

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a land-locked country nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas. It shares its borders with the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and India. The total area of the country is 147,181 square Kilometers and its population is 24.2 million with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of \$ 240 per year. It is predominantly rural with only 14.2 percent of the population living in urban areas. Economic growth in recent years has not been adequate to bring about a significant reduction in poverty and 31 percent of the population still languished below the poverty line (UN, 2005).

Topographically the country is divided into three district ecological regions—the Mountains, Hills and Terai (or plains). For administrative purpose it has been divided into five Development Regions, 14 zones, and 75 districts. A multi-ethnic and multi-lingual country and predominantly a Hindu state, other religions practiced in Nepal are Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and others.

The country, with its unique geopolitical location, has more than two centuries of a nation state history and has undergone Several political systems, such as direct rule for 104 years (1847-1950), a decade of interim system (1950-1960), 30 years of party-less panchayat system with active role of the king (1960-90) and 12 years of parliamentary democracy (1990-2000). Several changes followed suit of recently, the King dismissed the civil government on February 1, 2005 and the State of Emergency (SOE) was declared. All civil liberties were suspended and a restriction on freedom of mobility was imposed along with other Darwinian measures. The SOE was cosmetically listed on April 29, 2005 with most of restriction on civil liberties still intact till date (Him Rights et al. 2005).

Migration is a form of spatial mobility, which involves a change of usual residence of a person between clearly designed geographical units.

Migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary movement where as voluntary migration is the choice issue of a person, family or mover which includes a specific purpose such as economic motif, employment study or due to marriage and so on. Involuntary migration is not a choice issue of a person, family or mover. This is forceful; the person or mover is forced to migrate, may be permanently or temporarily (Khatiwada, 2005:3)

The study of forced migration is complex that is multidisciplinary, multinational, multicultural and multi-sectoral in nature. One has to devote much of his/her time in learning these multifaceted issues to be able to do a smooth study on this burning issue (Khatiwada, 2005:2)

The International Association for the study of Forced Migration (ISFM) defined forced migration as. ". . . a general term that refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters famine or development projects."

Forced migration sometimes defined synonymous to forced Eviction, however there is conceptual difference. Where as forced migration is the movements of persons, may be both national or international area, to the places different from the place of origin because of war, natural disasters or other human induced disasters, forced eviction is a situation in which removal of people from their homes or lands against their will, directly or indirectly attribute to the state takes place.

There are three types of forced migration

-) Conflict induced migration/Displacement
-) Development Induced migration/Displacement
-) Disaster Induced migration/Displacement

Conflict induced migration/Displacement is a situation in which people are 'forced to flee their homes for one or more of the following and where the state authorities are unable or unwilling to protect them. Various forms of conflict-induced migration include

-) Armed conflict including civil war
-) Generalized violence; and
-) Persecution on grounds of nationality race, religion, political opinion or social group (Khatiwada, 2005:2)

Globally around 25 million people have been turned IDPs due to various forms of conflicts (NRC, 2004). There are various inconsistencies in the figures of IDPs, because there is not any agency to monitor and document the population movement either for the purpose of economic motif, skill development and education or due to conflict, natural disaster and other human disasters. The other important

reasons could be because there is no official registration of all IDPs, hidden nature of displacement, open boarder to the south and so on.

In Nepal, in February 1996, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) launched the 'people's war' basing their strategy on the writings and experience of Mao Tse-tung, and on more recent experiences Asia and Latin America (HimRights and et al., 2005). Pointing to the failure of the democratic regime instituted following the popular uprising (Jana Andolan) in 1990, and of successive governments to bring genuine democracy and broad-based development to the people, they argued that only a revolutionary armed struggle could pare the way for the overthrow and replacement of corrupt and inefficient ruling classes. From that time large scale of displacement has been on the rise. Many people have been uprooted across the country and were forced to cross the international boarder especially, India. For the rural residents who dipped on agriculture for livelihood, have traditional lifestyles and less knowledge about the world. Their entries in much developed cities become challenges for their survival (Sapkota, 2005).

In this context, primary responsibility of the government is anticipated by larger section of people who are in emergency Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are one of the most vulnerable groups of the conflict and they need effective government initiation on protecting and promoting their rights in all phase of displacement.

It is well known that Nepal has been experiencing conflict-induced internal displacement since the outbreak of CPN Maoist's people's war in 1996, particularly because of the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian laws. The Human Rights Year Book reports that 38,191 have been displaced by the conflict and insecurity up to end-2004. However, according to another estimate, by the IDP project of the Norwegian Refugee council over 200,000 people could have been displaced (INSEC, 2005).

Thousands of people have been displaced in Nepal due to military activity of both the Maoist rebels and the government forces, and the general effect of war. Particularly November 2001, security situation markedly in rural areas, many people fled of urban district centre, large cities like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj and across the border to India.

In 2001, both the conflicting parties announced ceasefire and began to hold peace talks. Because of the break down of the peace talks, government mobilized the

Royal Nepal Army (RNA) and announced the State of Emergency (SOE) through out the country in November 2001. Since then, the war increased very dangerously, as has the number of death of combatants and civilians.

Another ceasefire was held in January 2003, by the conflicting parties raised hopes in peace initiation. Unfortunately this ceasefire also couldn't be continued for more than seven months. After the breakdown of the ceasefire, "many who had returned their places during the ceasefire fled back to India for fear that Maoist would force fully recruit them or accuse them to being governments and abduct or kill them" (USCR, 2004:30). The Maoists "Individual assassination strategy" (Upreti, 2004:286) created more terror in each and every corners of country.

A large portion of those fleeing the fighting were from relatively well off strata of the population, landlords, party workers, security personnel, teachers and village development committee chairman (INSEC, 2004:112).

On 3 September 2005 the ceasefire declared by the Maoists which changed the scenario. But the government couldn't addressed the ceasefire and give continuity to the fight. Where as the recent twelve point consensus between Maoist and seven political parties originated a new wave of aspirations in an around the country. "The CPN (Maoist) has expressed its commitment to create an environment allowing the political activists of other democratic parties displaced during the course of the armed conflict to return to their former localities and line their dignity return their homeland property seized in an unjust manner and carry out their activities without hindrance (INSEC, 2005:19). In the twelve points consensus between the Maoist and the seven political parties is sufficiently clear on the issue of conflict induced displacement.

But regarding this, recently, the media have reported that there are various events arresting, killing, torture, padlocking in the house etc.

It is noted that the trend of internal displacement in the form of being underground was started to escape the state atrocities. "It was operation Romeo, a government launched police operation action which drove 10,000 out of 200,000 able bodied men into the jungle to escape police atrocities" (Gautam et al., 2001:219) in Rolpa and Rukum responsible for the agencies of conflict born internal displacement in the context of the Maoist's people's war in Nepal.

The Maoist have forced displacement of people, especially by threatening them of their lives, extortion, donation, force into the militia and other causes on the other hand security forces suspect. The helpless villagers of involvement in the people's war and then torture them asking for food and shelter, donation, threaten

them in different ways and this forces them to displace from their place of origin. It can be seen that in all the part of country, there are only children and old people in the village. Because youth people have fled forced recruitment by the Maoist. They are the most vulnerable because they have little choice other than to join the Maoist although sometimes only temporarily to attend political meetings or leave their villages. "Those who choose to remain are also likely to become targets of the security forces (Sapkota 2005:3). "The people's war has created displacement and refugees problem in side Nepal although its external dimension is ignored as best at the moment" (Maharjan, 2001:175).

Estimates on Number of IDPs are said to be controversial due to debate over definitions and to methodological and practical problems in counting. In the country of Nepal it is mentioned and clarified that it has also the problems in figuring out the actual number of IDPs.

There variations regarding the number of IDPs some agencies and organization have shown the number of IDPs in their research documents, however, there is still inconsistency regarding the figure. Table shows the number of IDPs in Nepal.

Table 1.1: Numbers of IDPs in Nepal

Agency/organization	No of IDPs	Reference Year	Remarks
Global IDP Project	Between 10,000 and 20,000	September, 2004	Based on studies conducted by NGOS and UN agencies
USCR	350,000	May, 2004	Nepal's government with reference to a non government survey
CSWC	350,000-400,000 (Identified 160,000)	January, 2004	Estimates by extrapolating the figure of IDPs in figure of IDPs in five districts of mid-west during Nov, 03-Jan,04
INSEC	50,356	up to the end of 2004	Based on the data collected by HRYB district reports.

Sources: NRC, 2004

Table 1.1 shows that no any in-depth country-wise survey has been conducted for assessing the no. of IDPs and their condition. All of the references should estimates made available by their own limited sources and methods.

Government has the primary responsibility to take care of its people in all situations. During crisis, its role is expected to be more effective and efficient for protecting and assisting the affected people.

Through the bias definition of IDPs it has restricted those displaced by government security forces to come with in the purview of the government assistance and they have been subject of unrecognized state of affairs (INSEC, 2005:19). "Governments response towards the problems of the IDPs can be described as discriminatory lacking direction, insufficient and sometime non-existent" (SAFHR). The government has announced and implemented funds and programme since 2002.

Table 1.2 Inventory of Funds and Programme Announced by Government

S.N	Funds programme	Year	Amount allocated	Remarks
1	Victim of conflict fund	2002	IDPs families entitled and equivalent of Nr.100(\$1.3) per day	Most of the money was spent by July 2002
2	IDPs rehabilitation programme	2003	NRs. 50 million (\$ 667,000) was allocated	Not sure how people displaced by security forces will be benefit
3	Immediate compensation and relief to the victims	2004	Additional Nrs.50 million (\$ 667,000) was allocated	Not sure when the disbursements of money was made
4	Formation of task force as relief to IDPs	August 2004		Mandate given to formulate a package and action programme to provide assistant are relief to IDPs
5	15 point relief package	Oct. 2004	Education allowance of Nrs. 1000 a month for children of deceased or displaced people Rs 300 per month for displaced perons above 60 years. Income generating skills to female member	Assigual tasks to different ministers for implementing the programme

Source: Khatiwada, 2004: 58.

It is clearly seems that the assistance announced by the government is not sufficient for the welfare of IDPs. Similarly there are lots of problems in providing the

assistances to the IDPs. "A bigger challenge is what best strategy is there with the government to segregate the kinds of victims as labeled by the government for the distribution of these relief package" (Khatiwada, 2004:59).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

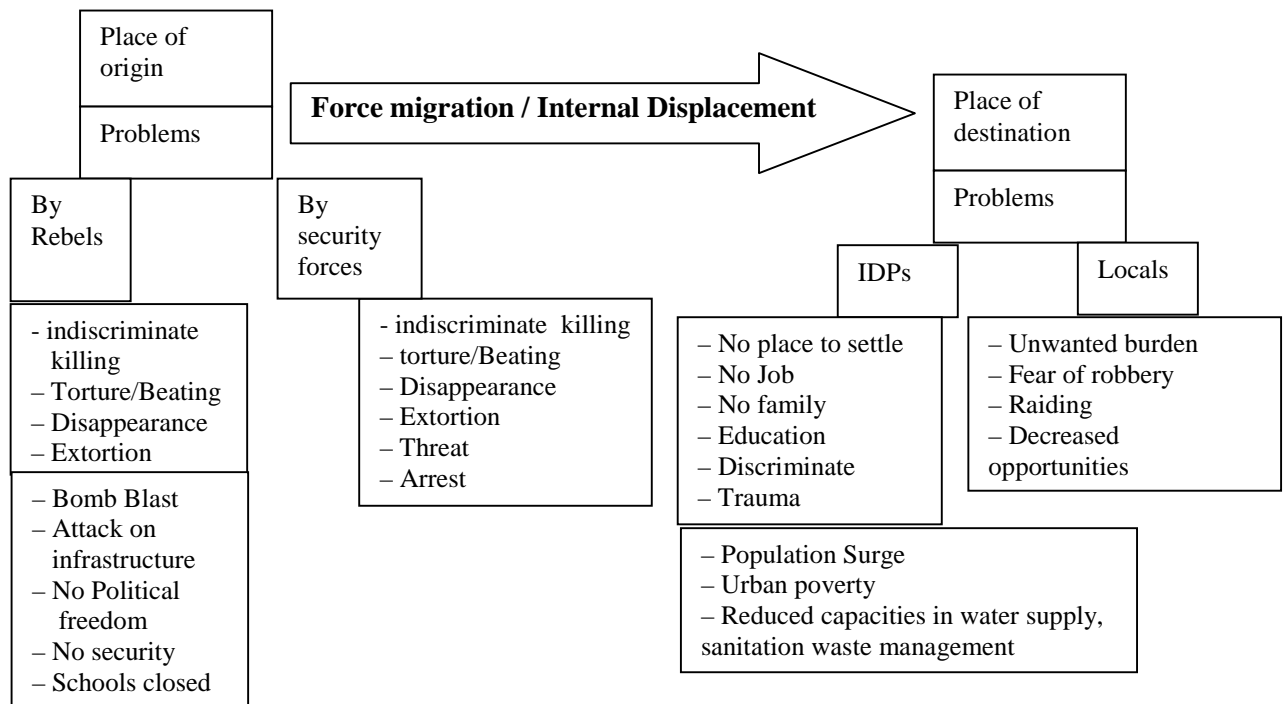
It is already noted that Nepal is facing a big problem of armed conflict since 13 years. Nepal has been experiencing conflict-induced internal displacement since the outbreak of CPN- Maoist's people's war in 1996. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are one of the most Vulnerable groups of the conflict, which is increasing day by day due to the armed conflict.

Dharan is one of the beautiful city in the eastern part of Nepal which is facing the growing number of IDPs since 5/6 years back. IDPs are entering to Dharan in search of security. There are not any relief packages for IDPs in Dharan. It has affected the all sectors of city like sanitation, education, drinking water, settlement, health services, transport, electricity and other public services. IDPs are compelled to live as a helpless lonely. .

There are various problems of IDPs in Dharan, problem of reintegration, problem of shelter and foots, lack of social security like education to the children, maternity and other health care facilities to all displaced people. Likewise malnutrition, misbehaviour, exploitation and anxiety, feedings of revenge, deprivation from cultural practices, entertainment and discrimination etc. are the other problems of IDPs in Dharan.

There are various problems brought out by the armed conflict in Nepal are given in the figure below.

Figure 1.1: Nature and Problems brought out by Internal Armed Conflict in Nepal



Source: Khatiwada, 2004:57

In this context, this study attempts to answer the following questions.

-) What are the causes that led people to be conflict-induced IDPs?
-) What was the situation of IDPs in place of origin?
-) What is the present situation of IDPs in place of destination?
-) What are the socio-economic and demographic situation of IDPs in place of origin and destinations?
-) What are the major problems faced by IDPs ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of internally Displaced people (IDPs) with respect to the place of origin as well as the place of destinations. The specific objectives are:

-) To examine social, economic and demographic characteristics of IDPs and
-) To analyze the impact of displaced persons in the place of origin and destination

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepal has been experiencing conflict-induced internal displacement since the outbreak of CPN Maoist's 'people's War' in 1996, particularly because of the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian laws. In November 2001, after the breakdown of ceasefire, the government declared a State of Emergency (SOE). The Royal Nepal Army (RNA) was mobilized to control the Maoist's 'people's war' for the first time. Then the involvement of RNA was increased civil rights, political rights, press freedom were curtailed. Because of the armed activities of both parties of conflict, people started to flee or leave their place of residence. A large portion of those fleeing the fighting were from relatively well-off strata of the population, landlords, party workers, security personnel, teachers and leaders of political party.

Due to the present conflict the volume of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is increasing day by day. So it's going to be a very burning issue in the context of Nepal which leads Nepal to the great problem. The study is trying to attempt to examine and analyze the actual socio-economic and demographic situation of IDPs in Nepal.

The study on this type will help to find out the status of IDPs which may be useful for planners and policy makers such as government, NGO/INGOs, civil society and both of the conflicting parties.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Conflict induced displacement is a very new issue in the context of Nepal, which is complicated too. Because of limited time and economic constraints researcher has to compromise with various problems. The following are some more limitations of this study:

-) Probability sampling frame couldn't be constructed due to security problems and due to difficulties in interviewing people who have undergone hardships due to continuous conflict.
-) The information provided to the researcher by 105 IDPs setting Dharan municipality of Sunsari district. So, the findings of research may not represent the overall IDPs issues in the national context.

1.6 Organizations of the Study

This study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is introductory which includes background of the study, statement of the problem objective, significance, limitation and organization of the study.

The second chapter deals with literature review in which concept and definition of forced migration, definition of IDPs resources of displacement, categories of IDPs and conceptual framework are described.

The third chapter concerned with methodology of the study which includes selecting study area research design nature of data, sampling procedure data collection techniques and method of data analysis.

Chapter four includes socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the household and provides the background characteristic of study population, which includes socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Chapter five deals with nature of displacement and impact of internal displacement.

At last, six chapter presents the summary, findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Being a new issue the conflict induced internal displacement in the context of Nepal there are very few studies. Most of the literature or conflict induced internal displacement is primarily some reports and web based information prepared by some national and international organizations. This chapter attempts to represent some literature related to internal displacement in Nepal

2.1 Concept of Forced Migration

The issue on forced migration is being a very burning matter in this 21st century. Because of the so-called war, violence, human trafficking, human smuggling, natural disasters and calamities the volume of internal displacement is increasing day by day. Forced migration is a part of migration which is directly linked with the human rights. People have rights to decide whether to migrate or not. There are various push and pull factors that leads people to migrate such as health, education, transportation, social security, communication etc.

The study of forced migration is complex that it is multidisciplinary, multinational in nature. Broadly migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary movement. Where as voluntary migration is the choice issue of a person, family or mover which includes a specific purpose such as economic motif, employment, study, or due to marriage, and so on, involuntary migration is contrary to this. This is not a choice issue of a person, family or mover. This is forceful; the person or mover is forced to migrate, may be permanently or temporarily. So the term is best known as 'forced migration'.

The International Association for the study of forced migration (ISFM) defines forced migration as, ". . . a general term that refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects."

Forced migration online a renowned source for migration issue with its own slogan 'a world of information on human displacement', views forced migration as a complex, wide ranging and pervasive set of phenomena'. Forced migration is sometimes defined synonymous to forced Eviction, however there is conceptual difference.' Where as forced migration is the movements of persons, may be both national or international area, to the places different from the place of origin because

of war, natural disasters or other human induced disasters, forced migration is a situation in which removal of people from their homes or lands against their will, directly or indirectly attribute to the state takes place.

2.1.1 Types of Forced Migration

Broadly forced migration can be divided into three types.

-) Development induced migration/Displacement
-) Disaster induced migration/Displacement
-) Conflict induced migration/Displacement

Development Induced migration / Displacement

This is a situation in which people are compelled to move due to 'policies and projects implemented to supposedly enhance development.' Large scale infrastructure projects such as dams, roads, airports, urban clearance initiatives, mining and deforestation and the introduction of conservation parks/resaves and biosphere projects. Some 90 to 100 million people around the world are displaced as a result of infrastructure development projects. On the average 10 million people a year are displaced by dam projects alone. So far, Nepal does not have to seriously face the problems of displacement due to development projects (<<http://WWW.forcedmigration.org>>).

Disaster Induced Migration / Displacement

This includes 'people displaced as a result of natural disasters (floods, Volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes), environmental change (deforestation, desertification, land degradation, global warming) and human disasters (Industrial accidents, radio activity)'. There may be an 'overlap between these different types of disaster-induced displacements.' The impact of floods and landslides, or example, can be greatly exacerbated by deforestation and agricultural activities.

Conflict Induced Migration / Displacement

This is a situation in which people are forced to flee their homes for one or more of the following reasons and where the state authorities are unable or unwilling to protect them. Various forms of conflict-induced migration include:

-) Armed conflict including civil war
-) Generalized violence; and
-) Persecution on grounds of nationality race, religion, political opinion or social group (Khatiwada, 2005:3).

2.2 Definition of IDPs

Defining a thing or a problem sometimes is the hardest part of dealing with it. We may be confident that we know it when we see it but still have trouble fitting it into so many words.

That is the predicament in which the international community flounders itself with regard to internal displacement. It has no universally agreed definition for those internally displaced who should be considered to be in need of assistance and protection by the international community person (Korn, 2000).

The most widely used definition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is one presented in a 1992 report of the security general of the UN, which defines them as 'persons who have been forced to flee their homes suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man made disasters and who are within the territory of their own country.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is defined by the United Nations. Guiding principles on Internal Displacement, 1998, "are those persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict situations of generalized Violence, Violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border." This definition itself sets forth that the primary responsibility for protecting and assisting the IDPs rests with in the national government as a duty bearer. In accordance with established principles of international law, it is first and foremost the responsibility of the governments concerned to meet the assistance and protection need of their displaced population as they do not cross the state border.

2.3 Overall World Figure of Conflict Induced Internal Displacement

Conflict induced internal displacement is being an emerging issue in the worldwide. Because of lack of clear definition of IDPs and methodological and practical problems the information IDPs are being quite controversial.

The number of IDPs around the world is estimated to have risen from 1.2 million in 1982 to 14 million in 1986. At the end of 2001, there were estimated to be 22 million IDPs worldwide, although this is likely to be controversial figure. As shown by one of the studies, more than 52 countries worldwide have been affected by the conflict induced internal displacement causing around 25 million of people

displaced internally in the form of internal refugees. Region-wise, Africa has been the most severely affected region in the world where more than 12 million people of around 20 countries have turned IDPs followed by Asia-pacific. Americas and Europe where more than three million IDPs each have been living in problems and challenges (Sapkota, 2005:13).

Table 2.1: Number of IDPs (estimates as: of end 2003, in million)

IDPs	Region	Countries
12.7	Africa	20
3.6	Asia-pacific	11
3.3	Americas	4
3.0	Europe	12
2.0	Middle East	5
24.6	Global	52

Source: NRC, 2004

Since region-wise number of the countries accounting for the IDPs are 20, 11, 4, 12 and 5 respectively for Africa, Asia-pacific, Americas, Europe and middle East. From this figure it can be noted that conflict included displacement has been approaching worldwide as a burning issue.

2.4 Conflict Induced Internal Displacement in the Context of Nepal

In Nepal, the ensuing of the so called "people's War" launched by the Maoist in early 1996, accelerated the out flux of people from their homes driven by fear for life and security. ". . .reports and anecdotal evidence suggest that the phenomena have increased significantly over the last years in response to the increasing intensity of conflict" (GTZ, et al., 2003).

Nepal is in the consent of bitter experience of conflict. Both parties of conflict are responsible in making people internally displaced.

Furthermore, according to Nepal's constitution, it is clearly stated that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have entitled to enjoy all rights as citizens. But they are unable to enjoy all human rights as citizens. Their rights and every day problems have hardly been addressed. The government of Nepal has not clearly acknowledge the existence of the displaced persons in Nepal; nor has there been an explicit definition of the term displaced person (SAFHR, 2005:2).

There are lots of examples of children and women being tortured, threatened and intimidated (FWLD, 2003). Many of the displaced children have no access to education; some are ending up living on the streets or engaged in domestic work or

are easy targets for sexual and other exploitations. Since a buck of the men have migrated abroad in search of jobs or to escape the warring parties or are killed, many female headed households are emerging. Many are turning to prostitution being trafficked or are doing menial jobs to look after their family. In addition they face discrimination and harassment on a daily basis in a still conservative and patriarchal society (NIP: 2005, 7).

As the armed conflict escalated violently after 2001 the problem of internal displacement started spread all over the country. People from rural area were forced to flee their origins. They were forced to leave their homes as a result of intensified violent conflict, threats and extortions. In order to avoid the adverse impact of armed conflict situation of generalize violence gross violation of human rights and human made disasters people began to migrate from their places. With the breakdown of seven month cease fire between the state and Maoist in August 2003, the conflict further escalated resulting in frequent armed clashes and wide spread fear among general public. Until September 2005 the situation remained similar (INSEC, 2005:19).

The Government policy clearly makes demarcations between IDPs who have been directly affected by the current conflict by calling them victim of terrorist activities. There is no doubt any longer that people are fleeing from their homes and villages for a plethora of reasons not necessarily because family member has been killed or they have been compelled to leave home because of terrorist activities per Se. Many have left homes based on a well-founded fear of persecution by both sides in this conflict (SAFHR, 2005).

Government has not prioritized awareness raising strategies regarding conflict-induced internal displacement rather it has emphasized immediate relief assistance activities in stated programmes. Its actions are limited with in providing some allowances, medical facilities and scholarships for the education of children of IDPs though in a very limited manner. These efforts are not linked up with awareness raising activities rather implemented in a very one-sided mode, that does not cover up of sharing and self motivation of IDPs in national efforts. Government has no particular system for collecting number and conditions of IDPs neither has it formed any mechanism for that and this has multiple effects on working with IDPs such as lack of problem identification, programme formulation and implementation in government level.

The people were forced to abandon their homeland because of the brutal killing, torture, abduction, threatening, extortion, forcing to feed and other atrocities unleashed by the conflict parties. The families of the security forces were threatened to force their relatives to quit the jobs and surrender before Maoists and there are many incidents of locking out the houses of those who do not do so (INSEC, 2004:112).

During a study of IDPs in eastern part of the country between February 2 to March 16, 2005 it is found about 82 percent of internally Displaced persons (IDPs) are from eastern hilly and mountainous districts while 18 percent are from inner terai and terai regions. Fifty seven percent of the displaced population was male while remaining were female. Out of total families displaced 95 percent families had male heads of the household and five percent families had female heads of the household. Likewise, the main reason (40 percent) for displacement was due to fear and threats and 30 percent of the displaced population attributed their displacement to seizure of property. Similarly, other reasons for the displacement were accusation of being spy, refusal to give the donation and physical torture (INSEC, 2005:19)

Many people have been rendered homeless and displaced by the people's war. Those who have permanently left their villages have done so mainly for three reasons. In fear of being trapped in the crossfire: in fear of being targeted by the Maoists as they do not support the Maoists; in many case, those displaced as well as these Vulnerable to displacement are often farmers who eke out their living out hard labours public attention to displacement was drawn back in August 1999 when some 85 people left their villages in Jajarkot for Surkhet administration did not allow them to stay there and they were sent further to Dang (Kattel, 2003:119).

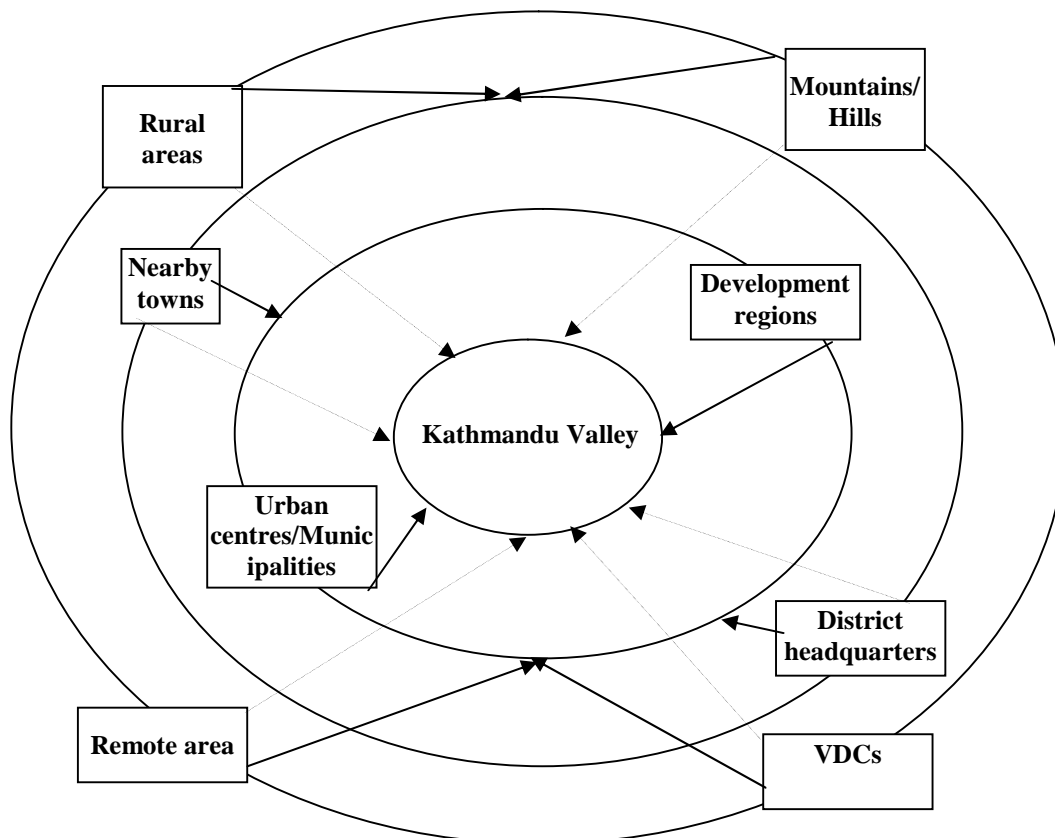
Many who have been forced to leave their homes have headed to India and even abroad, others have moved to the more secure urban areas. It is tradition for people from the mid-and far-western regions to seek seasonal employment in India and this has made it difficult to come up with firm estimates of those displaced by the insurgency and counter- insurgency. The Indian Embassy, estimated to this to be around 100,000 in 2003 while different newspapers have used numbers that vary 200,000 to 3000,000 (INSEC, 2004,7).

The root cause for this increasing trend of internal displacement in the country is the growing risk for general people of being victimize by the warring parties to the conflict, especially in targets to death threats, unreasonable imposition of donations'

and extortion, changes of spying modeler of maiming of family members, harassment, destruction and looting of homes, loosing jobs, food insecurity, lack of access to education and health services, and threat to abduction and forced recruitment by the Maoists.

The aftermath of internal displacement is initially the lack of fundamental needs like food, shelter and clothing. More long-term effects include children being deprived of education; adverse impact on their health status including psychological problems unemployment; difficult in socialization, celebrating cultural festivities and ceremonies; increasing pressure on women, children and elderly; and increased pressure on urban settlement, separated from their families, children find few alternatives to support their survival once they arrive in urban areas, and become even more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse (Nepali Times April 2004). Trafficking, street children, prostitution and worst forms of child labor are other concerns arising from conflict induced internal displacement.

Figure 2.1: Pattern of Conflict-induced Internal Displacement in Nepal



Source: Khatiwada, 2005.

"Conflict can lead to anger, avoidance, suiping, shouting, frustration, fear of failure, sense of personal inadequacy, withhold, critical information lower productivity from wasteful conflict, sidetrack careers, relationship rained, disrupted

patterns of works, consume money and time, which loss productivity, escalate to violence and disintegrate social harmony" (Upreti, 2004 b: 96).

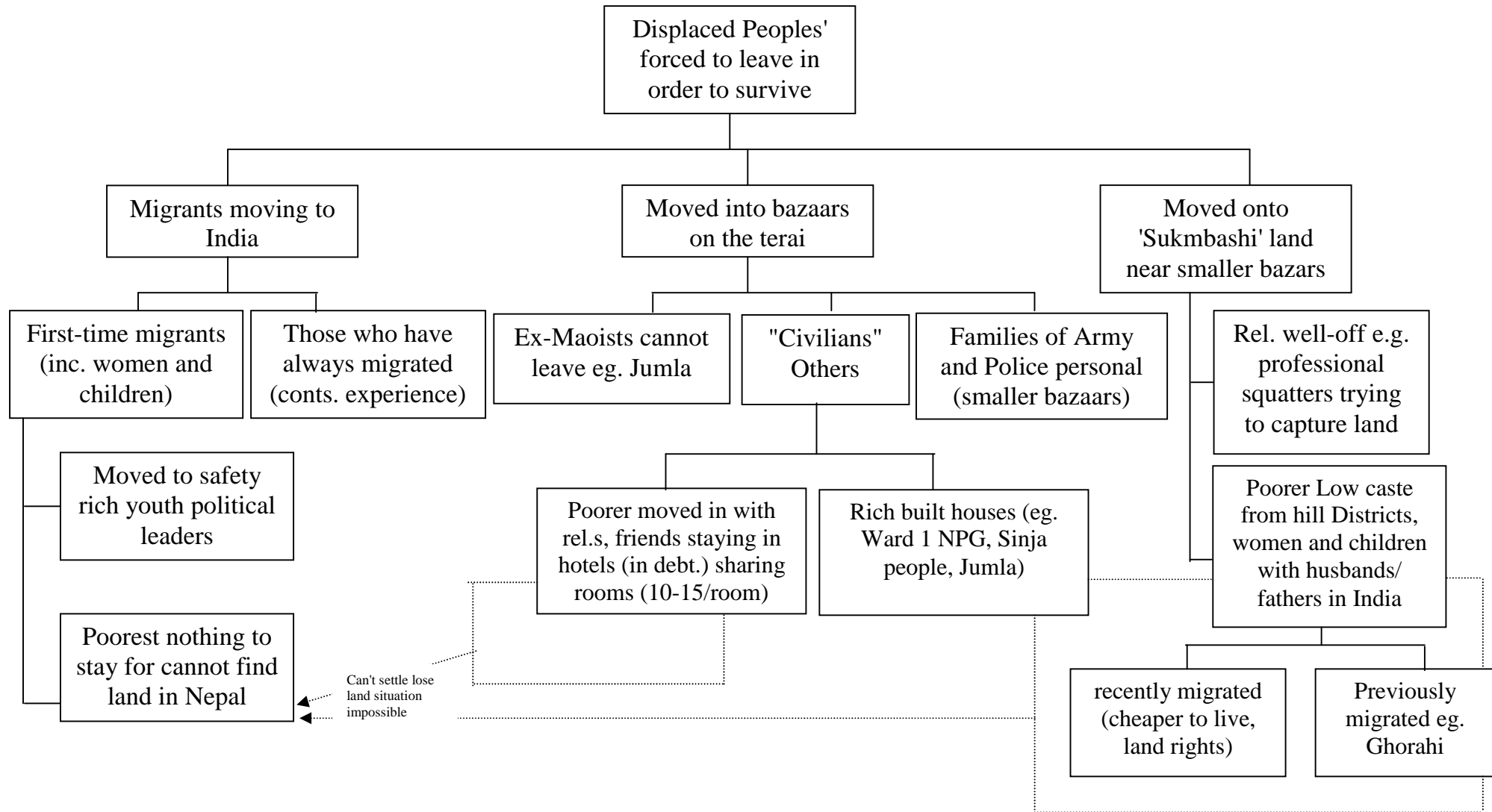
Government has no particular system for collecting number and conditions of IDPs; neither has it formed any mechanism for that end. This has multiple effects on working with IDPs such as lack of problem identification, programme formulation and implementation in government level.

The fear of Maoist threats and killings is mounting and more families are being forced out of their homes. According to reports by local NGOs, The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing the Maoist insurgency has reached more than 20,000 in the capital alone, where they have an arriving in the vain hope of receiving government support for the last nine years (IRIN, 2006).

Dhakal, analyzed that, it is also nearly impossible to verify the number and locations of IDPs as they generally move in small groups and merge into a social network of families and friends." The pattern of displacement movement is district headquarters, city centers-Terai, capital, india, third country for employment (Malyasia and Gulf countries).

Most of the people migrate after the Maoist kill any one of their family member. The tendency of migration after killing of a family member is also seen and they even abandon all their properties in the rural areas. People of this category have mostly migrated to the capital city or the political parties and security personal are found to immediately migrate to bigger and relatively safer places after killing of a family member is also seen and they even abandon all their properties in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2: A Simplified Classification of IDPs



Source: NRC, 2004

The place of origin is remote area from the headquarters. There is no existence of state mechanism. Road, telephone or communication services are destructed on the crisis. Place of destination of the people of remote areas are determined by their family members, capacity, economic ability and probability of employment opportunities of the displaced people.

Some people have resided in nearby village with their relatives to instantly seek refuge from increasing dangers, the others for long term security have sought refugee in district headquarters and the other district headquarters where they have some one of their acquaintance. But there are many people who have directly migrated to the capital city or such other larger towns where they have access.

The intensity of the conflict has been in the upward trend and there are no sign of immediate solutions to the on going conflict. There are numerous conflict-generated consequences; and internal displacement is among them. Though the problem of IDPs has been substantially affecting the people in many districts of the country, the issue has so far receiving much less attention to its gravity. However, the major displacements have been confined to some Mid-Western hill districts, many other districts and locations are also seriously affected by the on going conflict. It was observed that unlike the refugee issue, the issue of IDPs is still lagging behind for intellectual and public debate (Dhakal, 2004).

Dhakal, (2004) indicated that, a number of factors directly related to the conflict worsen the critical situation for the rural communities. The fact that most able-bodied men have either joined or fled the fighting has left many villages with a severely reduced labour force.

Dhakal, further analyzed the special characteristics of displaced persons as, rural based, silent movements/departures rather than organized/mass departure, youth and communities affected alike, psychological, socio-economic and physical pressure on women and children and decrease in agricultural production.

Conflict has various dimensions with positive as well negative out comes determined by its nature and scale. It does not always end with happiness, rather it below rivalries, hardship, tears and difficult survivals. It doesn't necessarily make all positive changes in every society as assumed in general.

In this context, Dhakal, points out negative effects of displacement as, economic hardship, psychological trauma, physical insecurity/safety, unemployment. He also indicates discontinuation/Interruption/closure of schools-schooling of

children, reduced/absence of required health facilities, strain on economic resources in new locations, broken/dislocated social infrastructure, destructions of public infrastructures and facilities, political affections/divide and additional pressure and burden to women and their security concerns, as the negative effect.

IDPs face enormous problems in terms of their livelihood. There is neither a welfare center nor any scheme of proper allowance distribution by the government that could assist to cope with their problems to some extent. On the other hand, there are difficulties also for assessing proper economic costs borne out of the displaced people.

The country has seen a large exodus of people not only to the bigger cities such as Kathmandu, Biratnagar, etc. but also to the smaller towns like Birendranagar (Surkhet), Dhangadhi (Kailali), Tulsipur (Dang). There is shortage of house in the cities due to overflow of people from rural areas (Raj, 2044: 151).

Some non-government and international government organizations have been observed and helped to the conflict-induced IDPs but the IDPs have been suffering from various problems, many are not taken into account by the government of Nepal. This finding is still relevant in the present context, as the government as well as the non-government sector could not reach their hands to IDPs.

Through an overview of conflict-induced internal displacement, Khatiwada, points out the major problems in figuring out the IDPs in Nepal as, no official registration of all IDPs, no mechanism to monitor population movement, hidden nature of displacement, open borders to the south and no organization to include all kinds of IDPs is the reason for inconsistency on finding out the actual number of IDPs (Khatiwada2004: 49-50).

2.4.1 Causes of Displacement

Conflict between the security forces and the Maoists displaces thousands

-) Internal displacement in Nepal is mainly the consequence of the armed conflict Maoists and the security forces.
-) Direct causes of displacement include among others: murder of a family men violations of human rights, forced recruitment into Maoists forces, taxes, arrests by security forces.
-) Acceleration of rural exodus in the last years is a result of the conflict, food insecurity of new opportunities in the terai.

-) In parts of the mid west and far west large scale migration is mainly due to insecurity.
-) In other areas, for example in the Upper Karnali, large-scale involuntary migrant documented as a consequence of the growing food insecurity of the area and of the employment and non-farming alternatives to agriculture and livestock production.
-) Conflict has had an adverse effect on agricultural and livestock production, consequence of the rural exodus and partly as a result of lack of inputs.
-) Drought, government restrictions on supply of food and medicines, restrictions in Maoists on the transport of food to district headquarters, fighting and fear of threat the internal displacement of thousands (NRC, 2004).

"We can enumerate the factors responsible for the increasing trend of internal displacement causes are associated with the violence and terror inflicted by the Maoists and the co unleashed by the security forces in the name of controlling them. Which are, threatening for death, extortion spree, charges of spying from both the conflicting parties, murder of the family members, fear of being abducted, using of vehicles, phones and other accessories by the rebels and actions by, the security forces for letting the other party use them, locking up homes and destroying them, camping and exchange of fires at schools, announcement of state of emergency and increasing fear among the people, losing jobs, difficulty in maintaining daily needs, obstruction in children's education, lack of health services, failing tolerate the atrocities of both the warring parties.

We can also regroup the causes basically as, the direct effects of the violence, the effects caused by the behaviour of the warring parties, the difficult caused by the war strategies, the difficulties created in maintaining daily life.

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

In August, the Maoists initiated a campaign of enrolling one person from a family to their militia, and either money or person from every family was sought. This created great fear in the people and many youth fled the villages.

The Maoists are also collecting donations in the name of war tax. Small entrepreneurs and members of the organizations are threatened for donations and upon realizing that the situation in their homeland is not conducive to run their enterprises and for residence they migrate to safer places.

People are forced to quit their villages because the Maoists have at different times nominated the uninvolved local people into their people's government without their consent or consultation and at other times, they are killed for spying against them. People like VDC secretaries, local political leaders, former people's representatives, village leaders who visit different places at different times are blamed of spying against them and are threatened for their lives and other such physical actions through public notices. Thus the helpless people have nothing to do than migrate to safer places.

There are reports on Maoists torturing, threatening and forcing to migrate local leaders, peoples representatives, VDC secretaries and others on charge of spying against them" (INSEC, 2004).

"The internal displacement in Nepal is the resultant effect of the internal conflict between the state and the Maoist rebels. The Maoists launched an armed rebellion against the government in the name of the People's War since February 12, 1996. The intensity of the conflict has been in the upward trend and there are no sign of immediate solutions to the ongoing conflict. There are numerous conflict-generated consequences and internal displacement is one among them.

Though the problem of IDPs has been substantially affecting the people in many districts of the country, the issue has so far received much less attention to its gravity. However, the major displacements have been confined to some mid-western hill districts, many other districts and locations are also seriously affected by the on going conflict. It was observed that unlike the refugee issue, the issue of IDPs is still behind for intellectual and public debate.

Causes of Displacement includes, murder of a family member, threat, forceful contribution, unable to pay donation, order to leave, kidnapping, house or property destroyed, reduced job opportunities, trapped in between security forces and the rebels, inability or refusal to join rebels, alleged informers, violation of human rights, arrests and hassles from security persons" (NRC, 2004).

"There is no doubt that the rural exodus from the hills and mountains of Nepal has been accelerating over the last five or so years, but it would be hard to attribute

more than a proportion of this directly to the conflict, although it undoubtedly has had an effect. Rather it is largely the result of the continuing lack of employment opportunities within the local rural economy combined with the growth of new opportunities in the teari, in the towns and abroad (particularly overseas- of Seddon, Adhikari and Gurung 2001). The conflict can be seen as contributing to a trend in the re-definition of rural livelihoods towards non-agricultural activities, and 'the remittance economy', that is already well established.

In some areas, notably parts of the mid west and far west, there can be little doubt that in the last two to three years insecurity has resulted in large scale involuntary migration. In the case of some other areas, however, such as the Upper Karnali, large-scale involuntary migration is well documented as a consequence of the growing food insecurity of the area and of the lack of local employment and non-farming alternatives to agriculture and livestock production. In such areas, the conflict has exacerbated and already precarious situation and accelerated existing trends.

Statistical data on agricultural production in general and on food production in particular over the last five years would have to be analyzed in detail (at a district by district level) before any firm conclusions could be drawn regarding the effect of the conflict on output and therefore on food availability at a regional or district level. More detailed and purposive studies would be required to assess the effects of conflict on agricultural (and specifically food production) at the local and household level in different localities. At the moment, anecdotal evidence would suggest that the conflict has had an adverse effect on agricultural and livestock production, partly as a consequence of the rural exodus and partly as a result of lack of inputs. There can be no doubt that ordinary farm work has been disrupted in many areas affected by the conflict. But to quantify the effects and to assess its real impact on livelihoods is beyond the capacity of this study" (INSEC, 2003).

"The conflict has had many adverse effects on the overall development of the country. Tourism, one of the main sources of income, has collapsed. The Maoist strategy of targeting infrastructure, including airports, bridges, power plants and telecommunication centers combined with numerous roadblocks and checkpoints set up by the security forces presented major obstacles to economic development. In the rural areas, especially in the western part of the country, there is also an increasing

fear of famine. A combination of drought with government restrictions on supply of food and medicines to areas controlled by the Maoists on the one hand and restrictions imposed by the Maoists on the transport of food to district headquarters on the other, has led to increasing concern among development and aid organizations. These factors have also led to the internal displacement of thousands people, many of whom have moved to town areas and are staying with relatives. Other people have moved across the border to India." (NRC, 2004).

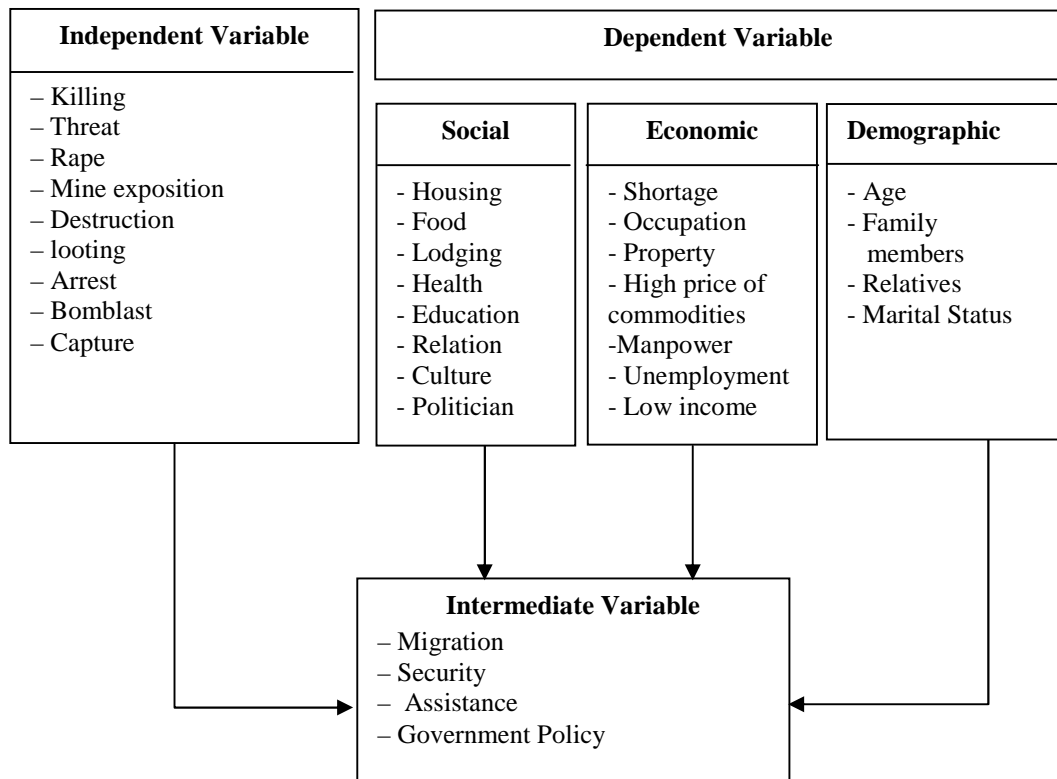
2.5.2 Categories of Conflict Related IDPs

Based on field studies and the available literature, the conflict related IDPs categorized by Shrestha et al, (2005:240-250) in to three broad groups.

- (i) **Wealthy and political IDPs:** There are a large numbers of the IDPs who are aligned to the NC. They are the targets of the Maoists violence because of the traditional rivalry between them and Maoists. In addition to the supporters of the NC party, there are also people from the right of center political party made up of the farmer panchas. These IDPs can be included is the category of the wealthy and politically affiliated. Also included in this category are the cadres of the RPP party and the CPN (UML) party who have been targeting of Maoists violence. Before the un position of emergency in November 2001, and the escalation of hostilities this group farmed the majoring of IDPs.
- (ii) **Youth:** A large number of youth have been emigrated to India since the imposition of emergency. Those who are emigrated to India may not be 'internally' displaced in the strict since of them. But it needs to be noted that the boarder between Nepal and India being open, this group of migrants would be usually called refugees, since they cross an international boarders. However, they have been label as internally displaced for the purpose of this study.
- (iii) **Women and children:** Based on government statistics, news paper reports and interviews with the displaced, it can be concluded that the majority of those displaced are men. However, women are also displaced though very few are registered with government. Most of the women displaced or have migrated to India with their home are also suffered form the violence. When men leave their homes their children naturally suffer in the absence

of the father both economically as well as because the main earner is absent (Shrestha, et al., 2005, 240-250).

2.5 Conceptual Framework



The framework shows the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The independent variables are playing major roles to induce internal displacement. The roles played by the independent variables are described below.

When a person or family members are displaced from the place of origin due to killing of his/her relatives, friend or neighbor due to other causes such as threat, destruction, etc. She will face the problem of money. After that he will also face the problems of housing, food lodging etc. There will be also the problems of health, education relation etc.

Based on these facts, this research will identify the relations between or among the variables set above.

2.5.1 Variables and their Operationalization

Independent Variables

1. Killing: Many people were forced to flee from their place of origin after Maoist/Security forces killed their relatives.

2. Threat: Civilians were threatened by Maoists for attack if they did not join the Maoist party. So, they were compelled to leave their village.
3. Capture: The property of civilians was captured by Maoist/Security forces and threatened them for physical attack..
4. Arrest/Abduction: the security forces blaming the charge of being Maoists or helping them or supporting them in one way and the other arrested People. Similarly, the Maoists also abducted people on the charge of infirmity against them or opposing their activities.
5. Destruction: Maoists destroyed the property of the civilians including their houses on the charge of not assisting them. So, they became shelterless and migrated to other districts.

Intermediate Variables

1. Security: Maoists suffered People in the place of origin. When they forcefully migrated in another place, they feel more secure than in the origin.
2. Support: Local NGOs have been supporting displaced people. They help the displaced people by giving food, clothes and money also. therefore people were migrated to the cities.

Dependent Variables

1. Economic Shortage: People are falling economic shortage after the displacement. They are living in absence of reliable source of income after they left their home.
2. Lack of manpower: After the displacement, as the productive manpower of village fled due to Maoist threat, there were no men remaining in the origin.
3. Property: People are getting property less as they were compelled to leave their place of origin empty handed.
4. Occupation: Displaced people are forced to discontinue their occupation after they shifted other places due to security.
5. Education: The education of the displaced children or students is also disrupted by internal displacement. They can't get education in the migrated place and there will be problem of schooling in the place of origin.
6. Health: Health is vital for every person. But the displaced people can't get health related facilities due to money problem.

7. Housing/lodging: People were compelled to leave their own house and flee to other parts of the country. The place where they have been living, there are great problems of housings and shelter.
8. Food: Most of the displaced people can't get any joy. They have great problem of food. They depend upon the GOs/NGOs.
9. Relations: Displaced people have not proper relation with their relatives due to communication. Similarly, they have not proper relation with the local people.
10. Culture: Displaced people are facing the cultural obstacles in the place of origin. But, they do not feel such obstacles in the place of destination.
11. Political issue: Displaced people were deprived of the political liberty in the place of origin. But, there is chance of political activities in the place of destination.
12. Unemployment: Due to vast increasing trend of internal displacement in the cities, there will be less change to get work or job. So unemployment is being a problem in destination.
13. Age: The trend of internal displacement is seen usually between the age group 15-59 years.
14. Family members: There has been seen that whole family members are also displaced due to conflict.
15. Marital status: Married peoples are facing more problems in the place of destination because they have not got job, work, facilities, and support from different institutions.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

Dharan is a beautiful city of eastern part of Nepal. It is one of the big municipality of Sunari District of Koshi zone. Total population of Dharan municipality was 95332 according to CBS, 2001. The male population of Dharan is 47121 and female population is 48211. However, before 1996s the pressure of population was insignificant. After 2001 people have been migrating in Dharan due to terror and violence. Most of them are from Dhankuta, Terhathum, Shankhuwashava, Bhojpur, Ilam, Khotang, Panchthar, Taplejung and other districts. People of other areas of Sunari district are also displaced. Among them, some moved to Biratnagar and others to Kathmandu. In Dharan, the vast majority of IDPs are politicians, threatened by the Maoists or whose family members have been injured or killed. There is no specific settlement or camp for Internally Displaced people in Dharan. This has increased the demand for public services, such as water, sanitation and schooling.

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on descriptive, exploratory and analytical research design with a first hand description and examination of the socio-economic and demographic implications of the internally displaced people.

3.2.1 Nature and Sources of Data

The data for this study was derived mainly from primary source during the field survey with the help of schedule questionnaire. Similarly, by the purpose sampling method, 105 displaced people, each from a family residing at present in Dharan Municipality has selected. Secondary data has collected through the review of previous studies, publish and unpublished books, journals, research reports, magazines, newspapers and other relevant documents of various government offices, I/NGos and other institutions available in print version and in the internet.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

By the purposive sampling method, 105 displaced people residing at present in Dharan Municipality has been selected. All of these respondents are from different households. This study conducted in 2,3,4,11,13, and 14 number ward of Dharan Municipality. The researcher has taken help from local people (Social workers) to identify the IDPs. Only those who had been displaced after 2054 B.S. has included in

the sample for interview. The researcher has attempted to collect detail information of 105 IDPs in order to circumvent the problem of cost and time and the nature of sensitivity involved in such study.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

1. Questionnaire: The questionnaire was the basic lynch pin on which the study rested. The researcher based on the answers received from the respondents filled in the questionnaires.
2. Focus group discussion: This method was used to get additional information from the respondents. This method helped to make easier sharing of information and experiences. There were 10 participants in discussion of them 7 were male and 3 were female. The IDPs were selected by using lottery system. Some of the inconsistencies regarding the issues not fully covered in the questionnaire were addressed through the discussion.
3. Observation: A simple observation was arranged on the life style of IDPs and their subsistence pattern. The researcher made various informal interactions with the IDPs and the members of the host community during the observation.

3.5 Data Analysis Method

The quality of any research work depends upon the techniques used to analyze and present the data. The data had entered into the computer (pc) in base IV programme. Before filtering the data in computer and generating the required tables, the data entered into dbase IV computer programme has carefully edited to omit the entry cross and maintain data quality. The data has translated into SPSS programme. The required tables has generated with the help of SPSS/Po. The data has examined and analyzed by means of descriptive statistical methods.

CHAPTER IV
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
STUDY POPULATION

4.1 Age Sex Structure of the Household

The study as 'Conflict Induced internally displaced Persons' was done in Dharan Municipality of Sunsari district. A total of 105 respondents were taken for the study purpose. From those respondents 598 people's demographic and socio-economic characteristics have been recorded in this study. Among the recorded population, 301 (50.3%) were males and 297 (49.7) were females (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1: Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age Group	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
0-4	4	1.3	4	1.3	8	1.3
5-9	19	6.4	22	7.4	41	6.9
10-14	38	12.6	37	12.5	75	12.5
15-19	35	11.6	38	12.8	73	12.2
20-24	35	11.6	35	11.8	70	11.7
25-29	25	8.4	35	11.8	60	10.0
30-34	24	7.9	23	7.7	47	7.9
35-39	16	5.3	13	4.4	29	4.8
40-44	19	6.4	21	7.2	40	6.7
45-49	29	9.6	29	9.7	58	9.7
50-54	23	7.7	12	4.0	35	5.9
55-59	11	3.7	12	4.0	23	3.8
60-64	8	2.6	9	3.0	17	2.8
64+	15	4.9	7	2.4	22	3.7
Total	301	100	297	100	598	100.0

Table 4.1 shows that the age group 10-14 has contained the largest population which is 12.5 percent of the total population in which 38 (12.6%) are males and the rest 37 (12.5%) were females. The above table further shows that the young age population is higher than that of the working age population. The old age population is also found to be less than that of the previous groups. Generally the working population is also found to be the age groups between 15-59 years. But in the case of Nepal this is between the age group 15-64. While observing like that it is found that the age group 15-19 has the largest population size that is 73 (12.2%) in this study.

Similarly, the lowest population is found to be in the age group between 60-64 that is 17 (2.8%) only.

4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Household

Question on educational attainment among the study population was asked. Among the total population 28.1 percent that is 154 people were found to be secondary level as compared to the rest 19.4 percent of the population were illiterate. The percentage of population getting primary level of education is higher (13.4%) than the percentage of population getting post secondary (11.7%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Distribution of Population by Level of Education Aged 6 Years and Above

Educational status	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	106	19.4
Primary level	73	13.4
Lower secondary level	150	27.4
Secondary level	154	28.1
Post secondary	64	11.7
Total	547	100.0

As regards educational level distribution, it was found that 19.4 percent people were illiterate. The percentage of people in post-secondary level is smaller 64 (11.7%) than the rest other levels.

From the above analysis it can be said that the larger population were found to be poor educated in the study.

4.3 Marital Status

The question relating to marital status of the population was asked to 10 years and above among them 59.7 percent people were married and 40.3 percent were unmarried (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Population by Marital Status Aged 10 Years and Above

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	328	59.7
Unmarried	221	40.3
Total	549	100.0

Among 549 population 328 (59.7%) people were married and 221 (40.3%) people are unmarried. From above table, it is clearly seems that the percentage of married population is larger than percentage of unmarried population.

4.4 Occupational Status

Occupation of the population helps to find out the overall economic characteristics of population. In this study, the status of occupation was asked to the population. From the study it was found that the percentage of involvement in agriculture was found to be in second position (19.9%) where the highest position is in students (40.6%) since the larger involvement of the population was found to be in studies, the fact that of good level of educational attainment was observed in the previous section.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Population by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	107	19.9
Service	65	12.2
Business	29	5.4
Daily Wages	12	2.3
Housewife	105	19.6
Students	218	40.6
Total	536	100.0

From the table 4.4, it is found that 2.3 percent people were engaged in daily wages. The involvement of housewife is 105 (19.6%).

4.5 Landholding

A total of 105 respondents had been asked the questions for the study purpose. Among them greater number of households had fewer ropanies of land. But, it shows that the percentage of Bari is bigger than the percentage of khet.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population by Landholding

Land size in (Ropanies)	Khet		Bari	
	No.	%	No.	%
< 25	27	25.7	72	68.6
> 50	7	6.7	22	21.0
25-50	59	56.2	-	-
Don't know	5	4.8	5	4.8
No any	7	6.7	6	5.7
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.5 shows that 56.2 percent household have 25 to 50 ropani khet. Similarly, 68.6 percent people have < 25 ropani Bari. 6.7 percent household have > 50 ropani khet and 21.0 percent people have > 50 ropani Bari. From this table it is clearly seems that there is uneven distribution of land.

4.6 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of IDPs

This topic attempts the overall socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the displaced persons in the study area. Information on age, sex, structure, marital status, type of family, caste ethnicity are the major issue dealt with. Similarly, other issues included are IDPs by religion by sex, living status by sex, educational status of sex etc. are described.

4.6.1 Age-sex

Age-sex structure is the important component in the matter of demography. Age of an individual refers not only the year s/he passed since the birth but also signifies his/her mental as well as physical development in general. Role responsibility, status etc. of an individual are determined by the age. If we relate it in an economic term, people below 15 years and above 60 years of age are supposed to be economically inactive and those between 16 and 59 years of age are taken as active. Distribution of respondents by age-sex is presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex

Age Group	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-29	12	15.0	12	48.0	24	22.9
30-39	20	25.0	8	32.0	28	26.7
40-49	29	36.2	2	8.0	31	29.5
50-59	17	21.3	3	12.0	20	19.0
60+	2	2.5	-	-	2	1.9
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.6 shows that more than 29 percent IDPs were in the age group 40-49, around 27 percent IDPs were in the age group 30-39 around 23 percent in the age group 20-29. And only about 2 percent IDPs were 60 and above.

Of the total female, respondents 48 percent were of the age group 20-29, 32 percent were 30-39 age group.

Table 4.6 clearly shows that economically active populations (15-59) were mostly affected by the armed conflict. Mostly youths are affected by the Maoist insurgency. Among total respondents, 98 percent economically active populations were displaced from their place of origin. Only about 2 percent economically inactive populations were displaced. It further shows that there is lack of man power in the place of origin. Economically active population has been accumulating in place of destination without economic activities.

4.6.2 Marital Status

Marriage plays an important role in human life as marriage is one of the major micro social institutions; there are various roles and responsibilities of a person to play accordingly. There are various rights in our society that come into existence when an individual gets married.

Information on marital status classified by age used to show the extent to which people of given ages are married have failed to marry, or have become widowed or divorced and have not remarried. Distribution of respondents by marital status is presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	65	81.2	16	64.0	81	77.1
Unmarried	13	16.3	5	20.0	18	17.1
Widow	-	-	4	16.0	8	3.8
Divorced	2	2.5	-	-	2	1.9
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.7 shows that, of the total respondents 77.1 percent IDPs were married, 17.1 percent IDPs were unmarried, 3.8 percent were widowhood and 2.9 percent were divorced.

It shows that most of the IDPs were married. They were compelled to be displaced by Maoist and security forces atrocities. They were forcefully migrated from their place of origin with whole family members or with some of family members. Similarly, 17.1 percent unmarried were also forcefully migrated due to the armed conflict. Among unmarried, mainly adolescents and youths were highly affected by the flaring conflict of the country. Maoists cadres compel them to join their party.

4.6.3 Caste/Ethnicity

Distribution of respondents by caste/ethnicity is an important aspect of the sample population. Displaced population differs according to the number of population of any particular caste/ethnicity in the place of origin. The number of displaced persons from various caste/ethnicity is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/ Ethnicity	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brahmin	14	17.5	7	28.0	21	20.0
Chhetri	20	25.0	4	16.0	24	22.9
Janjati	45	56.3	13	52.0	58	55.2
Dalit	1	1.2	1	4.0	2	1.9
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.8 shows that, the highest percent of IDPs is occupied by Janajati and followed by Chhetri and followed by Brahmin, and Dalit with around 55 percent about 23 percent, 20 percent and about 2 percent respectively.

Of the total respondents 58 were Janajati, 24 were Chhetri and 21 were Brahmin. Likewise, of the total male population about 56 percent were from Janajati. Of the total female population 28 percent were from Brahmin.

From this, it seems to be clear that the larger groups of IDPs are from Janajati.

4.6.4 Type of Family

Family is an important factor in any of human society. It determines the whole structure of the society, whether there is joint family or nuclear family it makes different. What types of family were displaced and what types of family's persons were displaced is the main objective of this topic. Distribution of respondents by type of family members is presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Family

Type of Family	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Joint	30	37.5	9	36.0	39	37.1
Nuclear	50	62.5	16	64.0	66	62.9
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.9 shows that around 63 percent IDPs were from nuclear family and remaining were from joint family. It is clear that the tendency of displacement from nuclear family is quite higher than joint family.

4.6.5 Religion

Religion plays an important role in the every aspects of socio-economy and demography. What type of religion is adopted by the displaced persons and what type of religious people were displaced is the main aim of this topic.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Age Group	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hindu	38	47.5	15	60.0	53	50.5
Buddhist	25	31.2	7	28.0	32	30.5
Kirat	17	21.3	3	12.0	20	19.0
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.10 shows that, the highest percent of IDPs were from Hindu religion followed by Buddhist and Kirant with about, 50 percent, 30 percent and 19 percent respectively.

4.6.6 Living Status

People were displaced from the different parts of different districts. Most of the IDPs were displaced from Dhankuta, Terhathum, Bhojpur, Shankhuwasabha and other districts. People were compelled to be displaced from their homes or villages, they left their village with whole or some member of family. Distribution of respondents by current living status is shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents by Current Living Status

Living Status	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Whole family members	39	48.7	8	32.0	47	44.8
Some of family members	16	20.0	5	20.0	21	20.0
Relatives	7	8.7	8	32.0	15	14.3
Friends	5	6.3	1	4.0	6	5.7
Alone	13	16.3	3	12.0	16	15.2
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 4.11 shows that, about 45 percent IDPs have been living with their whole family members since their displacement. Similarly, 20 percent IDPs have been living with their some of family members. Likewise, about 15 percent IDPs have been living alone, 14 percent were living with relatives and 6 percent were living with friends.

The table further shows that the majority of IDPs among the respondents living with their whole family members. Similarly, 15 percent IDPs were living alone. All the IDPs are living on rent.

4.6.7 Education

Education is an important thing of human being. Distribution of respondents by level of education is presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Respondents by the Level of Education

Educational Status	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	14	19.2	4	19.0	18	19.1
Lower Secondary	6	8.2	-	-	6	6.4
Secondary	21	28.8	6	28.6	27	28.7
Post Secondary	29	39.7	10	47.6	39	41.5
Literate only	3	4.1	1	4.8	4	4.3
Total	73	100.0	21	100.0	94	100.0

Table 4.12 shows that about 29 percent IDPs were in secondary level. Likewise, around 42 percent IDPs were in post secondary level. About 4 percent were literate only 19 percent were in primary level and 6 percent were in lower secondary level.

4.6.8 Occupation

Occupation is the most important factor of human life which determines the overall human development and the development of the society. Distribution of respondents by occupation is presented in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation (Before Displacement)

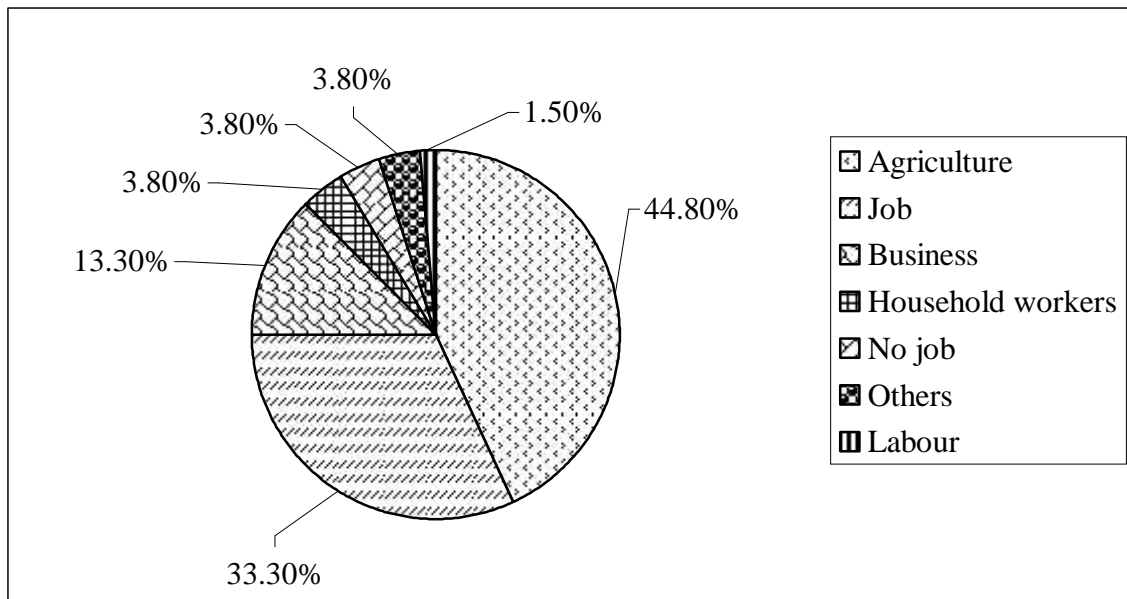


Figure 4.1 shows that, around 45 percent IDPs were in agriculture. Likewise, around 33 percent were involved in job, 13 percent were in business. About 4 percent were involved in household workers, 4 percent had no job and 4 percent were in the category of others.

CHAPTER - V

NATURE OF DISPLACEMENT

This chapter deals with violence and insecurity, cause of displacement, peace feelings and duration of displacement.

5.1 Violence and Insecurity

Violence is the physical as well as mental harm that causes damage, pain, injury and fear. It is a breakdown of discipline that is inflicted on people to their physical injury, death, threat and psychological, disruption. Likewise, insecurity is the state of being subject to danger on injury. Distribution of respondents by major forms of violence and insecurity forcing them to be displaced from villages is presented in Table 6.1.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by the Forms of Violence and Insecurity

Major Insecurity	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Killing of family members by state	4	5.0	2	8.0	6	5.7
Killing of family members by Maoist	3	3.8	2	8.0	5	4.8
Threat by Maoist	24	30.0	4	16.0	28	26.7
Beating by Maoist	11	13.7	3	12.0	14	13.3
Arrest by Maoist	12	15.0	4	16.0	16	15.2
Pressure by Maoist	18	22.5	8	32.0	26	24.8
Crossfire in village	8	10.0	2	8.0	10	9.5
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Killing, threat, beating, arrest and pressure to join in the rebel's group were the major forms of violence and insecurity for the respondents. Among the respondents Maoist suffered 94 percent IDPs and remaining 6 percent were suffered by state. Among the total cases, around 27 percent IDPs were displaced because of the Maoist threat. Likewise, around 6% IDPs were displaced because of the killing of family members by state. Such as killing of family members by Maoist, beating, arrest, pressure to join and crossfire in village with around 5 percent, 13 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent and 10 percent respectively.

5.2 Causes of Displacement

There are various causes of displacement. Such causes are prevailing as the push factors for internal displacement. Armed conflict, its direct relating factors to force people to leave their places and the problems created by the conflict are the

major causes. Distribution of respondents by cause of displacement is presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Displacement

Causes for Displacement	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Economic	9	11.3	2	8.0	11	10.5
Political	63	78.7	19	76.0	82	78.1
Social	8	10.0	4	16.0	12	11.4
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.2 shows that, among the total respondents around 78 percent IDPs were displaced due to the cause of political. Likewise, around 11 percent IDPs were displaced due to the cause of economic similarly around 12 percent IDPs were displaced by the cause of social. It is clearly seems that the tendency of cause of displacement is highest in political.

Political causes is the major cause of displacement. Most of the causes are interlinked with the violence and terror inflicted by the Maoist and the counter violence unleashed by the security forces in the name of security control. Due to political causes, people were forced to leave their places, there was fear of killing, threat, beating etc. in the place of origin.

5.3 Present Shelter

Shelter is a structure built to give protection especially from rain, wind or attack. It is also defined as building providing refugees, especially for homeless people. Distribution of respondents by type of present living place is presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by the Place of Living

Place of Living	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
On rent	64	80.0	16	64.0	80	76.2
In relatives home	9	11.3	7	28.0	16	15.2
In friends home	3	3.7	1	4.0	4	3.8
In camp	3	3.7	-	-	3	2.9
Others	1	1.3	1	4.0	2	1.9
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.3 shows that, around 76 percent IDPs were living on rent. Likewise, around 4 percent IDPs were living in friend's home and around 15 percent IDPs have been living in relatives home.

Similarly, around 3 percent IDPs have been living in camp. Most of the couples have had to shift accommodation several times within a couple of years, for various seasons. They have problem of housing.

5.4 Problems after Displacement

Most of the IDPs were forced to leave their place of origin. There are various problems/difficulties in the place of destination which they are facing. Distribution of respondents by difficulties in the place of origin is shown in Table 6.3.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Types of Difficulties (After Displacements)

Types of Difficulty	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housing	2	2.5	1	4.0	3	2.9
Lodging	4	5.0	-	-	4	3.8
Insecurity	12	15.0	4	16.0	16	15.2
Health	2	2.5	-	-	2	1.9
Education	1	1.2	1	4.0	2	1.9
All of above	57	71.3	19	76.0	76	72.4
Others	2	2.5	-	-	2	1.9
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.4 shows that around 72 percent IDPs have difficulties in housing, lodging, insecurity, health, education and others. Around 15 percent IDPs, were facing the problem of insecurity. Likewise 3 percent IDPs have been facing the problem of housing. It clearly seems that there are various kinds of difficulties in the place of destination. They have been facing so many kinds of problems.

5.5 Peace Feelings

Most of the IDPs were compelled to leave their place of origin. They had insecurity in the place of origin so they leave their places in search of peace in the place of destination. Distribution of respondents of feeling of peace is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by the Feelings of Peace

Feelings of Peace	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
General	57	71.3	20	80.0	77	73.3
Approximately peace	11	13.7	2	8.0	13	12.4
No peace	12	15.0	3	12.0	15	14.3
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Of the total respondents around 73 percent IDPs were feeling general peace. Likewise 12 percent were feeling approximately peace and 14 percent were feeling insecurity in the place of destination. It seems that most of the IDPs feel general peace rather than previous.

5.6 Duration of Displacement

People were displaced from the beginning of the armed conflict but the volume of IDPs started to increased from 2001. Distribution of respondents by duration of displacement is presented in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by the Duration of Displacement

Duration of Displacement	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2054	3	3.7	2	8.0	5	4.8
2055	6	7.5	2	8.0	8	7.6
2057	4	5.0	-	-	4	3.8
2058	15	18.7	6	24.0	21	20.0
2059	18	22.5	4	16.0	22	21.0
2060	21	26.3	6	24.0	27	25.7
2061	8	10.0	2	8.0	10	9.5
2062	5	6.3	3	12.0	8	7.6
Total	80	100.0	25	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.6 shows that, around 90 percent IDPs were displaced since 2057 B.S. Around 26 percent IDPs were displaced in the year of 2060 B.S. Likewise 21 percent were displaced in the year of 2059 B.S. and 20 percent were displaced in the year of 2058 B.S.. Similarly, around 10 percent and 8 percent were displaced' in the year of 2061 B.S. and 2062 B.S. respectively. The State of Emergency (SoE) was announced by the government in 2059 B.S. from that period the both of the conflict in parties

started to fight dangerously. So, the large number of population was displaced in 2060 B.S.

5.7 Impact of Internal Displacement

This topic deals with the effect of internal displacement. Some of the studies have been made to analyze the situation before and after internal displacement of the respondents. Social relation, participating in meeting, relation with other IDPs, falling sick, place for treatment, suffered from chronic disease, accessibility to hygienic food, environment of the place, getting job etc. have been analyzed in this topic.

5.7.1 Relation with Relatives and Neighbours

Social relation is one of the most important factor in the human civilization. It makes social harmony and give to the continuity of social well being. To see the relationship between respondents and society is the main objective of this topic. Distribution of respondents by relation with relatives and neighbours is shown in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents by Relation with Relatives and Neighbours

Relation with Relatives and neighbours	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	61	58.1	8	7.6
Good	40	38.1	74	70.5
Normal	2	1.9	21	20.0
Bad	2	1.9	2	1.9
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.7 shows that, around 58 percent had the very good relation before their displacement. Likewise 38 percent IDPs had good relationship before their displacement. Only around 2 percent had bad relations with relatives and neighbours before their displacement.

Similarly, around 7 percent have very good relation after their displacement. And around 30 percent have normal relation and 25 percent have good relation with relatives and neighbour after their displacement.

Mostly there is not bad relation to their relatives and neighbours because of internal displacement.

5.7.2 Participating in Meeting

Distribution of respondents by participating in meeting is shown in table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents by Participating in Meeting

Participating in Meeting	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Often	17	16.2	3	2.9
Very often	17	16.2	9	3.8
Normal	29	27.6	42	40.0
Rarely	30	28.6	25	23.8
Very rarely	7	6.7	20	19.0
Never	5	8.8	11	10.5
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.8 shows that around 16 percent IDPs were participating in meeting very often, before their displacement. Likewise, around 28 percent were participating in meeting normally before their displacement. Only around 5 percent were never participating in meeting before their displacement.

Similarly, around 4 percent had participated in meeting very oftenly after their displacement followed by often, normal, rarely, very rarely and never with about 3 percent, 40 percent, 20 percent, 19 percent and 10 percent and 10 percent respectively.

5.7.3 Falling Sick

Health is an important factor in human life. The health condition of the IDPs is the major aspect to know the real situation of IDPs. Distribution respondents by frequency of falling is presented in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents by Frequency of Falling Sick

Frequency of Falling Sick	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Often	8	7.6	7	6.7
Very often	2	1.9	10	9.5
Normal	50	47.6	49	46.7
Rarely	29	27.6	24	22.9
Very rarely	13	12.4	13	12.4
Never	3	2.9	2	1.9
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Of the total IDPs, around 8 percent were falling sick oftenly, 2 percent were falling sick very oftenly, 48 percent normally, 28 percent rarely, 12 percent very rarely and 3 percent were never falling sick before their displacement.

The proportion of the falling sick of IDPs is increasing in after displacement them before displacement. Around 10 percent IDPs were falling sick after displacement where as this percentage was only 2 before displacement.

Although, they have few major health problems, most of them have been falling sick regularly. They have been suffering from headache, fever stomach pain etc. So that IDPs need basic health services time to time. It should be done by the state of government.

5.7.4 Place for Treatment

Place for treatment is the best indicator of the health facilities. Distribution of respondents by place for treatment is shown in table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents by Place for Treatment

Place for Treatment	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Health post / Health center	63	65.7	11	10.5
District hospital	14	13.3	62	59.0
Zonal hospital	4	3.8	25	23.8
Hospital in Kathmandu	1	1.0	5	4.8
Dhami / Jhankri	17	16.2	2	1.9
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.10 shows that, around 66 percent used to go health post/health centre for treatment before displacement because all of them were in rural area. Around 16 percent respondents used go to Dhami/Jhankri before displacement. Only 1 percent used to go to hospital in Kathmandu. But, the proportion who went to health post/health centre was decreased and reaches only 10 percent after displacement. Mostly 60 percent IDPs have been going district hospital after their displacement. IDPs found access even to the zonal hospital, Biratnagar, BPKIHS and various hospitals in Kathmandu. The respondents, who used to go Dhami / Jhankri before displacement, came to go to health institutions and reach their proportions only 2 percent offer displacement.

5.7.5 Suffered from Chronic Disease

Around 93 percent IDPs were not suffered from chronic disease in the place of origin. But this percentage was decreased in the place of origin and reaches 85 percent. About 15 percent IDPs were suffering from the chronic disease after displacement where was this percentage was around 7 before displacement.

5.7.6 Accessibility to Hygienic Food

Hygienic food is important for the good health of people. IDPs were asked about their own experience regarding accessibility to hygienic food before and after displacement. Distribution of respondents by access to hygienic food is given below in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Respondents by Access to Hygienic Food

Access to Hygienic Food	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	83	79.0	22	21.0
No	22	21.0	83	79.0
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

According to Table 5.11, the percentage of respondents having hygienic food was 79 and not having hygienic food was 21 before displacement. But there is drastic change after displacement only 21 percent IDPs have been getting hygienic food and 79 percent are not getting hygienic food.

5.7.7 Environment of the Place

Environment of the place determines the physical and mental health of the people. What type of environment they have in the place of origin as well as place of destination is described in this topic. Distribution of respondents by type of environment is presented in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Environment

Type of Environment	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Healthy	41	39.0	26	24.8
Normal	7	6.7	62	59.0
Unhealthy	-	-	13	12.4
Very healthy	57	54.3	4	3.8
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Of the total respondents around 39 percent respondents were living in a healthy environment. Only 6.7 percent respondents were living in a normal environment before displacement.

Around 12 percent respondents have been living in an unhealthy environment after displacement. Likewise 59 percent IDPs have been living in a normal environment after displacement.

5.7.8 Disruption in Education

Education is most of the important factor to determine social status and human civilization. To find out the volume of disruption in education after displacement is main purpose of this topic. Among total IDPs around 17 percent expressed that their educational containing have been disturbed. Around 72 percent IDPs said that there is not any educational disruption.

5.7.9 Getting Job

Nepal is facing the problem of unemployment so Dharan is also not for from this problem. No IDPs have got the governmental and non-governmental job after displacement. All of the IDPs have been compelled to live without job.

Most of the ID Ps were working in their place of origin but they are not doing any work after displacement.

5.7.10 Political Ideology

Participation of people in politics is the major indicator of political, social and economic awareness of the society. To examine the political involvement of the respondents by political party is given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Respondents by Political Ideology

Political Ideology	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
CPN (UML)	30	28.6	26	24.8
Nepali Congress (NC)	20	19.0	19	18.1
Nepali Congress (Democratic)	9	8.6	7	6.7
Rastriya Prajatantra Party	10	9.5	9	8.6
CPN (Maoist)	3	2.9	4	3.8
Others	2	1.9	2	1.9
Don't want to say	6	5.7	7	6.7
No any	25	23.8	31	29.5
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.13 shows that, the most of the CPN (UML) party workers and supporters were displaced. Similarly, members and supporters of NC and NC (D) occupied in the second and third position of displaced persons. Likewise, number of IDPs did not want to expose their political affiliation after displacement, was increased.

The large number of CPN (UML) supporters were displaced because of it's involvement in the central government and also must of the members were from CPN

(UML) in VDC or in local level. To give pressure to the government the Maoists cadres forced them to be displaced.

5.7.11 Party Membership and Position

Many of the respondents did not want to tell their membership and position in the party. The proportion of respondents to tell about their position in party have been decreasing day by day. The distribution of respondents by position in political party is shown in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14: Distribution of Respondents by Position in Political Party

Position in Party	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Active member	37	35.2	27	25.7
Supporter	35	33.3	44	81.9
Others	2	1.9	3	2.9
No any	31	29.6	31	29.5
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.14 shows that, 35 percent were active members, 33 percent were supporters, and 30 percent did not want to identify themselves before displacement.

Likewise, around 26 percent IDPs were active members, 42 percent were supporters and 30 percent did not want identity themselves after displacement.

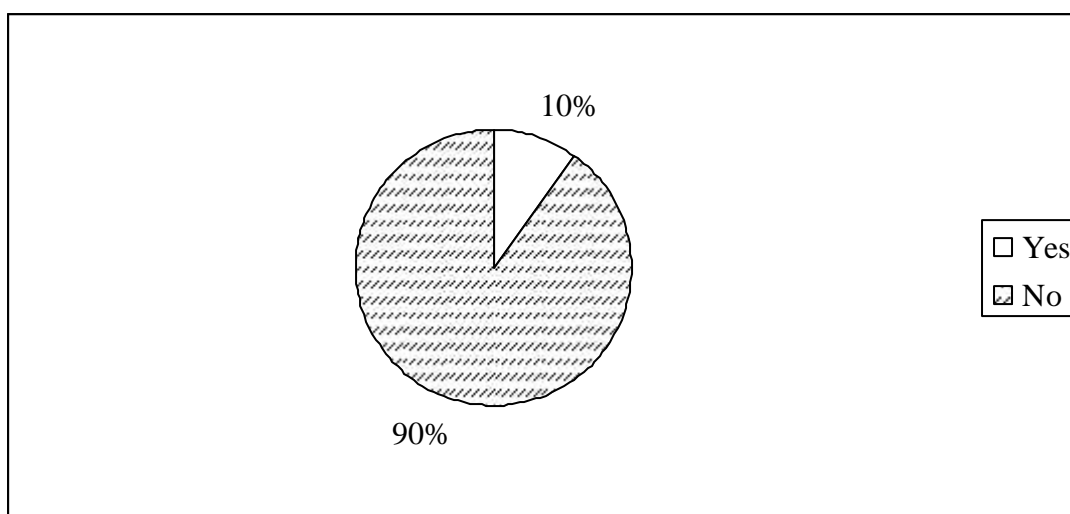
5.7.12 Getting State Allowance

No IDPs, had got the state allowance before displacement. Around 95 percent IDPs did not get the state allowances. Only 5 percent IDPs, got some assistance in the name of allowance which is not so enough. Some of them were getting allowance from CDO offices and some of them were getting from the ministry of home in Kathmandu.

5.7.13 Supports by I/NGOs

No IDPs got support by I/NGOs after displacement. Even there are some local I/NGOs working in the field of IDPs, only very few of them were getting supporters.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Supports by I/NGOs



Only 10 percent IDPs had received support from I/NGOs and 90 percent had not received any kind of support.

5.7.14 Celebrating Festivals

Celebrating feast and festivals are the major cultural rights in any society or country. They have a right to enjoy in their cultural activities. Distribution of respondents by obstacles in festivals is presented in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Distribution of Respondents by Obstacles in Celebrating Festivals

Obstacles in Celebrating Festivals	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	14.2	30	28.5
No	90	85.8	75	71.5
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.15 shows that, the proportion of obstacles in celebrating festival was increased after displacement than before displacement. Because the IDPs have lots of problems in their new places. Like wise they were not in mood of celebrating festivals.

5.7.15 Participating in Family Ceremonies and Rituals

Distribution of respondents by obstacles in participating in family ceremonies and rituals is shown in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Distribution of Respondents by Obstacles in Participating Family Ceremonies and Rituals

Obstacles in participating family ceremonies and rituals	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	10.5	29	27.6
No	94	89.5	76	72.4
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.16 shows that there were many obstacles in participating family ceremonies and rituals after displacement. Around 11 percent had obstacles in participating family ceremonies and family rituals and about 89 percent had not obstacles in participating family ceremonies and family ritual's before displacement. On the other hand, about 72 percent had not obstacles in participating family ceremonies and rituals and around 28 percent had obstacles after displacement.

5.7.16 Occupation

Due to the internal displacement there is drastic change in occupation. In the place of origin they were involved in different kind of work but they are not working after their displacement. To see the occupational change after displacement is the main aim of this topic. Distribution of respondents by occupation is shown in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Change in Occupation	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Job	35	33.3	31	29.5
Agriculture	47	44.8	6	5.7
Labour	1	1.0	13	12.4
Business	14	13.2	12	11.4
Household workers	4	3.8	-	-
No jobs	4	3.8	37	35.2
Others	4	3.8	2	1.9
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

According to Table 5.17, 49 percent respondents were based on agriculture before displacement i.e. 49 percent agricultural based were internally displaced. Similarly, around 33 percent were job holders before displacement. Similarly, labour, business, household workers, no job and others with 1 percent, 13 percent 4 percent, 4 percent and 4 percent respectively.

Likewise, 29 percent IDPs were job holders, after displacement. Only 6 percent were based on agriculture. Similarly, labour, business, no job and other, were with 12 percent, 11 percent 35 percent and 2 percent respectively.

5.7.17 Cultivation of Land

Cultivation is another major aspect related to the land issue. Without cultivation, there would be created different types of problems. So, cultivation is necessary for farmer. Distribution of respondents by cultivation of land is presented in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Distribution of Respondents by Cultivation of Land

Cultivation of Land	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	87	82.9	67	63.7
No	18	17.1	38	36.2
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.18 shows that, around 83 percent respondents had cultivated the land before displacement. But it was decreased and remained 64 percent after displacement. Similarly, the respondents whose land was not cultivated were only 17 percent before displacement but this proportion of the respondent was increased and reached 36 percent.

Many of the land were not cultivated after the displacement. They were compelled to leave their origin. Due to lack of manpower and fear of Maoist lands, were not properly used. Reasons for not cultivating land before displacement was the Maoist invade on land.

5.7.18 Destruction of House in the Place of Origin

Destruction of house in the place origin is pointed out in this topic. Distribution of respondents by destruction of house before and after their displacement is given in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19: Distribution of Respondents by Destruction of Their Houses

Destruction of House	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	11.4	22	21.0
No	93	88.6	74	70.5
Don't know	-	-	9	8.6
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Proportions of respondents whose house was destroyed before displacement were around 11 percent and the IDPs whose house was not destroyed were 89 percent. Similarly, 21 percent IDPs had destroyed their houses after the displacement. Among total respondents, 71 percent IDPs house have been remaining safer after displacement. The IDPs who had not get information about their house destruction were 8 percent.

The proportion of destruction was less before displacement but this proportion was increased after displacement. IDPs were compelled to give so-called tax by Maoist. If they were ignored to give, they would be punished by mental, physical torture or bomblasting in house.

5.7.19 Desire to Sell the Land

Distribution of respondents by their desire to sell their land is presented in Table 5.20.

Table 5.20: Distribution of Respondents by Desire to Sell the Land

Cultivation of Land	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	8.6	42	40.0
No	89	84.8	56	53.3
Not applicable	7	6.7	7	6.7
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.20 shows that, around 85 percent IDPs did not have desire to sell the land before displacement and only 9 percent IDPs have desire to sell the land before displacement. But such type of desire was changed due to the internal displacement. The desire to sell the land was increased after displacement and reached 40 percent, the proportion who had not desire to sell their land was decreased and remain 53 percent after displacement.

IDPs having desire to sell their land was higher but it remains worthless due to the crisis in the village. Similarly, another major problem is difficulty on reaching the village for their purpose Maoist had banned the buying and selling activities.

5.7.20 Send Money (After Displacement)

Most of the family members were dependent upon respondent. They had no idea to do anything without respondents. But there was bitter fact that, these family members were deprived off the help by their displaced family members. Distribution

of respondents by sending money their family after displacement is given in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21: Distribution of Respondents by Sending Money

Sent Money	No.	%
Yes	41	39.0
No	51	48.6
Don't know to say	13	12.4
Total	105	100.0

Table 5.21 shows that about 39 percent IDPs sent money to their family and around 49 percent were unable to send the money to their family. Likewise, around 12 percent IDPs were not interested to tell about it.

5.7.21 Dependency of Family Members

Dependency of family members on the household is a common practice in Nepal. The whole scenario of Nepal also shows the proportion of people dependency of family member, conflict-induced internal displacement changed the pattern of dependency. Although, it was a compulsion for family members of the respondents to make alternatives for survival, displacement changed traditional dependency between the displaced household head and other members of the family distribution of respondents by dependency of family members is given in Table 5.22.

Table 5.22: Distribution of Respondents by Dependency of Family Members

Dependency of Family	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	49	46.7	57	50.3
No	56	53.3	48	45.7
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Table 5.22 shows that, around 46 percent family members were dependent upon respondent before displacement. Around 53 percent family members were not dependent upon the respondent before displacement.

Likewise, around 50 percent family members were dependent upon respondent and about 56 percent were not dependent upon respondent after displacement. It seems that the ratio of dependency increased after the displacement.

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Conflict-induced internal displacement is an emerging issue in the context of Nepal. Conflict-induced internal displacement was started since the out break of Maoist's 'People's war' in 13 February 1996. Armed conflict between Maoist and state caused the problem of internal displacement in the country. Such displacement has been a serious concern in the country which has posed serious humanitarian, economic, political and security challenges.

The study was conducted in 2, 3, 4, 11, 13 and 14 number wards of Dharan municipality, Sunsari district adopting descriptive, exploratory as well as analytical research designs. Purposive sampling method was applied and altogether 105 IDPs were interviewed.

All of the respondents were from rural areas. Among total respondents, 55 percent were Janajati followed by Chhetri (23%), Brahmin (20%) and Dalit (2%). Male and female proportion was 76 percent and 24 percent respectively. Similarly, 23 percent were 20-29 years, 27 percent were 30-39 years, 29 percent were 40-49 years, 19 percent were 50-59 years and 2 percent were 60 years and above. Among the respondents 77 percent were married, 17 percent were unmarried, 4 percent were widowhood and 2 percent were divorced. Similarly, 37 percent were joint family and 63 percent were nuclear family. Of the total respondents, 90 percent were literate and 10 percent were illiterate. Among total respondents 45 percent had agricultural occupation before displacement followed by job (33%), business (13%), household workers (3.8%), no job (3.8%), others (3.8%) and labour (1%). Similarly, 29 percent respondent had job followed by no job (35%), agriculture (6%), labour (12%), business (11%) and others (2%) after displacement. Of the total IDPs 29 percent were the supporter of CPN (UML), 19 percent were NC, 9 percent were NC (D), 10 percent were RPP and 3 percent were CPN (Maoist) before displacement. The proportion of respondents in political affiliation was decreased after displacement.

Around 94 percent IDPs were victimized by the Moist party and 6 percent were victimized by state. More than 78 percent were displaced due to the political cause. Among total respondents 76 percent have been living, on rent, 15 percent have been living in relatives home 4 percent have been living in friends home.

Among total IDPs 50 percent were Hindu, 31 percent were Buddhist and 19 percent were Kirant.

Around 20 percent were displaced in 2058 B.S., 21 percent were in 2059 B.S. 26 percent in 2060, 10 percent in 2061 B.S., 8 percent in 2062 B.S. More than 98 percent IDPs were facing the problem of housing, lodging, Insecurity health, education, etc. Among the total respondents, 73 percent were feeling general peace, 12 percent were feeling approximately peace and 12 percent were not feeling peace.

Around 12 percent IDPs were living in an unhealthy environment in this area. Among total IDPs 98 percent falling sick in the study area. About 59 percent respondents were usually going for treatment in district hospital in study area. Most of the respondents were found deprived from assistance and support.

IDPs had very good relation to their neighbours and relatives before their displacement. But this proportion is decreased after displacement. They couldn't meet their relatives or neighbours who are living in the place of destination.

Most of the respondents were from agricultural based society. Some of their land and property has been captured by Maoists. Males are usually compelled to flee, women find themselves carrying the whole burden of the family including child care, household chores and agricultural work.

6.2 Findings

Internal displacement has emerged as a serious problems in Nepal. this is also affecting the development process of the country. It is also hampering the execution of the plan and achievement of the target set by the state. The armed conflict between security forces and Maoist compelled to be internally displaced. Both the conflicting parties have forced to people to be displaced from their place of origin where they were not secure, have economic problems, shortage of food, obstacles in movement, threat on cultural practice and lack of communications.

Socially, economically, culturally and politically people were forced to be displaced. In the name of so-called tax or donation has to be given to the Maoist otherwise they would get punishment which is the main economic cause to be displaced. In the name of Jana-Karabahi (punishment) so many innocent people were insulted in front of the society. From the fear of being insulted people leave their villages. From the various activities of both conflicting parties people's cultural rights are curtailed which leads to be displaced due to the cause of culture.

The other main cause of displacement is political restrictions. Maoist do not allow to do the political activities of other political parties. There are so many causes to be displaced.

All the findings of this study have been enumerated as follows:

-) All the IDPs contacted during the study were found to be displaced because of life threats and fear.
-) The rebels are found to have been inflicting severe physical and mental torture as the concerned families.
-) They are suffering from mental and physical problems because of the displacement.
-) Main problems the IDPs facing were that of food, shelter and clothing.
-) Many of them are hoping mediation by a party enabling them to go back to their home.
-) Most of them are from hilly and mountainous districts.
-) There is significant number of farmers among the IDPs.
-) Most of the victims have no hope whatsoever from the government.
-) The displaced person were found to be aggressive and depressed.
-) Family members of some of the IDPs have gone abroad.

6.3 Recommendation

Problem of internal displacement is getting bigger and has been attracting concern of various authorities in recent days. If all the parties came together to find out the solution, IDPs wouldn't have a problem. It is the states duty to show interest and initiate steps to manage the IDPs. This is a national problem and, therefore, all the sectors should be joining hands to resolve it. For this, following things has to be done.

6.3.1 Government

Following things are to be done by the government for the resolution of the IDPs problem.

-) Formulation of clear definition of IDPs.
-) Records and statistics of the IDPs, should be maintained.
-) Mobilization of volunteers to collect the data related to IDPs.
-) Establishment of an information centre to receive IDPs complaints and problems.

-) Psychological counseling for those coming into contact.
-) Management to fulfill basic needs of IDPs.
-) The government should have clear policy on IDPs.
-) Conduct income oriented training for IDPs.
-) Delegate responsibilities to the human right activists for the rehabilitation of the IDPs.

6.3.2 Conflicting Parties

-) Both of the conflicting parties should be serious about respecting all the IDPs human rights.
-) State should incorporate with the standards of the 'guiding principles as internal displacement 1998' into domestic laws and follow accordingly.
-) Both conflicting should have an initiation about returning homes of IDPs safely.
-) Organization of the group meetings and interactions to enable IDPs to share their experience.

6.3.3 International Community and I/NGOs

-) Should have play the role of mediator in peace keeping process.
-) International community and I/NGOs should initiate assisting IDPs with emergency relief package as well as other assisting programmes.
-) Making people aware about the rights and equality of the IDPs.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Dhakal, Dilli Raman, 2004, *Plight of Internally Displaced Persons in Nepal*, Accessed at [http://www.nepalnews.com.np/contents/english weekly/ telegraph /2004/aprot/views.htm](http://www.nepalnews.com.np/contents/english%20weekly/telegraph/2004/aprot/views.htm).
- FWLD, 2005, *Process and Significant of SHADOW REPORT on the Second and Third Periodic Report of Government of Nepal of CEDAW* (Kathmandu: Forum for Women Law and Development).
- Gautam, Shobha et al., 2001 "Where There are no Men: Women in the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal", in Rita Manchanda (ed.) *Women, War and Peace in south Asia: Beyond Victimhood to Agency* (New Delhi: Sage Publications Pvt.), Pp.214-251.
- GTZ-INF, SMV, UNDP/RUPP, NHRC and the Global IDP Project, 2003, *Nepal IDP Research Initiative Findings*.
- HimRights et al., 2005, *IDPs Dynamics in the Kathmandu Valley* (Auditing of Conflict Induced Internal Displacement) A Rapid Assessment Report (Kathmandu: HimRights, Popwatch, Plan).
- INSEC, 2004, *Human Rights Year Book 2003* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- _____, 2004, *Human Rights Year Book 2004* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- _____, 2004, *INSEC ABHIYAN* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center) No. 93.
- _____, 2004, *Shanti Sikshyamala* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- _____, 2005, *Human Rights Year Book 2005* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- _____, 2005, *Informal: "Special Issue an Internally Displaced Persons"* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- IRIN, 2006, Nepal ! "Maoist Victims Feel Neglected by the Government", Website: [http://www; iriunews.org](http://www.iriunews.org).
- Kattel, Mukunda, 2003, "Introduction to 'The People's War' and Its Implications," in Arjun Karki et al. (eds.) *The People's War in Nepal: Left Perspective* (Delhi: Adroit publishers).

- Kernot, Sarah, 2003, *Insurgency and Displacement* (Lalitpur: South Asia Forum for Human Rights (SAFHR)).
- Khatriwada, Padma, 2004, "Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal: Problems and Challenges," in Lok Raj Baral et al. (eds.) *Nepali Journal of Contemporary Studies*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (Kathmandu: Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies) Pp. 45-63.
- _____, 2004, "Migration Policies in Connection with the Internal Armed Conflict in Nepal", *Population Magazine*, Vol. II (Kathmandu: Population Students Society of Nepal) Pp. 15-22.
- _____, 2005, "Forced Migration: Nature, Type and Impact with Special Reference to Nepal", *Population Magazine*, Vol. III (Kathmandu: Population Students Society of Nepal) Pp. 35-43.
- _____, 2005, *Population Dynamics of Nepal*, Paper Presented at the Training Programme on *Population and Gender Integration in Nepal* Organized by the Centre for Population Research and Training (CPRT), Central Department of Population Studies, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, in Collaboration with Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) 17 November 3, December 2005.
- Korn, A. David, 2000, *Exodus within Borders, An Introduction to the Crisis of Internal Displacement* (Brookings Institution Press, Washington D.C.).
- Maharjan, Pancha N., 2000, "The Maoist Insurgency and Crisis of Governability in Nepal," in Dhruba Kumar (ed.) *Domestic Conflict and Crisis of Governability in Nepal* (Kathmandu Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS), T.U.).
- Nepali Times April 2004.
- NIP, 2005, *Internal Displacement: An Advocacy Toolkit* (Lalitpur: Nepal Institute of Peace).
- NRC, 2003, "*Nepal: Displaced and Ignored*", Available on the Norwegian Refugee Council Website: <http://www.reliefweb.int>.
- NRC, 2004, *Profile of Internal Displacement: Nepal. Compilation of the Information*, available on the Global IDP Project Website: [://www.idpproject.org](http://www.idpproject.org).
- Rai, Deep Ranjani, 2005, "*A Pilot Survey an Internally Displaced Persons : in Kathmandu and Birendranagar*" (Lalitpur: South Asian Forum for Human Rights).

- Raj, Prakash A., 2004, *Maoist in the Land of Buddha: An Analytical Study of the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal* (New Delhi: Nirala Publications).
- Sapkota, Mohan, 2005, "*Conflict Induced Internal Displacement (A Study of Biratnagar, Surkhet)*", an Unpublished Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), T.U. Kirtipur.
- Shrestha, Ananda, P., 2003, *Conflict Resolution and Government in Nepal* (Kathmandu: Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies NEFAS).
- Shrestha, Chauda Bahadur, 2004, *Nepal Coping with Maoist Insurgency* (Kathmandu; Chetan Lokshum).
- Shrestha, Manesh, et al. 2005, "Nepal: A Problem Unprepared for", in Paula Banerjee et al. (eds.). *Internal Displacement in South Asia* (New Delhi: Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd.) Pp. 237-260.
- UN, 2005, *World Economic Situation and Prospects*, (UN: United Nations Publications Sales No. E. 05. II. C. 2).
- Upreti, Bishnu Raj, 2004a, *The Price of Neglect: From Resource Conflict to Maoist Insurgency in the Himalayan Kingdom* (Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications).
- _____, 2004b, "Neglected Reality: Resource Governance and Conflict in Nepal", in Mukti Rijal (ed.), *Readings on Government and Development*, Vol. 3 (Kathmandu: Institute of Governance and Development (IGD)), p. 95-111.
- _____, 2002, *Management of Social and Natural Resource Conflict in Nepal* (Delhi: ADROIT Publisher).
- USCR, 2004, "*The World Refugee Survey 2004 - Wirehousing Issue*", available on the U.S. Committee to Refugees Website: <http://www.refugees.org>.

Questionnaire

Tribhuvan University

Central Department of Population Studies (CDPs), Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Objectives:

To study on socio-economic and demographic situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) with respect to place of origin and place of destination.

Topics: Nature and Impact of Conflict Induced Internal Displacement in Dharan, Sunsari.

District: Sunsari

Municipality:-----

Ward No. -----

101. Name of the Respondent:

Age: ----- Sex: 1. Male 2. Female

102. Permanent Address: -----

103. Marital Status

1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Divorced

104. Type of Family

1. Joint family 2. Nuclear family

105. Caste

1. Brahmin 2. Chettri 3. Janjati

4. Dalit 5. Others (Specify) -----

106. Recently living with:

1. Whole family members 2. Some of family members

3. Relatives 4. Friends 5. Alone

Part A: Household Information

107.

S.N.	Name of HH Member	Relation to Respondents	Sex Male-1 Female-2	Age	Marital Status Married-1 Unmarried-2	Educational Status	Occupation
Col.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							