the controversial message from the fascinating, even deeply distributing book of mark Juergensmayer completed months before the catastrophic terror attack on the U.S. Mark Jergensumeyer's terror in the mind of god has acquired on astonishing additional relevance in the post September 11 global scenarios. The book addressed some of the fundamental question that have in recent decades troubled policy across the broad global spectrum, from ancient lands like Egypt and India to new nations like the united states can democracies cope with the demon of rising religious or religion oriented violence? is religion the cause of the violence or a cure for it.

Distribution of Killing in Social Sector

Table No. 6.2: Number of people killed by the State and Maoist (13th Feb. 1996 to 13th Jan. 2004)

S.N.	Region	A by state	%	B by Maoist	%	Both	%	State share
A.	Mountain	935	13.4	448	14.8	1,383	12.9	67.6
1	West	615	8.8	257	7.0	872	8.2	70.5
2	Central	23	0.3	3	0.1	26	0.2	88.5
3	East	297	4.2	188	5.1	485	4.5	61.2
B.	Hill	3,861	55.2	1,813	49.1	5,674	53.1	68.0
4	West	2,049	29.3	867	23.5	2,916	27.3	70.3
5	Central	1,127	16.1	501	13.6	1,628	15.2	69.2
6	Kathmandu valley	46	0.7	85	2.3	131	1.2	35.1
7	East	639	9.1	360	9.8	99	9.4	64.0
C.	Inner Terai	847	12.1	503	13.6	1350	12.6	62.7
8	West	606	8.7	202	8.2	908	8.5	66.7
9	Central	84	1.2	95	2.6	179	1.7	46.9
10.	East	157	2.2	106	2.9	263	2.5	59.7
D.	Terai	1,348	19.3	926	25.1	2,274	21.3	59.3
11	West	653	9.3	335	9.1	988	9.3	66.1
12	Central	110	1.6	144	3.9	254	2.4	43.0
13	East	585	8.4	447	12.1	1,032	9.7	56.7
	Total	6,991	100.0	3,690	100.0	10,681	100.0	65.6
	West	3,923	56.1	1,761	47.7	5,684	53.2	69.0
	Central	1,390	19.9	828	22.4	2,218	20.8	62.7
	East	1,678	24.0	1101	29.8	2,779	26.0	60.4

Source: DIFD, 2004

According to INSEC records, 13,259 persons were killed in the insurgency between 13 February 1996 and 10 August 2006. Of these, 1949 or 14.69 per cent could not be identified which social group they belonged since many were disfigured, mutilated or disappeared (table 5). Among those killed and identified, 21.3 per cent were indigenous people. Hill high caste constituted 29.8 per cent and Dalit 4.8 per cent of such killed. the state killed more indigenous people (13.8%) than the high caste (13.4%) while the Maoist killed twice as

many high caste (16.4%) than indigenous people (7.6%). Similarly, the State killed three times more Dalit than the Maoist : 3.5 per cent versus 1.3 per cent. According to the CWIN record taken in June 2006, over the 11 years of armed conflict more than (a) 8,000 children have been orphaned, (b) around 40,000 children have been displaced due to the armed conflict and (c) 464 (134 girls) innocent children have lost their lives.

Table No. 6.3: **Victims Distribution by ecological zones(13th, Feb.1996 to 10th August 2006)**

S.N.	Ecological Zone	By State		By Maoist		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Mountain	1211	14.52	713	14.48	1924	14.51
2	Hill	4842	58.05	2424	49.25	7265	54.80
3	Terai	2286	27.41	1784	36.25	4070	30.69
Total		8338	100.00	4921	100.00	13259	100.00

Source: INSEC, 2006

This table shows that highest proportion of victims killed by the state (58.05%) as well as by the state (4841) is nearly double of the Maoist killed (2424). The overall analysis shows that 54.80% of people were killed in the hill zone and followed by the Terai zone (30.69%) and in the Mountain zone, it is the lowest (14.51%). In terms of killing people, hill zone is four times grater than the Mountains zone and three times grater than Terai zone.

6.2.2 Economic Impacts of Conflict in Nepal

The most important cost of civil conflict is the loss of life a humanitarian tragedy and an obstacle to reconstruction. Other costs and impacts include the destruction of physical, human and social capital. The disruption of markets and other forms of economic and social order, the diversion of human resources and public expenditure from productive or productivity enhancing activities;

the migration of highly skilled workers and transfer of financial assets abroad. These costs can trap countries in poverty and in conflict can also accelerate the collapse of the state, disproportionately hurting poor people. Such problems of civil insurgency spill across borders, increasing the burdens of neighboring countries.

Regarding the situations in Nepal, in the early days of the Pachayat period, the massive expansion of the state apparatus has included the creation of innumerable new offices and departments of ministries directed towards encouraging economic development and social change. But at the sometime more significantly, it had led to an increase in the size of the army and police force. It increased the expenditures for operational purpose rather than development. The CPN (Maoist) conflict in Nepal and strikes called by various opposition parties and their sister organizations have brought unimagined disorder for commoners whose lives depend on daily earnings. Their overall impacts on trade and commerce as well as on tourism have been very detrimental to Nepal's economy.

It has also created unemployment, poverty illiteracy, inflation, hoarding, price hikes and rampant corruption. The government has become unable to distribute salary on time in some institutions like the Tribhuvan University and other state-owned corporations. Since donors have become reluctant to provide aid and assistance many development activities have stalled. Capital formation has decreased and people are losing their purchasing capacities. As an investment in agriculture has gone down productivity has declined operation costs have increased due to the creation of the new security force (Armed police force). The lowering of investment in social services has created frustration among the people of different sectors. An estimated 95 per cent of the readymade garment industries have been closed while over 50,000 employees have lost their jobs as the Nation's premier foreign exchange earner suffered a series of setbacks in recent months. The sabotaging of private and public properties have increased government expenses and the decreased revenue collection cannot cope with it.

Lekhnath Bandari writes in Himal, a Nepali National fortnightly Magazine, that in the name of a people's war, the CPN Maoists have sabotaged 20 telecommunication, hurled bombs at some industries and also damaged helicopters. The Maoists also torched and destroyed a Karnali Air helicopter and abducted its pilot, Arun Malla and 1 passenger Indra Bahadur Gurung, at Jubu of Solukhumbu district. According to Survey, the Maoists have also looted Rs.16,67,24,000 from one hundred and one financial enterprises and Rs.9,97,66,000 from ordinary people. All together, it has been estimated that the Maoist have collected more than Rs.5 billion, Because of all the above factors, the government has started the policy of levying 1 per cent 'security tax' from this year.

The country's economy has fallen prey to the Maoists and the government's actions motivated by good initiatives. The Gulmi Argakhanchi Rural Development Project (GARDEP) has stopped its 270 incomplete projects. Because of unemployment and insecurity, the number of Nepal is going abroad has increased and 14 thousand Nepalese go abroad every month. Subas Risal writes in 'The Kathmandu Post' that the All Nepal women's association (ANWA-Revolutionary) has called for a total ban on liquor sale and consumption throughout the country from Sunday 18th August (Bhadra, 2, 2058). 'Bank investment' in the liquor industry is over Rs.10 billion. If there is a total ban then the investment will go down the drain. Hence, it is high time the government started mulling over this issue, "said Dilendra Raj Shrestha, president of the Restaurant and bar Association of Nepal at the press conference held in Kathmandu. And also the number of tourists visiting Nepal nose dived this year, owing to several other reasons. Similarly, former vice-chairman of the national planning commission, Shahkar Sharma revealed that an estimated Rs.40 billion was lost in the last fiscal year 2001-02 alone due to destructive activities launched by the Maoist insurgents. He said that the loss incurred by the country due to insurgency was equivalent to 10 per cent of the country's gross domestic product.

The Maoist have used a method of psychological warfare, intimidation and threats as well as other guerilla activities. As a result, the Maoists ban on

alcohol sales and consumption nationwide is a move that will cost the already cash-strapped government Rs.10 billion a year in revenue alone. More than 500,000 people directly and indirectly dependent on the brewery and distillery industries will be affected. Some 50,000 retailers and wholesalers across Nepal will be hit. The terrorist attacks on the US further created implications on Nepalese economy. The USA is the third largest importer of Nepalese goods, taking in products worth more than Rs.12 billion every year. More than 40,000 American tourists visit Nepal each year. After the announcement of the cease fire by the government and the Maoists the Nepali tourism industry was gradually in the process of recovery. If the number of 'American tourists plummets, economy will suffer. The Nepalese economy may have to face some problems. It would be relevant to quote the Chinese Tourism Minister. He Guangwei, who said that the Nepali Tourism Industry would not be affected by the recently declared state of emergency by the Nepali Government. The former finance minister of Nepal, Ram Sharan Mahat asked the valley revenue collection chief to remain alert emphasizing that the increased financial burden upon the government indicates that the targeted revenue collection is met to restore law and order during the state of emergency. After the declaration of emergency the government has decreased the development budget and increased the budget for security. Similarly about 1,000 tourists have cancelled their hotel bookings in Nepal. The Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) states that there has been a -2.6 per cent slump in tourist arrivals this year when compared to the same period last year. The NTB figures show that 37,5398 tourists arrived in this year as compared to 38,5297 arrivals in the same period of last year. Thus, the insurgency in Nepal has impoverished the Nepalese economy.

Distribution of Destruction in Economic Sectors (1996-2004)

In this study, agriculturist, workers, businessmen, Banks, infrastructure, civil servants are included in economic sector.

Table No. 6.4: **Victims affected from economic sector (13th Feb. 1996- 10 Aug 2006)**

S.N.	Occupation	By state	By Maoist	Total
1	Agricultural workers	1353	876	2229
2	Workers	146	76	222
3	Businessmen	47	121	168
4	Civil servant	43	556	599

Source: www.insec.org.np, 2006

Table No.6.5: **Suspected Maoist Attacks Banks**

	Branches attacked	Branches open before insurgency	Branches open now	Cash stolen	Gold, Jewellery stolen
Nepal Bank Ltd. (NBL)	13	212	150	Rs.116.4m	Rs.66.5m
Agriculture Development Bank (ADB)	132	546	270 (approx)	Rs.30m	Not listed
Rastriya Banjiya Bank (RBB)	17	570	214	Rs.50m	Rs.60m

Source: DFID, 2004

Table No. 6.6: **Damage of Infrastructure Since the start of the Conflict**

S.N.	Sector	Rs.Million
1	Telecom and Power (NPC estimate)	12,000
2	Water Supply Systems	200
3	Airports (fourteen)	700
4	Bridges and Roads	500
5	Government offices (about 300)	900
6	VDC offices (about 300)	150
7	Police posts (about 100)	100
8	Banks (Cash and gold)	800
9	Military Barracks	100
10	Others	750
	Total	18,000

Source: DFID, 2004

Table no. 6.7: Damages of Ministries of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and its sister organizations in different Districts.

S.N.	Ministries	Received last date	Estimated damages in Rs
1	Agriculture and Co-operative	061/09/18	26,07,55,887/62
2	Local Development	061/09/15	38,47,16,000
3	Land and Reform	061/08/22	Rs. not mentioned
4	Education and sports	061/12/01	1,13,60,322/51
5	Population and health	061/08/25	Rs. not mentioned
6	Industry ,Commerce and supply a. Industry Department b. Commerce Department c. Small and Cottage Industry Department d. Mineral and Geological Department e. Quality and Standard Measurement f. Company Registered Office	061/11/03 061/05/16 061/11/02 061/02/15 061/11/03 061 Jestha 061/10/08	Rs. 1,60,51,354/61 Rs. 2,06,700 Rs. 1,05,227 Rs. 17,31,235/61 Rs. 1,30,43,723 Rs. 9,64,469 Rs. not mentioned Total: Rs 1,60,51,354/61
7	Environment, Science and Technology	061/03/01	Rs. 32,09,038
8	Information and Commutation a. Human casualty in Department of Post Service b. Nepal Television c. Nepal Telecom d. Radio Technology Development Committee.	061 Falgun 061 falgun,4 dead 061 Kartik 061/08/09 061/05/05	Rs 18,24,78,117/70 Rs. 01282478117/70 Rs.32,00, 000. Rs. 7,25,42,634/77 Rs. 7,28,15,000
9	Culture to Tourism and Civil Aviation a. Civil Aviation b. Archeology Department	062/04/03 059/09/26 062/04/03	Rs. 16,67,07,000 Rs. 14,06,57,000 Rs. 2,60,50,000
10	Water Resource	062/01/26	Rs. 15166544/88

11	Physical Planning and Construction	062/03/10	Rs. 59,88,585
12	Land- Reform and Management	061/05/25(1Dead)	Rs. 1,21,87,041
13	Defiance Ministry	062/03/31	Human Casualty: Army (all levels) 755
14	Law and Justice and Parliament	061/01/15	Rs. Not Mentioned
15	Supreme Court	061/05/05 (Human Casualty-2)	Rs. 57,26,680/22
16	Office Of General And Attorney		Rs. 2,01,4956/85
17	Public Service Commission	061/06/10	Rs. 33,89,562/04
18	Election Commission	062/03/05	Rs. 28,17,153/79
19	Local Body Not Effected By Conflict a. Foreign Ministry b. Ministry of Local Administration c. Commission of Abuse of Authority And Investigation d. Department of General Audit Total damage rupees of 11 Ministries and 4 other local bodies:		Rs. 1,07,07,54,784/22

Source: Nepal Government, Peace Secretarian, 2062, Ashad

Table No. 6.8: Destruction of Individual Property in Connection with People's War (13 Feb. 1996-Dec. 2003)

Development Region	Amounts (Rs.)	Per cent
Eastern	39,035,247	9.63
Central	45,820,529	11.30
Western	48,047,817	11.85
Mid-Western	181,459,683	44.76
Far-Western	91,093,438	22.46
Total	405,456,714	100.00

Source: DFID, 2004

In this period, looting or destruction lost about million individual's property. Mid-western development region was the leading region in suffering of the people comparing with the other regions. Far western region is followed by the mid-western region is the lowest suffering region from the Maoist people's war. The individuals property was lost and the numbers of telecommunication. Towers, VDC offices, schools were destroyed. According to the Nepal telecommunication corporation, 112 stations were destroyed and about 580 million amount of rupees property was lost. The 5 office 174 area offices and 507 others offices of the post offices were destroyed and about 37.7 million rupees were lost (Kantipur, 2061)

Table No. 6.9: Destruction of the Electricity Corporation Property (13th Feb. 1996- 2006)

S.N.	Sector	Amount (Rs.)	Percentage
1	Manufacturing	36,280,000.00	16.57
2	Transfusion	32,037,000.00	14.63
3	Distribution	150,679,024.00	68.80
Total		28,996,024.00	100.00

Source: Nepal Electricity Corporation, 2006.

The above table figure shows that the distribution sectors, destroyed by the Maoist was the proportionately high position, which indicates that people were denied to consume the electricity power. They were back warded form the light. It may take a long-time to recover the same position before.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Conclusion

During the Maoist conflict period (13 February, 1996 to now), many changes occurred in the society some of them are positive and some of them are negative. The awareness rose among the people and violation of the people's human rights happened together.

The common people were subjected to extreme exploitation and marginalization over a long time during the periods of Gorkhali conquest (1768-1846), autocratic Rana Regime (1846-1950) and Panchayat system (1961-1990). The ruler of the state always demonstrated the people's rights in each and every sector in theory but never applied it in practice. Conflict, related to insurgency/terrorism revolution and people's movement have occurred in many countries for numerous reasons and backgrounds. Looking into the causes of insurgency around the world, there are some commonalities and differences according to the geographical location and situation of each country. Lack of good governance, historical, geo-political, economical influences have developed into insurgencies or conflicts. The political aspects include ideology, philosophy, independence, liberation, nationalism democracy, rights power sharing, constitutional and legal issues. Economic issues are economic disparities, land ownership, unemployment, underemployment, low income, unbalanced, resources, poverty, corruption,. Similarly, socio-ethnic and religious rights, identity. of the citizens. Democratic and good governance are concerned with the practical decentralization, autonomy, delivery of goods and services, rule of law, maintenance of law and order and peace and security in the society. Regional and international influences like inter-state or intra-state conflicts in other parts of the world, development of electronic communication,

awareness through the civil society. NGOs and INGOs have also been contributing to internal changes in many countries.

The literature review and interactions, interviews with various dignitaries, specialist, professor, victims and completing parties, show that the internal conflicts have occurred due to weaknesses of failure of political will, commitments, and weaknesses of planners, exports and state functionaries including security agencies. Socio-economic factors play the vital role to influence conflicts. Some causative factors of the conflicts, are summarized as follow:

-) Historical, cultural, religious, ethnic, gender equalities, property rights and regional disparities, socio-injustice and inequalities and marginalized back ward classes, Dalit.
-) Discriminatory provisions in the constitution and other laws.
-) Crisis of commitment and will of the political leadership and dishonesty among the political leaders/workers.
-) Lack of fair and proportional representation in parties, local bodies and government.
-) Deprivation from land ownership, land-less Kamaiya and citizenship.
-) Frustration among the general people from the behaviour of the security forces during operations, investigations, trails and the maintenance of law and order.
-) Failure of governance, poor service delivery in all fields, sectors and people oriented schemes.
-) Political parties mainly concentrated their efforts for personal gain that led to political crisis and instability in governments.
-) Fragmentation and party splitting culture.

- J The 1990 constitution of Nepal lacks specific provisions for a federal, regional or local level decentralization autonomous governance systems.
- J Feeling of discrimination with regard to religion language, ethnic groups, castes, sex and cultural backgrounds, deprivation of equal and impartial employment opportunity for all.
- J Politicization and failure of educational systems.
- J Territorial and international border issues.

Most of the above listed points and issues were raised in the 40 points demand put forward by the CPN (Maoist) and have been categorized under group A:1-9 (Nationalism), Group B: 10-26 (democracy) and C:27-40 (People's livelihood). (See Annex-II). The government did not deal with these issues (PM:sher Bahadur Deuba) which became be the prevalent causative factors for internal conflict.

Through the course of this study it has been observed that the impacts of conflicts have extensive and intensive implication on human civilization because of the diverse nature of insurgency, terrorism, guerrilla warfare and civil war. In early civilizations conflicts occurred in the name of religion or territorial expansion of ambitions kings and military or political leaders with strong armies. The outcomes or impacts of these activities have both positive and negative effects on the development and progress of human civilization. The unification and integration of small states, the alliance of nations for security, the protection of human rights, equality, fraternity and democracy can be regarded as the positive impacts of conflicts whereas, the negative impacts relate to the political instability, economic degradation, inflation, the destruction of infrastructure, a threat to human life and to the peace and security. It is estimated that during the twentieth century at the global level, there have been almost 110 million war-related deaths. 169,198,000 people were killed during a dozen of major violent situations other than war. Similarly,

millions of people have been injured and displaced, living as refugees and asylum seekers all over the world.

The Maoist insurgency in Nepal that started in 1996, from a few western mountain districts of Rolpa, Rukum and Jajarkot has spread its activities and influence almost all of the 75 districts by the end of 2005. It has created a widespread feeling of insecurity, fear, disunity, lack of peace, harmony and tolerance. Hence, a large number of civilians have been displaced and have migrated to district headquarters and urban areas, making them refugees in their own land. Hundreds of youths have migrated to India and the Gulf countries in search of jobs. Basically, women and children have been victimized Psycho-socially and economically. As far as this conflict is concerned, it has created the following impacts in Nepal:-

- J Political instability due to frequent changes of government (16 governments in 15 years) and dissolution of parliament, factionalism and groupism in all political parties, criminalization of politics and politicization of crimes. All these have stagnated effect on the values and norms of democracy.
- J Frequent "Bandhs" and strikes have affected tourism, industry, education and the economy of the country. In 2002 alone, 39 days of bands were observed.
- J According to the spokesman for the Nepal Army , more than 8338 Maoist insurgents believed to be have died in security operations. Deaths of 3,019 insurgents have been confirmed and hundreds of insurgents were injured in encounters. Similarly, the Nepal Army has lost more than 905 men, including 12 officers and approximately 1162 soldiers were wounded.
- J Similarly, the Nepal police have lost 1,480 men and officers, more than 2,143 policemen were wounded. The newly established Armed police force have also lost 121 members including its IGP Krishna Mohan

Shrestha, the police record states that 2,110 civilians were killed 3809 wounded, 4,502 Kidnapped and 1,741 battered and physically abused.

) The informal sector service centre (INCEC) reports that altogether 13259 people were killed during 10 years of Maoist insurgency and counter insurgency. This death toll includes children, teachers, lawyers, students, social workers, civilians, politicians, farmers, health workers, laborers, business men, journalists, army, police, armed police, civil servants.

) Also 3011 cases of robbery and approximately Rs.22185 in lakhs (Cash and kind) were looted. 441 international, government and non government supported projects, and 986 government telecommunication centres were attacked and destroyed. Altogether the loss estimates around 60 crore rupees.

) Similarly, Rs.22185 in lakhs was looted from various organizations and ordinary people. Altogether, it has been estimated that the Maoist have collected more than 5 billion rupees. Because of all the above factors, the government has adopted the policy of levying 10 per cent security tax by 2002.

) Increase in Trans-border crimes and other terrorist activities, social and other crimes.

) Proliferation of small arms, ammunition light weapons and local explosive devices in south Asia, including Nepal.

) During the last decade more than 48,464 children have been directly affected by the armed conflict between the government and Maoists. (CWIN)

) According to Nepal Government, Peace Secretarian lost around Rs. 1,07,07,54,784/22

) Burning of school, colleges, go downs, government and private buildings, public and school buses, ambulances.

- J The national human rights commission (NHRC) has stated that both the Nepal government and the Maoist rebels are guilty of 'severe' human rights abuses, including the torture and execution of civiations.
- J The CPN (Maoist) made surprise attacks on RNA Barracks of Dang, Syanja, Solu, Khotang, and state of emergency was declared.
- J The Deuba government recommended the dissolution of parliament and called for general elections to be held on Kartic 29, 2059 (Nov. 14, 2004) but unable to hold the election due to the Maoist insurgency it recommended to post ponement of the election for 14 months. Consequently king Gyanendra dismissed the Deuba government for being incapable. Similarly king Gyanendra gave orders to the government times and times but all failed in the objects then finally king Gyanendra formulated the government under his chairmanship.
- J Janaandolan II was started from Chaitra 24, 2062 to Baisakha 11, 2063 by the alliance of seven parties and CPN Maoist. Consequently the government of king Gyanendra under his chairmanship was dismissed in Baisakh 11, 2063.
- J Seven political parties and CPN (Maoist) have reached a six-point historic decision at the summit talks held at primeministers residence, Baluwatar on November 9, 2006.
- J On the basis of the historical understanding of November, 9, 2006 between the seven political parties and the CPN (Maoist) the people's war being operated since 1996 has ended, giving the ongoing government Maoist ceasefire a permanent status.

7.2 Recommendations

The Maoist leading people's war brings un-fulfillment of the human resources in the nation. Foundation of the development activities were destroyed and the

nation was back driven for decades of years. People's lives are in the crisis in this period from the human right perspective. To solve and improve the conditions of the nation, the following points are recommended.

7.2.1. Recommendations to the State

Nepali people always suffered from various kinds of autocratic activities of the kings, Ranas and political parties. The royal power always played the vital role for making people puppet. From the study of history, we find that the rulers of the state had suppressed the people's rights and this system is present even now. In 1950s the royal power appeared liberal to the people for improving their power. Then after, in 1960s the king Mahendra dissolved the people's elected government and ruled over for 30 years period. In 1990s people's movement had overthrown the party less Panchayat system. The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal promulgated to the people but power still remained to the royal family. The leftist parties were not satisfied and one of them, Maoist launched the people's war.

After launching the people's war many people suffered:

(i) The Principle of the Democracy

"Government of the people, for the people and by the people" should be applied in practice.

- (ii) Trust building and creating conducive environment
- (iii) The activities of the state parties always under the constitutionally granted and sign out international treaties provide law, rights and regulations. In the 7th year of the Maoist people's war, the treaties and laws were strongly violated by the state.
- (iv) initiation of dialogue
- (v) compromise for ceasefire
- (vi) organizing round table conference

- (vii) formation of all parties government.
- (viii) the state should know that "when there's suppression there will always be opposition of it"
- (ix) The infrastructure development should be equally developed all over the nation.
- (x) Bureaucracy should not be used for recruiting the supporter of the party's members. Nepotism should be banned.
- (xi) The government should establish the fair commission, which should be able to give equal rights to people without any discrimination.

7.2.2 Recommendations to the I/NGOs and Civil Society

There are about 25,000 Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Internal Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs) are active in Nepal. About 25 NGOs, and INGOs are involved in the prevention, protection and promotion of the human rights of the people. These organizations are recommended as below: -

- i) I/NGOs should be established for the people which promote awareness; prevent, protect and promote activities of human rights of the people such as INSEC, AICIVICT, IRHRCON, CWIN, HURON, NHRC. But some of them, only were able to collect the information about the incidents and they should have improved their information collection technology.
- ii) The INSEC, is a renowned NGO for the human rights prevention, protection and promotion to the people. It is also unable to conduct for demographic situation analysis of the people's war, which is recommended for the base line survey.
- iii) The conflicting parties recommended the NGOs and INGOs for playing the collective roles against rape, disappearance, torture and abduction that are committed. The full figure of the incidents collection procedure should be established.

- iv) Civil society should be created for the friendly environment, for the round table conference and pressure for the dialogue.
- v) Pressure should be given to the Government and CPN (Maoist) to sincerely follow the historic peace agreement held in November 9, 2006 for the management of the conflict victims.
- vi) Government should conserve and manage the rights of conflict victims on the basis of following points.

First : Verification of the conflict victims

Second: Approach or guarantee of law to conflict victims.

Third: Approach or guarantee of livelihood to conflict victims.

7.2.3 Recommendations to the Maoists

The communist party of Nepal (Maoist) that led the back warded, frustrated, hated and legally discriminated peoples, and organized party in their favor. It is established based on the Maoist ideology. After launching the people's war, they were involved in inhuman behavior activities. So the following suggestions are recommended.

- i) They should follow the Geneva Conventions, provide rules and regulations.
- ii) In the name of people's war, they should not destroy property of the nation, which are for the social welfare. That is why they should be flexible.
- iii) Though, they are disagreeing for the validity of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990; they should follow the international conventions declared rules and regulations.
- iv) They should follow the UNO's conventions.
- v) They should follow the peace agreement and accept the result of constituent assembly in a free and fair manner.

- vi) The Maoists should help the government in following points:
- First : Verification of the conflict victims.
 - Second : Approach or guarantee of Law to the conflict victims.
 - Third : Approach or guarantee livelihood to conflict victims.

7.2.4 Recommendation to the Further Research

There is no complete solution to the struggle of Ethnic, Lingual, Class, political, state and Nationalities aspects but there can be minimization of it. It can be drawn through dialogue, meeting, synthesis, agreement and understanding to some extent for the time being but there is no absolute solution. Though, there is solution, it is utilized by a small group of people in top level. Where as the people in ground level suffer from the conflict over.

Therefore, the intellectuals ,the media and the people should stay alert aware and work together to bring out the sustainable solution of the conflict for this solution rapid development is necessary for the betterment of the people.

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Annex - I

Excerpts of the Experts' views on Conflict

In this Annex there is dealt and submitted the expert view of the conflict of Nepal. Recent conflict is the Maoist conflict in Nepal. So, the Annex prefers the causes of Maoists, socio-economic structure and conflict in Nepal and the resolution measures of the conflict.

Some specialists express their views which are given below:

1. Name of specialist: Prof. Purushwatam Dhahal (Chairperson, Human Rights and Peace Society)

1. Causes of Conflict:

- a) Continuous intention and conspiracy against democracy
- b) Motive for cultural interference
- c) Foreigners plot of establishing empiricism in Nepal
- d) Tyrannical autocracy prevalent in the country for more than 240 years
- e) Failure and inability of the parliamentary leadership
- f) Racial/ Ethnical discrimination
- g) Economic inequality and
- i) Political ambition of limited ones / peoples

2. Socio- economic impact of conflict:

- a) Negative: Demise of more than 15 thousand people, thousands homeless, million rupees lost, developmental activities stopped. Danger of break down of the country, indescribable claim of foreign countries, increasement of criminal mentality and unconscious.
- b) Positive: Tyrannical autocracy prevalent in country for more than 240 years. Discrimination of religion & caste minimize, search of new economic management, progress of self dependence, practice of renovation of state.

3. Measure for sustainable outcome of conflict:

Among of all kinds of cause of conflict ending of autocracy, establishment of sovereignty on the basis of citizen rights, reconstruction of state, and participation of local people. Management of weapons. Management of

education and health of the children in armed conflict, disabled and old peoples are cared by state, treatment of wounded people. Opportunity of employment, implement of economic policy and unbiasedness in law and administration, new housing policy.

2. Name of the specialist: Shyam Shrestha (Journalist)

1. Causes of conflict:

The basic cause of conflict of Nepal started by CPN- Maoist is ideological - political conclusion of the CPN- Maoist that feudal and capitalist exploitation, social exclusion and inequalities and national repentance can not be eliminated through the parliamentary democracy along with constitutional monarchy established in 1990. Through their own experience and dialectics of practiced and Marxist thinking, they reached to the conclusion that there should be a Maoist type of armed struggle against the parliamentary monarchy in order to establish a bourgeois democratic republic in Nepal by making a new constitution through the elected constitution assembly. It is this conclusion that led them to the armed struggled in 1996. If the constitution of Nepal (1990) had made Nepalese people really sovereign, and through parliamentary amendment and national referendum people could change any or whole part of the constitution in a peaceful way, violent conflict would not have been necessary to change the constitution.

Social exclusion, acute inequalities based on gender, caste, ethnicity culture, class and region, uneven development, land absolute poverty in the rural areas, plus the failure of parliamentary political parties to address these issues in 1990s provided fertile ground to expand and escalate the armed conflict started by the Maoists.

Heavy suppression and use of state violence against the unarmed and innocent populace in the name of police and army operations against the Maoists also

became one of the major causes why Maoists gained so much support and sympathy of people in so short a period.

2. Socio-economic impact of the conflict:

More than 13 thousand people have been killed in 11 years of armed conflict. Thousands have been maimed. More than nine hundred have been disappeared from the detention centers. And nearly a million have been displaced from their native villager and towns. No conflict in the past had so much social impact in so short a period. The social impact of armed conflict could be seen in all aspects of life. There war an extreme psychological trauma and depression among the general populace.

In terms of economic values, Nepal has lost about 37.6 billion rupees in past 7 years of conflict from 1996 to 2003, according to an independent estimate. It has caused to loose at an average 1.25 percent of growth every year compared to pre-conflict period. That means Nepal has lost 12.5 percent of GDP in a decade from 2052- 2062, because of the armed conflict. Nepal would have saved 43 billion rupees from security expenditure only in the past nine years, if she had not been indulged in the present conflict. The tourism industry which has been contributing 2 percent in GDP has been, most affected by the conflict. Agriculture, the back bone of Nepalese economy has been worst affected by the displacement of hundreds of thousands of able- bodied manpower from the villages. The growth rate of agriculture had been 4.9 percent in 1999 / 2000, and 5.5 percent in 2000/ 01 however in 2002/ 03, it has been only 2.5 percent, in 2003/04, it has been merely 3.5 percent.

3. Measures for the sustainable resolution of the conflict:

- J There is no military solution of the present armed conflict. Only the peace negotiation and political settlement might bring sustainable peace in Nepal.
- J Democratic structuring of the state, abolition of the monarchy in all forms, establishment of an inclusive, federal democratic republic in Nepal, and of feudalism, and capitalist exploitation, and writing of a new constitution through an elected constituent assembly are the measures for the sustainable resolution of the conflict.

3. Name of Specialist: Prof. Kapil Sherestha

1. Cause of Conflict:

- 1.1 Prolonged neglect and indifference by the state to the structural cause of human rights violations, mainly in the rural areas, like extreme poverty, growing unemployment among the youth, deprivation and lack of access to opportunities and discrimination based on gender, caste (e.g. Dalits) ethnicity, region etc.
- 1.2 The strategic decision by CPN(M) to adopt the violent means to capture the state by exploiting existing frustration, dissatisfaction, alienation and anger among the people (mainly youth) and other genuine grievances which were primary outcome of a non- responsive and indifferent state.
- 1.3 A series wrong and counter productive polices and strategies adopted by the state to deal with the initial symptoms of the revolt. Instead of introducing the structural changes in the political system and economic polices armed at winning the 'hearts- and minds' of the people, the state demanded to adopt the 'failed' strategy to deal the insurgency by force, coercion, repression and a large scale human right violations, which further helped to fuel and escalate the insurgency throughout country like the wild fire.

2. Socio- economic impact of conflict

The most serious impact of the Maoist conflict has been the retrogression and derailment of gradually evolving democratic system which- prepared the grounds for usurpation of powers by king Gynendra.

It also resulted an unprecedented militarization of the state horrendous human rights violations committed both by the security forces and Maoists. The

military/defense budget grew from about to 5% of annual budget in 2052 to more than 20% in 2062, largest increase recorded in any sector.

2.2 The conflict also seriously affected all economic activities and development scenario in the country. In addition to slowing down of economic growth rate, the country also experienced backsliding of all socio- economic indicators, a large scale displacement and exodus of entrepreneurial middle class, youth and educated people from rural areas to district headquarters and then to capital city and outside the country.

2.3 Acts of violence, intimidation and terror perpetrated by both security forces and Maoists have left behind psycho- social traumatic impacts among numerous women, children and affected individuals. The exodus of males from rural areas also caused excessive burden upon women who were left behind.

2.4 Total breakdown in governmental delivering and service systems, widespread destruction of private and public infrastructures like houses, bridges, roads, factories, telephone towers worth almost \$ 40 billions by Maoists.

3. Sustainable solutions to conflict

1. Democratization and structural change in the political system to the satisfaction of all important parties involved in conflict.
2. Responding to the structural causes of conflict like inequity, discrimination, deprivation, access to resources and opportunities, poverty and unemployment is a genuine and massive task.
3. Responding to cases of serious human rights violators committed by both the security forces and Maoists by bringing the perpetrators to the justice is an effort to facilitate reconciliation and healing of traumatized individuals and society itself.
4. Drastically reducing rise of military and military budget.

5. Rehabilitation of displaced people reintegrating of decommissioned soldiers and rebels and carrying out massive reconstruction of among & infrastructures.

4. Name of the Specialist: Suresh Alle Magar (Maoist leader)

1. Causes of conflict:

Nepal is a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country sandwiched between two giant countries, China in the north and India in the south, Nepal is a tiny Himalayan country with diversities- ethnic, lingual, cultural, religious, and geographical etc. The Nepalese people, except a handful, are oppressed and exploited in all fields, and are suffering from injustice, discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, diseases and many other evils for centuries under a feudal and autocratic monarchy. Therefore, the communist party of Nepal (Maoist) thunderously launched People's war since 13 Feb. 1996 (1 Phalgun 2052) with an objective of liberating the oppressed Nepalese people including indigenous people, Dalits, Madheshis, women, people of Seti, Mahakali and Karnali zones. The autocratic and feudal old regime unleashed a reign of terror in order to quell the People's war. As a result, the country was engulfed into a fierce armed conflict that cost about 15, 000 lives. But it totally failed to repress the Maoist revolutionaries, and the People's war continuously advanced touching newer heights. And, finally, it reached a stage where the old regime, for the third time after peace talks were broken off for two times in the past, and later after the historic 19- day People's Movement forced autocratic, patricidal and regicidal king Gyanendra to step down, desired to hold talks with CPN(Maoist) and so it is. Now even the comprehensive Peace Accord has been already signed by two sides- CPN (Maoist) and Nepal Government.

2. Socio-economic impact of conflict:

In fact, the social and economic situation of Nepal is what can be said to be the major factor for the launching of People's war by CPN(M), and the PW unequivocally had great impact on all sectors of the society. In rural areas and particularly in the areas under Maoist control, where New People's state power was in operation, the mode of production changed, castesian, i.e., so - called

high caste and so-called low caste system and so-called untouchability wiped out. Private and individualist life style of the people transformed to a great extent into the collective and common lifestyle. Many communes were established.

3. Measures for the sustainable outcome:

Now the peace talks successful and comprehensive Peace Accord signed, it should be sincerely implemented into practice. Confidence should be sincerely implemented into practice. Confidence should be built from both sides. The brutal and proud Nepalese Army should be democratized in such a way that it never becomes a tool for autocratic monarchy to 'kill' democracy wherever the latter wishes so and quells the people's movement. If these done, a relative peace can be maintained in the country and development tasks can be accelerated. These are some measures for sustainable outcome of the conflict.

5. Name of specialist: Gopal Krishna Siwakoti 'Chintan'

1. Causes of conflict:

1. Social, cultural and racial discriminations. Poverty, landlessness, political exclusions at all levels with political and military repressions. Corruption and mismanagement of resources.

2. Socio-economic impact of conflict:

1. The socio-economic impacts have been destructive which is natural.

3. Measures for sustainable outcome of conflict:

1. Abolition of the monarchy, total restructuring of the state. Total social, economic and cultural transformation of society, fully representative political system. Federal republic of Nepal. Electoral process based on proportional and participatory representations for the constituent assembly and the writing of good constitution with full respect to inclusiveness and human rights.

6. Name of Specialist: Dr Bishnu Raj Uprti, PhD Conflict management, Wageningen University, the Netherlands, 2001.

1. Cause of Recent Conflict:

Structural Causes:

-) Poverty
-) Discrimination and exclusion
-) Skewed distribution of production resources
-) Geographical isolation
-) Development failure

Proximate causes

-) Governance failure
-) Absence of a vibrant civil society absence of non- violent mechanisms of manage public differences
-) Maoist strategy and tactics
-) Culture of denial and resistance
-) Ineptitude and lack of vision of political leaders
-) Legal dimension
-) Ideology in Nepal's armed conflict
-) Radical ideological belief of Maoists leaders to change feudal social structures by the means of violence,
-) Ideological confusion and operational contradictions within constitutional political parties,
-) Lessons learnt by Maoists leaders from Maoists revolution in other countries.
-) Ideological back up- to Nepalese Maoists by radical communist groups around the world
-) Autocratic and feudal orientation of palace
-) Ideological dislike of powerful capitalist by government against Maoists
-) Monopolization of national politics

International dimension

-) Role of India, USA, EU
-) Role of international arms traders
-) India's multiple interest in Nepal,
-) 11 September 2001 terrorist attack in USA and change in global paradigm,
-) Contradictory interests of powerful nations,
-) Changing international responses after 1st February 2005 Royal Takeover

2. Socio- economic impacts on conflict formation

-) Growing livelihood insecurity due to two regimes within one state
-) Develops sense of self- identity
-) Strengthens feeling of group responsibility for community building
-) Exert pressure to decrease discrimination and forces for social reform.
-) Increase insecurity and security expenditure.
-) Disrupts development services
-) Distracts people from development activities
-) Destruction of development infrastructures
-) Abuses of human rights and increased IDPs,
-) Increased number of conflict victims

3. Measure for sustainable outcome of conflict

-) Addressing root causes of the conflict
-) Restructuring the security sector
-) Restructuring the bureaucracy and administration
-) Inclusion of the socially excluded and marginalized in the national decision making

From the above views, we can find the causes of conflict and its solution social economical, social, geographical, psychological, international causes help to arise the recent conflict in Nepal. We should restructure amend the socio-economy system and constitution for the sustainable solution Underlined, specific to indigenous people.

Annex - II

Maoist demand, February, 1996

Nationalist (7)	Political (13)	Economic (13)	Socio-Cultural (7)
1. Abrogation of 1950 Treaty	10. Republican Constitution	6. End capital aggrandizement	18. Secular state
2. Abrogation of Mahakali Treaty	11. End royal privilege	7. Self- reliant economy	19. Equality to woman
3. Border regulation	12. Civil authority over army	27. Land of the tiller	20. End ethnic oppression
4. discontinue Gurkha recruitment	13. Repeal repressive regulations	28. Nationalization of dubious property	21. Abolish unsociability
5. Introduce work permit system	14. Release prisoners	29. Employment generation	22. quality of languages
8. End cultural invasion	15. End state terrorism	30. Set minimum wage	25. Access to education and health services
9. Stop imperial elements (INGO)	16. Enquiry on actions against Maoists	31. Resettle, squatters	40. Protection of the disables
	17. Recognition to Martyrs and penalty to perpetrators	32. Debt relief, credit provision	
	20. Ethnic autonomy	33. Cheap inputs, fair price for agriculture products	
	23. Freedom of speech	36. Control price	
	24. Freedom of thought	37. Provide road, electricity, water supply to rural areas	
	25. Regional devolution	38. Promote cottage industries	
	26. Local governance	39. Control corruption	

Underlined, specific to indigenous people.

Annex- III

Evolution or Armed Conflict

1971	First Maoist Rebellion By Coordination Centre (Jhapa Uprising)
1985	CPN adopts line of seizing state power and world democratic revolution
1989	CPN formally adopts Maoism, starts preparation for initiating armed struggle
May 1991	CPN- M emerges with strong showing in general elections (9 lower House, 2 Upper House); CPN-M begins a clear line guided by Marxism- Leninism- Maoism (MLM)
May 1994	CPN- M boycotts general elections
1995	CPN begins final preparation for initiating armed struggle
Jan. 1995	40- point demands forwarded by Govt.
Nov. 1995	One Year- Long Campaign (Sija) In Western Nepal By NCP-M; <i>operation Romeo</i> in Rolpa
13 Feb. 1996	PN Starts; First Plan of 2 months to organize fighting groups
Aug. 1996	Second Plan Forms 32 Squads In 3 Districts To Set Up A Guerilla Zone; effective boycott of local elections in 60 VDC's; frequent ambushes on police.
Nov. 1996	Mirul VDC (Raid, 5 killed) becomes Martyrs' VDC
3 Jan. 1997	Beltham incident, raid by NCP-M
Feb. 1997	Central Military Commission announced
Aug. 1997	Dhami Report On Maoist Activities; NCP(UML) Declares People's War A Terroristic Activity And Calls For Combating It; Third Plan for military and qualitative strength and mass organization; 40 squads set up
Feb. 1998	Harujung episode
22 April 1998	National Volunteers Groups of NCP(ML) set up
June- Aug. 1998	<i>Kilo Sierra- 2</i> , 200 killed in Western Region
Mid- 1998	9 Districts Declared As Preparing For Base Area(3 In Rapti Zone)
July 1998	Central Police Office advises army mobilization in 4 districts
Oct. 1998	People's Volunteers Of NCP(UML), Set Up; Fourth Plan Starts With Slogan "Go Forward To Establish Base"; 4 categories of areas; Platoons formed
Dec. 1998	Elections held in boycotted VDC s but electees forced to resign or seek refuge in district HQs or police
Spring 1999	Li Onesto in Nepal
Feb. 1999	Ghartigon Raid by PWH; 15 police killed
March 1999	Armed Shutdown Declared, Conference Of Senior Police Officers Advises, Army mobilization in 6 districts
Sept. 1999	<i>Jungle Search Operation</i> DMI (Department of Military Intelligence) Report suggests political, economic, social administrative, and development steps needed to control Maoist activities
May 2000	105 Page Regmi Report On Armed Security Force
Jan. 2000	Panch Katiya episode
	First exchange Of The Fire Between RNA Army and PWG

Source: Shrestha: 2004, p. 517

Annex - IV

No. of Victims Killed by State Maoist (male and female) (Feb. 13, 1996-10 Aug, 2006)

S.N.	District	By state				By Maoist			
		Male	Female	Uniden tified gender	Total	Male	Female	Unidentifie d gender	Tota l
1	Jhapa	44	3		47	60	4		64
2	Ilam	67	11	1	79	54	1		55
3	Panchathar	74	5		79	39			39
4	Taplejung	56	4	7	67	30			30
5	Morang	129	11	6	146	69	4		73
6	Sunsari	43	4	1	48	23			23
7	Dhankuta	21	1		22	40			40
8	Terhathum	40	8	8	56	12	3		15
9	Bhojupur	102	10		112	66	1		67
10	Sankhuwasabha	47	11	34	92	35	4		39
11	Saptari	22	1		23	44			44
12	Siraha	73	3	43	119	65	7		72
13	Udayapur	53	15	4	72	39	3	4	46
14	Khotang	45	16	14	75	31	3		34
15	Okhaldhunga	31	12	52	95	20		4	24
16	Solukhumbu	69	11	10	90	54		2	56
17	Dhanusha	95			95	80	2		82
18	Mahottari	25			25	34			34
19	Sarlahi	88	5	3	96	78	1		79
20	Sindhuli	99	17	2	118	92	4		96
21	Remechhap	89	15	4	108	36	2		38
22	Dolaka	71	22		93	86	6		92
23	Rautahat	84	1	6	91	77	3		80
24	Bara	44	5		49	68			68
25	Parsa	13			13	59			59
26	Chitwan	87	14	3	104	71	21	2	94
27	Makawanpur	64	10		74	73	3	1	77
28	Lalitpur	11	3		14	39	4		43
29	Kavre	91	29	5	125	128	8	16	152
30	Bhaktapur	13	4	8	25	2			2
31	Kathmandu	29	1	4	34	63			63
32	Dhading	92	14	10	116	68	2	6	76
33	Sindhupalchok	88	9	4	101	105	4		109
34	Nuwakot	89	13	3	105	60		1	61
35	Rasuwa	21	3	2	26	3			3
36	Tanahu	33	14	5	52	41			41
37	Gorkha	116	43	6	165	78	4	12	94
38	Lamjung	121	24	30	175	79	1	9	89

39	Syanga	60	6	7	73	33			33
40	Kaski	36	12	2	50	50	1	1	52
41	Nawalparasi	63	12	9	84	97	4		101
42	Rupandehi	44	2	1	47	84	4		88
43	Palpa	78	5	22	105	27		3	30
44	Kapilvastu	42	5	2	49	103	3		106
45	Argakhachi	67	17	95	179	79	1	5	85
46	Gulmi	26	5	3	34	31	1		32
47	Banlung	67	11		78	33	2		35
48	Parvat	32	4	2	38	18	1		19
49	Myangja	37	7	167	211	50	4		54
50	Dang	312	10	100	422	257	7		264
51	Pyuthan	21	11		32	19	1	1	21
52	Rolpa	424	63	21	508	239	3		242
53	Salyan	157	5	59	221	77			77
54	Rukum	352	33	348	733	157		12	169
55	Banke	108	5	98	211	102	9	28	139
56	Bardiya	166	16	73	255	80	2		82
57	Surkhet	188	23	21	232	74	4		78
58	Jarjarkot	111	20		131	69	7		76
59	Dailekh	93	13	42	148	83	6	2	91
60	Dolpa	26	5		31	30			30
61	Jumla	123	16	31	170	76	3		79
62	Kalikot	164	19	28	211	117	2		119
63	Mugu	31	8		39	7	2		9
64	Humla	13	2	2	17	10	2		12
65	Kailali	141	35	72	248	141	8	16	165
66	Achham	109	13	48	170	106	2	55	163
67	Doti	22	7	115	144	8			8
68	Bajura	40	6	39	85	35	2	17	54
69	Bajhang	22	1	43	66	20		3	23
70	Kanchanpur	79	21	16	116	66	1		67
71	Daledhura	51	8	2	61	28	1	4	34
72	Baitadi	63	7		70	9	4		13
73	Darchula	40	2	1	43	18			18
74	Manang								
75	Mustang								
Total		5787	807	1744	8338	4534	182	205	4921

Source: Informal sector service centre (INSEC)

**No. of children killed by state and Moist in connection with" People's War"
(Feb 13, 1996-10 Aug 2006)**

Age	By state						By Moist					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
- 15 years	59		24		83		125		38		163	
16-17 years	59		33		92		5		3		8	
Total	118		57		175		130		41		171	
Caste	By state						By state					
	- 15 years		16-17 years		Total		-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BHAHMAN	4		6	5	10	5	22	8			22	8
CHHETRI	7	4	12	9	19	13	35	7	3		38	7
DAMAI	2			1	2	1	3	3			3	3
GUHAR							4				4	
GURUNG	1		1	1	2	1	2				2	
KAMI	3	4	6	1	9	5	6	2			6	2
LAMA	1			1	1	1	2				2	
LIMBU	2	1			2	1		2	1		1	
MAGAR	16	7	11	8	27	15	15			1	15	3
MAJHI	1				1			2				
MUSLIM							1	1			1	2
NEWAR				1		1	5				5	1
RAI	2		1		1		1				1	
SANYASI	1	1			1	1		2			2	
SARKI	2				2		2					2
SUNAR			1				1	1			2	
SUNUWAR					1						1	1
TAMANG	3	3	5		8	3	5	1				
THAKURI	3				3		3	1		1	5	1
THARU	4	1	12	5	16	6	7	2			7	2
N/A	7	3	3	1	10	4	9	6	1	1	10	7
TOTAL	59	24	59	33	118	57	125	38	5	3	130	41
GRAND TOTAL	175						171					

Development Region	By state						By Maoist					
	- 15 years		16-17 years		Total		-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Eastern	5	2	3		8	2	15	3	3		18	3
Central	7	5	12	2	19	7	25	11	2	1	27	12
Western	3	1	2	5	5	6	25	4			25	4
Mid-western	38	13	33	21	71	34	45	15		2	45	17
Far-western	6	3	9	5	15	8	15	5			15	5
TOTAL	59	24	59	33	118	57	125	38	5	3	130	41
GRAND	175						171					

Year	By state						By Maoist					
	- 15 years		16-17 years		Total		-15 years		16-17 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1996	3				3							
1997												
1998	8	1	6	4	14	5	1				1	1
1999	3	2	5	7	8	9	2	1		1	2	1
2000	3	1	2	2	5	3	7	3			7	3
2001	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	4	1		6	4
2002	26	12	42	18	68	30	29	8	3	1	32	9
2003	2	4	2	1	4	5	16	4			16	4
2004	2	2	1		3	2	40	9	1		41	9
2005	10				10		24	8		1	24	9
2006	1				1		1	1			1	1
Total	59	24	59	33	118	57	125	38	5	3	130	41

Source: INSEC

**No. of Victims disappeared by the state
13 Feb 1996 - 31 Dec 2005**

District	Released	Killed	Disappeared	Total
Jhapa			8	8
Ilam	6		4	10
Panchathar			4	4
Taplejung			2	2
Morang	10		2	12
Sunasri	3	1	84	88
Dhankuta			24	24
Terhathum	1		55	56
Sankhuwasabha			9	9
Saptari	4		15	19
Siraha	1		6	7
Udaypur	2		24	26
Khotang			32	32
Dhanusha	2		63	65
Mahattari	6		6	12
Sarlahi	4		15	19
Sindhuli	2		5	7
Ramechhap			2	2
Dolakha			4	4
Rautahat			3	3
Bara	5		3	8
Parsa	4		22	26
Chitwan			32	32
Makawanpur	5		1	6
Lalitpur	2		12	14
Kavre	1		9	10
Bahktapur	2		23	25
Kathmandu	19		201	220
Dhading	1		31	32
Sindhupalchowk	1		1	2
Rasuwa			34	34
Tanahu	2		13	15
Gorakha			17	17
Lamjung	2		12	14
Syangja	2	1	78	81
Kaski			1	1
Nawalparasi	1		24	25
Rupendehi	1	2	8	11
Palpa	5		5	10
Kapilvastu	3		11	14

Arghakhanchi	1		1	2
Gulmi			1	1
Baglung	2		1	3
Dang	3		15	18
Pyuthan	3		17	20
Rolpa	2		22	24
Salyan	3		3	6
Rukum	10		4	14
Banke	4		20	37
Bardiya	5		32	9
Surkhet	1		8	15
Jajarkot			15	5
Dailekh			5	2
Dolpa			2	4
Jumla			4	4
Kailkot			4	9
Mugu			9	22
Kailail			22	16
Achham	9		7	49
Doti	2		47	2
Bajura	1		1	1
Kanchanpur	1			1
Dadeldhura			1	1
Baitadi			1	
Total	144	4	1147	1295

S.No.	District	Killed state	Killed by Maoist
1	Jhapa	47	63
2	Ilam	79	56
3	Panchathar	79	39
4	Taplejung	67	30
5	Morang	146	73
6	Sunsari	48	23
7	Dhankuta	22	40
8	Terhathum	56	15
9	Bhojupur	112	67
10	Sankhuwasabha	92	39
11	Saptari	23	44
12	Siraha	119	72
13	Udayapur	72	46
14	Khotang	75	34

15	Okhaldhunga	95	24
16	Solukhumbu	90	56
17	Dhanusha	95	82
18	Mahottari	25	34
19	Sarlahi	96	79
20	Sindhuli	118	96
21	Ramechhap	108	38
22	Dolaka	93	92
23	Rautahat	91	80
24	Bara	49	68
25	Parsa	13	59
26	Chitwan	104	94
27	Makawanpur	74	77
28	Lalitpur	14	43
29	Kavre	125	152
30	Bhaktapur	25	2
31	Kathmandu	34	63
32	Dhading	116	76
33	Sindhupalchok	101	109
34	Nuwakot	105	61
35	Rasuwa	26	3
36	Tanahu	52	41
37	Gorkha	165	94
38	Lamjung	175	89
39	Syanga	73	33
40	Kaski	50	52
41	Nawalparasi	84	101
42	Rupandehi	47	88
43	Palpa	105	30
44	Kapilvastu	49	106
45	Argakhachi	179	85
46	Gulmi	34	32
47	Banlung	78	35
48	Parvat	38	19
49	Myandi	211	54
50	Dang	422	264
51	Pyuthan	32	21
52	Rolpa	508	242

53	Salyan	221	77
54	Rukum	733	169
55	Banke	211	139
56	Bardiya	255	82
57	Surkhet	232	78
58	Jarjarkot	131	76
59	Dailekh	148	91
60	Dolpa	31	30
61	Jumla	170	79
62	Kalikot	211	119
63	Mugu	39	9
64	Humla	17	12
65	Kailali	248	165
66	Achham	170	163
67	Doti	144	8
68	Bajura	85	54
69	Bajhang	66	23
70	Kanchanpur	116	67
71	Daledhura	61	34
72	Baitadi	70	13
73	Darchula	43	18
Total		8338	4921

**Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC
No. of Victims killed State and Maoist in connection with the "People's War"**

(13 Feb 1996-10 Aug 2006)

Year wise by State

YEAR/MON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT
1996		8	14	3	4	4	2	8	2	1	5	8	59
1997	9	2						1		3	1		16
1998	3	3	9	3	21	79	21	21	10	50	61	53	334
1999	26	23	51	23	15	22	25	14	43	17	30	39	328
2000	36	44	11	12	16	6	5	19	9	11	6	5	180
2001	6	5	5	20	3	5	15				60	124	243
2002	140	247	370	484	619	305	104	168	223	292	260	84	3296
2003	80	6	4	6	3	19	4	137	223	340	227	159	1217
2004	130	187	312	76	161	75	77	77	122	90	128	170	1606
2005	79	153	59	121	115	88	38	72	31	16	15	28	815
2006	86	52	57	43	4		2						244
Total	595	730	892	791	961	603	293	517	672	820	794	670	8338

By Maoist

YEAENMON	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT
1996		2	4		3		1	2		2	7	1	22
1997	2	7		3	5	5	4			3		3	32
1998	3		7	3	7	4	2	9	5	11	9	15	75
1999	13	7	25	10	22	12	10	9	5	7	9	15	75
2000	32	39	7	32	5	27	9	11	25	5	24	3	32
2001	12	25	6	77	15	15	79	1	1	4	99	56	390
2002	69	242	72	163	190	51	57	40	182	65	169	51	1351
2003	59	9	3	2	7	8	14	56	185	154	91	58	646
2004	74	61	170	82	149	79	95	86	62	27	93	135	1113
2005	127	64	51	83	85	130	39	105	7	2	6	10	709
2006	53	72	57	31	6	2	2						223
Total	444	528	402	486	494	333	312	319	483	280	502	338	4921

Source: INSEC, 2006

Occupation Wise

Occupation	By state	By Maoist	Total
Agriculture	1353	876	2229
Teachers	57	85	142
Political workers	5226	445	5671
Police personal	15	1344	5671
General people	186	122	308
Students	206	135	341
Civil servants	43	556	599
Social workers	6	7	13
Business persons	47	121	168
Workers	146	76	222
Army personal	30	664	694
Security personal	3	118	121
Photographer	2	3	6
Journalists	10	4	1
Law professions		2	2
Prisoner	1	3	4
Dacoits	4	4	4
Engineer		1	1
Unidentified persons	1001	351	1352
Total	8338	4921	13259

Workers denote wage workers, industrial workers and transportation workers

13 Feb1996-10 Aug 2006
Per day Killing
3.51

26- Mar-4 10 Aug- 06 854

Before State of Emergency (Feb 1996-2525 Nov2001)

By state	By Maoist	Total
992	811	1803

Before State of Emergency 26 Nov 2001- 31 Aug 2002)

By state	By Maoist	Total
2580	948	3528

**Before Royal Takeover
(Feb 1996-3 Oct 2002)**

By state	By Maoist	Total
3849	1952	5801
1.61	0.82	2.43

**After government's committee to Respect Human Rights
(26 Mar 2004-10 Aug 2006)**

By state	By Maoist	Total
2049	1751	3800
Per day 2.40	2.05	4.45

**During the Deuba government
(2 Jun 2004- 31 Jan 2005)**

By state	By Maoist	Total
819	792	1521
Per day 3.40	2.91	6.31

1 Feb 2005 -24 Apr 2006

By state	By Maoist	Total
959	792	1751
Per day 2.21	1.83	4.04

**During Unilateral ceasefire by the Maoist
3 Sep 2005-2 Jan 2005**

By state	By Maoist	Total
85	24	109
Per day 0.71	0.20	0.91

**After Second Truce
(4 Oct 2002- 24 Apr 2006)**

By state	By Maoist	Total
4469	2956	7425
Per day 3.49	2.31	5.80

**Before Second Truce
(4 Oct 2002-29 Jan 2003)**

By state		By Maoist	Total
688		337	1025
Per day	5.98	2.93	8.91

**During Second Truce
(30 Jan 2003- 27 Aug 2003)**

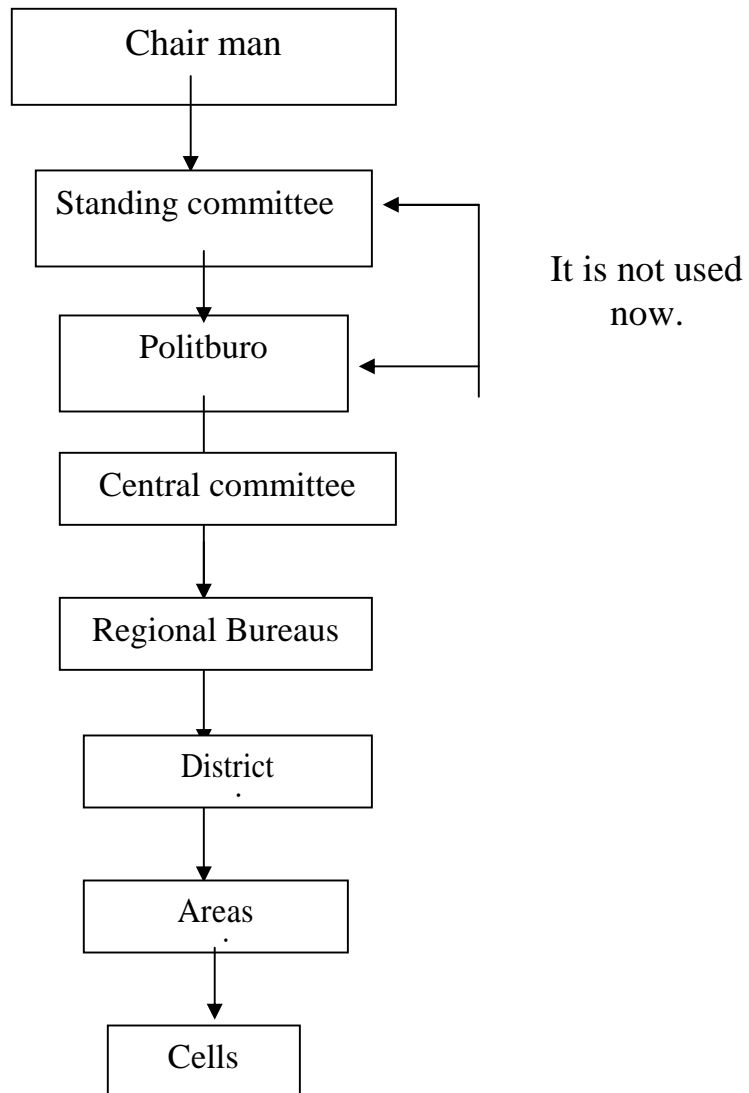
By state		By Maoist	Total
124		82	206
Per day	0.60	0.40	1.00

**After breakdown of second Truce
(28 Aug-10 Aug 2006)**

By state		By Maoist	Total
3681		2550	6231
Per day	3.47	2.40	5.87

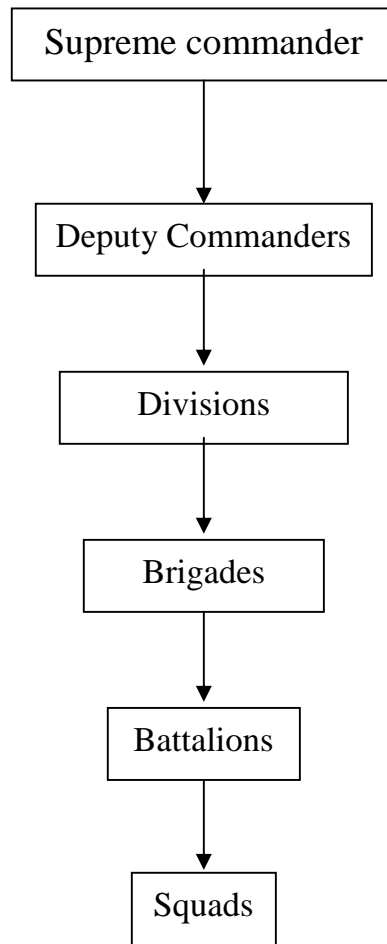
Annex - V

(Political organization)
Structure of CPN Maoist



➤ Rishi Naupane (Nepal Revolutionary Cinema)

Structure of people's liberation Army (CPN Maoist)



➤ **Fraternal organization of CPN (Maoist)**

1. Workers
2. Peasants
3. Women
4. Students
5. Teachers
6. Ethnic/ Regional Fronts

Source: Maoist Leader, Suresh Alle Magar

Annex - VI

A. Research On

Socio Economic Structure and Conflict in Nepal

Objectives of research

- 1) To find out the causes of the conflict in Nepal
- 2) To know socio- economic impact on conflict between the period of 2052-2062B.S.)
- 3) To make recommendations for sustainable outcomes of conflict

Some questionnaire for the specialists

Name of Specialist:

Address:

Sex:

Occupation:

Date:

- 1) Causes of Recent Conflict
- 2) Socio- economic impact on conflict formation (between 2052-2062 B.S.)
- 3) Measure for sustainable outcome of conflict

.....

Signature

Annex - VII

Leaders declare end of conflict