

**The Socio-Economic Impact of Internal Displacement Due to
Armed Conflict: A Case Study of Rupandehi District**

**By
Tulsi Dhakal**

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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that **Ms. Tulsi Dhakal** has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled *The Socio-Economic Impact of Internal Displacement Due to Armed Conflict: A Case Study of Rupandehi District*. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries useful information in the field of internal displacement. I, therefore, recommend it for the evaluation to the dissertation committee.

Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.
(Professor and Head)
Supervisor
Central Department of Population Studies
June 2006

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled *The Socio-Economic Impact of Internal Displacement Due to Armed Conflict: A Case Study of Rupandehi District* by Ms.Tulsi Dhakal has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

Approved by

.....
Dr. Bal Kumar K.C
(Professor and Head)
Supervisor

.....
Ms. Suma Sedhai
External Examiner

.....
Mr. Padma Prasad Khatiwada
Internal Examiner

**Central Department of Population Studies
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science
T.U. Kathmandu, Nepal
June 2006**

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ABSTRACT

The study socio-economic impact of internal displacement due to armed conflict is studied on the basis of both primary and secondary data. The main objectives of the study are: a) To analyze the economic status of the displaced people in the place of both origin and destination and b) To analyze the social status of the displaced people in the place of both origin and destination.

This study has been done as a case study in Rupandehi district, from where 213 respondents/households are selected by purposive sampling method. Among the total respondents, 46 percent from Gulmi, 32 percent from Arghakachi, 17 percent from Palpa and 6 percent from Rupandehi itself.

Among total respondents, 37 percent are Brahmin followed by Chhetri (26%), Newar (16%), Magar (11%), Muslim (4%) and Dalit (6%). Male and female proportion was 88 percent and 12 percent respectively. The respondents belongs to the age group of 0-15 are 2 percent, 16-45 are 57 percent, 46-59 are 29 percent and above 60 are 11 percent. The numbers of respondents who are living as joint family are 13 percent and the respondents those who are living as nuclear family are 87 percent. Among the respondents 94 percent are married, 3 percent are unmarried, 2 percent are widow and 1 percent are divorcee.

Before displacement IDPs had very good relationship with their relatives and neighbours and they used to celebrate their culture together happily in a systematic way but after displacement people are displaced to many different places and they can't celebrate their culture together. People are forced to leave their place of origin where their earning sources and emotions are attached; this trauma has led many people to suffer from psychological problem.

The main earning source of displaced people at the place of origin used to be agriculture, whole family member those who are physically active used to involve in agriculture. But after displacement they are unable to work on their field and also they are restricted to

sell their land so this has led many displaced people to fall under the category of poverty. These displaced people are suffering a lot in economic environment.

Beside the hardness of struggling at the place of destination, this study has found that the employees in the place of destination are satisfied with their work and with the income they earn. Many displaced people have started their new business to survive at the place of destination, which has led them to earn good money. The study has also found that the education and health status of the displaced people has improved at the place of destination; this may be due to the migration from rural area to sub-urban and urban areas where the education and health facilities are found more in better and in systematic way.

Also the remittances status of Nepalese people has risen up after displacement. This is because of many displaced people are compelled to flee to third country to give run-up to their family. Though, the situation is very hard and many disadvantages can be seen, inspite of this, the economic source which comes in Nepal from abroad has risen up.

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

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

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Internal displacement simply means migration from one place to another. Broadly migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary movement. Whereas voluntary migration is the choice issue of 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'. Forced migration can be divided into three types:

- Conflict Induced Migration/Displacement
- Development Induced Migration/Displacement, and
- Disaster Induced Migration/Displacement (Khatiwada, 2005:2)

We can see a long history of migration in Nepal as well as in all around the world in search of better opportunities. Displacement of people in Nepal is not a new phenomenon (SAFHAR, 2005:1). But in the today's context of Nepal it is not easy to distinguish between people who have become internally displaced due to present context of violence or due to their personal interest. However, a new dimension of urgency is added to this phenomenon, since the escalation of the situation of conflict in Nepal (1996 but increasingly since 2002) (SAFHAR, 2005:1). The internal displacement in Nepal is the resultant effect of the internal conflict between the State and the Maoist rebels (SAFHAR, 2005:1). Violence is one of, if not the, most important obstacle to development in Nepal. It destroys human, physical, social, and natural capital, making it difficult to create wealth and compromising the quality of life.

There is yet to come out a clear definition of internally displaced persons by the government of Nepal, or by other organizations and agencies. However, UN Guiding

Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998, is taken as working definition- “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”

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

Economic problem can be considered to be the greatest problem a displaced person faces in the new place. Managing money for livelihood is the greatest problem facing the displaced people and it is a greater problem for people who have no skills and used to rely on agriculture in their homeland (INSEC, 2004). But in some cases, some have reportedly been able to buy land or build new houses (EC & RNN, 2003). The displaced people however adjust the social environment in the place of destination but it is very difficult to find job for their provisions.

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

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

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

We cannot enlist advantages of displacement in comparison to disadvantages. There are many challenges for the people who are displaced in the new place where they migrate. However, there can be some opportunities as well. For the rural residents who have no access to communication services, depend on agriculture for livelihood, have traditional

life style and are superstitious and unskilled and uneducated thus resulting in lesser job opportunities and lesser knowledge about the world, their entry into the much developed cities gives them chances to learn new things and enjoy better facilities. But this advantage does not count when compared to the plight these displaced people have to face in the cities (INSEC, 2004).

There is no policy or policy directives from the government as yet. The availability of some support for livelihood and loans provision is not known to many of the IDPs; therefore very few come for help. Currently the municipality has limited resources which make it difficult to undertake any kind of rehabilitation activities for the IDPs (SAFHAR, 2005:1)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

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

Though some displaced people have found better opportunities but in majority displaced people conditions are known to be very serious. The socio-economic aspects are the main

part of the human being. The socio-economic impact of displaced people indirectly obstructs the nation's economy. The Socio-economic impact of the displacement is studied in a very little numbers and the studies do not have depth information so that this study has deal with the in-depth socio-economic impact of displacement.

1.3 Objectives of Study

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

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to know about the feelings, surviving patterns, general psychology, economic conditions and view of perception of displaced people of Rupandehi district.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- To identify and compare the previous and current economic condition, which is the economic impact of internal displacement.

- To identify and compare the previous and current social condition, which is the social impact of internal displacement.

1.4 Rational of the Study

Displacement of people due to armed conflict is being one of the major issues in Nepal in today's context. Due to forceful displacement, displaced people are facing many difficulties and are passing through a very hard time. Displacement pattern has disturbed the whole nation's economy.

There are very few researchers whose studies are focused to finding out the socio-economic impact of displaced people. Only very few studies have mentioned about the problems, the difficult circumstances, government and other national and international agencies roles towards the displaced people. Therefore, to fulfill the above-mentioned gap, this study is carried out.

Findings of this study help to know about the socio-economic impact of displaced people. This study could be the basis for the program planners and policy makers. This study provides some primary information about the problems that will be helpful to cope with the problems of displaced people.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

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

- However, constant efforts have been made to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of the data collected and validity of the conclusion reached in the study.

1.6 Organization of the Study

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

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

The third chapter deals with the methodology of the study, which includes selection of study research design, study site description and rationale for the selection of the study site, sampling procedure and sample size, nature and sources of data, data collection technique, variables and their operationalization, method of data analysis and reliability.

The chapter four deals with the demographic characteristics of IDPs of the study area which includes place of origin, age-sex structure, caste/ethnicity, marital status and type of family.

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

Lastly, the chapter six deals with the findings, conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

2.1 Introduction

Migration in quest of economic prospect and progress is a normal phenomenon but displacement triggered by the violent conflict at the birthplace is a difficult one. Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State Border.

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

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

One year after the collapse of a seven-month ceasefire between the monarchy and Maoist a rebel in August 2003, Nepal is faced with both a deep crisis of governance and a renewed spate of fighting and violence all across the country. The human rights situation is reported to have deteriorated sharply due to abuses by both sides. Since the conflict started in the mid-1990s, hundreds of thousands people have been uprooted across the country and many others have swollen the migration flows to India. No reliable figures exist on the current number of people internally displaced due to the conflict, but the most realistic estimates put their number at between 100,000 and 200,000. Virtually all of Nepal's 75 districts are affected by the fighting which has claimed close to 10,000 lives in the past eight years. Landowners, teachers and other government employees have been specifically targeted by the rebels and have fled their homes (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004:9).

After the escalation of the Maoist people's war, they have targeted security personnel, their families, local level people's representatives (the VDC and the DDC officials), and local level political leaders, cadres of political parties, teachers, local rich people and middle class farmers. In the recent days they have started targeting their own cadres who have surrendered to the security forces. The people were forced to abandon their homeland because of the brutal killings, torture, abduction, threatening, extortion, forcing to feed and other atrocities unleashed by the Maoists. The families of the security forces were threatened to force their relatives quit the jobs and surrender before the Maoists and there are many incidents of locking out the houses of those who do not do so.

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

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.

Reduction of employment opportunities in the rural areas owing to the escalation of violence and insecurity has forced migration of the economically active population. People who have to rely on daily wages for their livelihood found lives in the rural areas very difficult and thus shifted to the towns. The increasing trend of violence forced closures of schools, projects, organizations and construction of development infrastructure. The development budget had to be reduced by half to compensate the increasing security expenditure and the people stayed away from investing for new industries. All these factors forced reduction of employment opportunities and the people had to migrate to places where they could find jobs (INSEC, 2004).

2.2 Effect of Displacement

There are many challenges for the people who are displaced in the new place where they migrate. However, there can be some opportunities as well. For the rural residents who

have no access to communication services, depend on agriculture for livelihood, have traditional life style and are superstitious and unskilled and uneducated thus resulting in lesser job opportunities and lesser knowledge about the world, their entry into the much developed cities gives them chances to learn new things and enjoy better facilities. But this advantage does not count when compared to the plight these displaced people have to face in the cities.

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

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

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

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

Traditions, culture, festivities and accepted practices tie humans together in a group and factors like this keep human society towards civilization. It is an inborn right of a human

to participate in cultural activities and when one is deprived from such opportunities, this may deter personal growth.

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

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

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

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

2.3 Statistical data of internal displacement

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

Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in five districts of the Midwestern Region, the Community Study and Welfare Centre (CSWC), a Nepalese NGO, claims to have identified 160,000 IDPs in these areas. The open border with India, the lack of monitoring and the mingling with more traditional economic migrants also make it difficult to estimate the numbers of people who have crossed the border with India due to the conflict. Since 2001, the flow of migrants has reportedly significantly increased. It was reported that during January 2003 alone, some 120,000 Nepalese crossed the border to India. With the breakdown in the ceasefire towards the end of August 2003, fighting and displacement have again resumed, and at the end of September 2003, some 2,000 persons were reported to be crossing the border in Nepalgunj (Banke) every day (WFP, personal communication, September 2003) compared to an average migration flow of 300-400 per day in previous years.

When considering the scope of displacement in Nepal, one has to keep in mind that all figures are highly speculative estimates which are impossible to verify. Based on available data, a range of between 100,000 and 200,000 people currently displaced directly or indirectly by the conflict, not including those who have fled abroad, appears to be a reasonable working figure (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004:9).

2.4 Funds and rehabilitation programmes insufficient and discriminatory

The response of the government to the crisis of internal displacement can be described as discriminatory, lacking direction, insufficient and sometimes nonexistent (SAFHR, 2003:6). Although the government established several compensation and resettlement funds for victims of the conflict, like the Victims of Conflict Fund under which IDP families were entitled to an equivalent of \$1.3 per day, most of the money was spent by July 2002. All those displaced after July 2002 were therefore excluded from assistance and official recognition.

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

In 2003, the government allocated 50 million rupees (\$667,000) for the rehabilitation of IDPs. According to some observers the disbursement of that money has not been accounted for. In 2004 an additional 50 million rupees was allocated to provide immediate compensation and relief to the victims. It is not clear if people displaced by government forces will benefit from this fund (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004:9).

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

Many UN agencies and international NGOs have been in Nepal for numerous years providing development-oriented assistance, but almost none provide humanitarian relief or target their assistance to IDPs. Since the intensification of the conflict in 2001, many

aid programmes have been hampered or stopped by poor security conditions in rural areas. In recent months, UN agencies and NGOs conducting food security, health and education programmes in rural areas controlled by the Maoists have come under pressure to formally recognize their parallel local administration. This has prompted several organizations to suspend their activities.

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

Agencies participating in a workshop on internal displacement in Nepal in March 2003 were inclined to assist areas to which the IDPs were going rather than targeting displaced people themselves, through interventions that enhance the ability of IDP-affected areas to 'absorb' displaced people (Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004:9).

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

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

2.5 Conclusions

Armed conflict has affected the whole nation, Nepal. People are suffering a problem of forced displacement. They are forced to leave their place of origin and are compelled to

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

Reviewing different studies in the context of internal displacement it is found that displaced people are lacking back. Though, government and the other different national and internal organization are working for the benefit of or as fund and rehabilitation programs for displaced people, the programs and fund are not found being benefit and sufficient to displaced people. Displaced people have the feeling of helpless and they are finding very difficult to survive in new economic environment.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

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

3.2 Study Site Description and Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site

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

3.3 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

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

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative information data and data collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data are collected

from household/individual survey, observation methods, unstructured interviews, group discussions and questionnaire. The secondary data are collected from articles, books, journals, magazines, newspapers, reports prepared by different organization, internet access and so on, as the means of secondary data.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data this study has applied the interview schedule, questionnaire, observation approach, household/individual survey and unstructured interviews. These techniques have been used to find out the hidden fact of the displaced peoples status.

3.6 Variables and their Operationalization

The socio-economic variables that are used to find out and to measure/operationalize the socio-economic impact of displaced people are as follows:

3.6.1 Social Variables to Operationalize the Social Impact

In order to find out the social impact of displaced people, this study is based on only few important social variables like educational status, health status, cultural and traditional practices status, and general psychological status.

3.6.2 Economic Variables to Operationalize the Economical Impact

In order to find out the economic impact of displaced people, this study is based on only few important economic variables like employment status, agricultural yield status, business practices status and remittances status.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

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

3.8 Reliability

This study is based on reality. Though this is a type of purposive sampling, it has followed the systematic pattern. The 213 respondents are taken to analyze the condition and socio-economic impact of displaced people. Household head is taken as the respondent from each of the selected households. During the time period of this study, some difficulties were encountered. It was very hard to convince respondents to give their real socio-economic information. Finally they came to express their views and realities clearly after they were convinced about the nature and objectives of the study.

CHAPTER IV

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPS

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

4.1 Place of Origin

In the study area Rupandehi district, the people from different places are arrived over there. The place of origin of the selected displaced people is presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by district of origin

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

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

Majority of displaced people found in Rupandehi are from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi respectively. Among 213 respondents 187 are male and 26 are female. The number of respondents taken in this study from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi are 98, 67, 36, and 12 respectively. The male percentage from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi is 41.3, 27.7, 14.6 and 4.2 respectively and the female percentage from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi is 4.7, 3.6, 2.3 and 1.4 respectively.

4.2 Age-Sex Structure

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

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by age-sex

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

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

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

4.3 Caste/Ethnicity

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

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by caste/ethnicity

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 4.3 shows that, the highest percent of IDPs is occupied by Brahmin and followed by Chhetri, Newar, Magar, Dalit and Muslim with around 37 percent, 26 percent, 16 percent, 11 percent, 6 percent and 4 percent respectively.

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

4.4 Marital Status

Marital status is categorized as married, unmarried, widowhood and divorce. Number and percentage of total respondent is considered in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by marital status

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

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

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

4.5 Type of Family

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

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents by type of family

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 4.5 shows, nuclear family percentage are higher than joint family. Nuclear family percentage is about 87 and joint family percentage is about 13. Some of the joint family have spit as nuclear family and displaced in different places. People are bearing a pain of family separation.

CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPS

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

5.1 Agricultural Status

Agriculture is considered as backbone of village people of Nepal. Therefore agriculture is taken as an important parameter to judge the economic condition of internal displacement. The study shows that there is no change in agricultural land. The agricultural land status is almost same after and before displacement (Table 5.1). There is only change in income depends upon the agricultural land (Table 5.2).

Table 5.1: Total agricultural land status before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

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

Table 5.1 shows that, there is no change in size of land of displaced people, neither more nor less. Displaced people haven't added/bought more other land because they are in trouble and depressed and they don't have enough money to afford for the new land. Also the land size is not decreased of displaced people, despite of their willingness, they are unable to sell their land because of (i) No any person in these days wants to pay for that conflict affected land and (ii) Maoist are strongly stopping the buying and selling work of land.

Table 5.2: Earning from agriculture before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Among the total respondents, the people who used to earn before displacement Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-20,000 and 21,000-30,000 are 1 percent, 21 percent, 47 percent and 30 percent respectively from agriculture.

There is a big difference in income from agricultural land in comparison to before and after displacement. This table 5.2 shows that, no one is earning from agriculture after displacement. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil. The reason is that due to conflict they are not allowed and/or able to do agriculture on their land. Their lands are either abandoned unproductively or used by Maoists.

5.2 Employment Status

In the employment status both permanent, non permanent and part time employees are taken as employee persons. The employment status of before and after displacement of displaced people is presented in Table 5.3. And earning pattern monthly of before and after displacement is presented in Table 5.4

Table 5.3: Employment status before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 5.3 shows that, before displacement there were 4 percent employees and 96 percent non-employees. And after displacement also there are 4 percent employees and 96 percent non-employees. There is no change in the number of employment status. This is because of, the most of them were government employee and they transferred their service at the place of destination. And in the case of private service holder, they exercised a lot and being experienced they found service at the place of the destination. The employees are satisfied with the service at the place of the destination.

Table 5.4: Earning pattern monthly before and after displacement

Earning from employment basis (Earning pattern Monthly)	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
1,000 - 5,000	3	1.4	4	1.8
6,000 - 10,000	5	2.3	2	0.9
11,000 - 15000	1	0.5	3	1.4
No earning from employment	204	95.7	204	95.7
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2005

Among the respondents, the employees earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment before displacement is 1 percent, 2 percent, 1 percent and 96 percent respectively. And the employee earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment after displacement is 2 percent, 1 percent, 1 percent, and 96 percent respectively.

Table 5.4 shows that, the number of people those who are earning more at the place of destination is more in comparison to the place of the origin. This is because at the place of destination employees have found more than one opportunity to work with. For example: X used to teach tuition for two students at the place of origin but at the place of destination X got opportunity to teach five students, this shows X's earning is more at the place of destination. The employees at the place of destination are satisfied with the service and with the pay they earn.

5.3 Business Status

In business status, the number of people engaged in business has increased in place of destination in comparison of place of origin. Though the category of business is of low grade only for survive their life in new environment, the conflict has highly uplifted the business status of the displaced people. The interview with the displaced people shows that some people who were engaged in business are compelled to leave their previous business in new area and started a new business because of several social and economic causes. To run or to give set-up to the business it takes a very long time, so the successful businessmen are frusted for loosing their business. Some who were not engaged in business before are also started to do business. The business status of before and after displacement is presented in Table 5.5. Monthly earning from business of before and after displacement is presented in Table 5.6

Table 5.5: Business status before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 5.5 shows that, before displacement there were about 11 percent people engaged in business and after displacement there are about 24 percent people engaged in business. This shows that there is increment in the number of people engaged in business.

Table 5.6: Earning from business before and after displacement

Earning from business	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Earning Pattern(Monthly)				
1,000 - 5,000	6	2.8	18	8.5
6,000 - 10,000	13	6.1	22	10.3
11,000 - 15000	4	1.9	12	5.6
No earning	190	89.2	161	75.6
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2005

Among the respondents, the business man earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15000 and no earning before displacement is 3 percent, 6 percent, 2 percent and 89 percent respectively. And the business man earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-1500 and no earning after displacement is 8 percent, 10 percent, 6 percent and 76 percent respectively

Table 5.6 shows that, in business they are making good money in average at the place of destination in comparison to the place of the origin. This may be because of the new urban place they shifted in.

5.4 Remittances Status

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

Table 5.7: Remittances status before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

In this study, the data clearly shows that the peoples are fleeing towards the next countries in high ratio after displacement. Table 5.7 shows that, there is no change in the number of pensioner and the pension they get in comparison of before and after displacement. 5 percent, 2 percent, and 93 percent are pensioner on the basis of work, on the basis of retired age and no pension respectively and the pensioner get Rs 1000-2000, 3000-5000, and 6000-10,000 is 3 percent, 1 percent and 2 percent respectively.

This table 5.7 shows that, the economic support from abroad is increased after displacement. This is because many people flee to third country after displacement and to

give run-up to their family in Nepal they keep on sending money from abroad. Among the respondents, before displacement 23 percent person used to receive economic support from abroad and after displacement percent have increased from 23 to 41 percent. Before displacement, people used to receive monthly Rs1000-10,000, 11,000 – 50,000, and 51,000-100,000 were 4 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent respectively. And after displacement, people receive monthly Rs1000-10,000, 11,000 – 50,000, and 51,000-100,000 are 15 percent, 17 percent, and 8 percent respectively.

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

5.5 Educational Status

Education is one of the main necessities of present people basically for children and young. This study shows a peculiar impact of the conflict on education. Education percentage of the people increases after displacement is presented in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Educational status before and after displacement

Educational Status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Good	69	32.3	74	34.7
Normal	58	27.2	89	41.7
Bad	86	40.3	50	23.4

Total	213	100	213	100
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Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 5.8 shows that, the educational status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 32 percent, 27 percent and 40 percent in good, normal and bad educational status respectively. And after displacement it is found to be around 35 percent, 42 percent and 24 percent in good, normal and bad educational status respectively.

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

5.6 Health Status

Every thing in this world achieved, for this, the credit goes to good health. There is one slogan health is wealth which is very much true. But due to armed conflict in Nepal both health and wealth is detoriating. So in this condition people are compelled to leave their place of origin. Therefore health status in this present context is very vital to compare the health status of before and after displacement. Health status of before and after displacement is presented in Table 5.9

Table 5.9: Health status before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 5.9 shows that, the health status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 38 percent, 51 percent and 12 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively. And after displacement the health status of the respondent's family members is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively.

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

5.7 Cultural and Traditional Practices Status

Nepal is a place where we can find variety of culture and religion. Every single people celebrate their own culture and religion. Displacement have compelled them to leave their place of origin, so to find out the differences in their culture and tradition in comparison to before and after displacement, this sector cultural and traditional practices status is studied. The cultural and traditional practices status is presented in table 5.10

Table 5.10: Cultural and traditional practices status before and after displacement

Cultural & traditional practices status	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Good	146	68.5	26	12.2
Normal	67	31.4	164	76.9
Bad	-	-	23	10.7
Total	213	100.0	213	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 5.10 shows that, the cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 69 percent, 32 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively. And after displacement the cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents is found to be around 12 percent, 77 percent and 11 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively.

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

5.8 General Psychological View

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

Table 5.11: General Psychological view of people before and after displacement

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

Source: Field survey, 2005

Table 5.11 shows that, the general psychology of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 62 percent, 38 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad respectively. And after displacement the general psychology of the respondents is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad respectively.

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

CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study attempted at assessing the socio-economic status of internal displacement. This study is completed as case study in Rupandehi district, where many displaced people are arrived. Information required to conduct this study has been gathered both from primary and secondary sources. Survey of the 213 respondents has been done to gather the required information. Household/individual survey, observation methods, unstructured interviews, group discussions and questionnaire are the basic analytical methods used in this study. This chapter provides findings, conclusions and recommendations of this study.

6.1 Findings

- The study is conducted in Rupandehi district. In the study purposive sampling method is used and 213 respondents are interviewed.
- Majority of displaced people found in Rupandehi are from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi respectively. Among 213 respondents 187 are male and 26 are female. The male percentage of the respondents from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi is 41.3, 27.7, 14.6 and 4.2 respectively. The female percentage from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi is 4.7, 3.6, 2.3 and 1.4 respectively.
- The majority numbers of respondents of age group are from 16-45. The percentage is 57.
- The highest percent of IDPs is occupied by Brahmin and followed by Chhetri, Newar, Magar, Dalit and Muslim with around 37 percent, 26 percent, 16 percent, 11 percent, 6 percent and 4 percent respectively.

- Of the total respondents, 93 percent IDPs were married, 3 percent were unmarried, 1 percent was widowhood and remaining 0.9 percent was divorcee. The married male and female percentage is 83.6 and 10.3 respectively.
- The nuclear family percentage is higher than joint family. Nuclear family percentage is about 87 and joint family percentage is about 13.
- Agricultural status shows that the people who used to earn before displacement Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-20,000 and 21,000-30,000 from agriculture are 1 percent, 21 percent, 47 percent and 30 percent respectively. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil.
- Employment status shows that the employees earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment before displacement is 1 percent, 2 percent, 1 percent and 96 percent respectively. And the employees earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15,000 and no earning from employment after displacement is 2 percent, 1 percent, 1 percent, and 96 percent respectively.
- Business status shows that the business man earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-15000 and no earning before displacement is 3 percent, 6 percent, 2 percent and 89 percent respectively. And the business man earning Rs1000-5000, 6000-10,000, 11,000-1500 and no earning after displacement is 8 percent, 10 percent, 6 percent and 76 percent respectively.
- Remittances status shows that the pensioner get Rs 1000-2000, 3000-5000, and 6000-10,000 is 3 percent, 1 percent and 2 percent respectively. Before displacement, the people who used to receive money from abroad monthly Rs1000-10,000, 11,000 – 50,000, and 51,000-100,000 were 4 percent, 15 percent, and 5 percent respectively. And after displacement, the people who used to

receive money from abroad monthly Rs1000-10,000, 11,000 – 50,000, and 51,000-100,000 are 15 percent, 17 percent, and 8 percent respectively.

- The educational status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 32 percent, 27 percent and 40 percent in good, normal and bad educational status respectively. And after displacement it is found to be around 35 percent, 42 percent and 24 percent in good, normal and bad educational status respectively.
- The health status of the respondent's family members before displacement is found to be around 38 percent, 51 percent and 12 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively. And after displacement the health status of the respondent's family members is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad health status respectively.
- The cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 69 percent, 32 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively. And after displacement the cultural and traditional practices status of the respondents is found to be around 12 percent, 77 percent and 11 percent in good, normal and bad cultural and traditional practices status respectively.
- The general psychology of the respondents before displacement is found to be around 62 percent, 38 percent and 0 percent in good, normal and bad respectively. And after displacement the general psychology of the respondents is found to be around 46 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent in good, normal and bad respectively.

6.2 Conclusions

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

This study is conducted in Rupandehi district where 213 respondents are interviewed on the basis of purposive sampling method. In Rupandehi district majority of people are displaced from Gulmi, Arghakachi, Palpa and Rupandehi respectively. Among 213 respondents 187 are male and 26 are female. The majority of respondents are from age group 16-45 because of the age group of 16-45 are most economically active, educated, easily expressive, dynamics in various sector which helps to gather more realistic information for the study. It is found that majority of respondents are Brahmin and others followed by Chhetri, Newar, Magar, Dalit and Muslim respectively. Most of the IDPs are married and they are migrated with whole family/some of family members. The conflict has splitter many joint families, people are forced to live in a scattered way in the place of destination though they are from the same family. The nuclear family percentage is higher than joint family.

The main occupation of the displaced people is found to be agriculture but after displacement they are not allowed and/or able to do agriculture on their land. Their lands are either abandoned unproductively or used by Maoists. Their income from agriculture after displacement is nil. In the place of destination the displaced people those who are employed are satisfied with the income they earn. The number of people engaged in business has increased and they are making good money in average in comparison to the place of the origin. The economic support from abroad is increased after displacement. This is because many people flee to third country after displacement and to give run-up to their family in Nepal they keep on sending money from abroad.

The educational and health status of the displaced children/people is increased and improved as well after displacement. This is due to rural people displaced towards urban and suburban area where the facilities for education and health are much better than previous condition. The cultural and traditional practices and the psychological status have negative impact due to conflict. The cultural and traditional practices is deteriorating and it is definitely that if the people have to leave their place of origin

by force, threat and killing of family members, relatives than people get psychologically ill.

6.3 Recommendations

- Since there was found lack of registration of IDPs and of any systematic monitoring of population movements by national authorities or international organizations so, the government body and the organization those who are working for the displaced people should present the actual scenario and data, condition and impact of the internal displacement.
- The programs and funds which organized for the benefit of IDPs are found to be discriminatory, lacking direction, insufficient and sometimes nonexistent so, the government and the related organizations should bring the funds and rehabilitation program in sufficient and un-discriminatory way and form concrete policies to solve the problems of the displaced people.
- The discussions about the problems of IDPs is done only between the organizations and only very rarely it is found IDPs as participants so, the discussions and the interaction program should be held in regular interval between the related organization and displaced people for the effective solutions of the problems.
- Displaced people are getting hard to survive in their new economic environment in the place of destination so it would be better if the government and the related organizations give an opportunity to work to earn money to one of the member of each displaced household.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

The Socio-Economic Impact of Internal Displacement Due to Armed Conflict: A Case Study of Rupandehi District

1. General Information

1.1 Name of Respondent.....

1.2 Sex.....

1.3 Age.....

1.4 Caste: a) Brahmin b) Chhetri c) Dalit
 d) Newar e) Janjati f) Muslim
 g) Others (Specify).....

1.5 Address:

1.5.1 Past Address:

District..... VDC/ Municipality.....

Ward No.....

1.5.2 Present Address:

District..... VDC/ Municipality.....

Ward No.....

1.6 Recently living with:

a) Whole family b) Single c) Relatives
 d) Friends e) Others (specify).....

1.7 Total family member no.

Past.....

Present.....

1.8 If someone is missing in present context then what the reason is

.....

1.9 How have you been living in this place?

a) On rent b) In relatives house c) In friends house
 d) In camp e) In any organization-supported residence
 f) Others (Specify).....

1.10 What was the major issue of conflict that made you leave your place?

a) Killing of family members/relatives by State
b) Killing of family members/relatives by Maoist
c) Threat by State d) Threat by Maoist e) Beating by state
f) Beating by Maoist g) Arrest by State
h) Abduction/disappearance by Maoist
i) Pressure by State to join j) Pressure by Maoist to join
k) Cross fire in the village

- l) Others (specify).....
- 1.11 How many times Maoist disturb you to leave the place of origin?

- 1.12 When did you leave your place?

- 1.13 Why did you move to this particular place?

- 1.14 Do you want to move from this place or want to stay here for long time?
 a) Stay b) Move
- 1.14.1 If move than, where do you want to move?
 Returning village / home
 Kathmandu
 Third country
 India
 Any major city (specify)
 Others (specify)

2. Economic Status

2.1 Agricultural Status

- 2.1.1 How much land, total including home area you had/have?
 Past.....
 Present.....
- 2.1.2 How much total agricultural land you had/have?
 Past.....
 Present.....
- 2.1.3 Do you cultivate/used to cultivate your land?
 a) Yes b) No
 Past.....
 Present.....
- 2.1.3.1 If No then what is the reason
 Past.....
 Present.....
- 2.1.4 How much do you used to earn from this occupation annually?
 Past
- 2.1.5 How much do you earn from this occupation annually?
 Present

2.1.5 How many members from your family do get engaged in agriculture?
.....

2.2 Employment Status

2.2.1 Are / were you employee?
a) Yes
Present b) No
Past

2.2.2 How much you earn from employment annually?
Present.....

2.2.3 How much you used to earn from employment annually?
Past.....

2.2.4 How many members from your family are/were employed?
Present.....
Past.....

2.2.5 Earning from employment individually
Present.....
Past.....

2.3 Business Status

2.3.1 Do / did you have/had any business?
Present a) Yes b) No
Past a) Yes b) No

2.3.2 How much do you earn from your business annually?
Present.....

2.3.3 How much you used to earn from your business annually?
Present.....

2.2.4 How many members from your family are/were engaged in business?
Present.....
Past.....

2.2.5 Earning from business individually
Present.....
Past.....

.....

3.3 Traditional and cultural practices status

3.3.1 Do you and your family members celebrate/used to celebrate your festivals?

Present a) Yes b) No
Past a) Yes b) No

3.3.2 What you and your family members feel whether it was nice to celebrate your culture in the place of origin or in the place of destination and why give reason?

.....

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

.....

3.3.4 Are you adopting others festivals/tradition over here? Justify.

.....

3.3.5 How you take your cultural importance?

.....

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

.....

3.3.7 Why you culture should be preserved?

.....

3.3.8 Is the displacement destructing the culture?

.....

3.4 General psychological view

3.4.1 How you take/used to take life?

Present.....
Past.....

3.4.2 How your family members take/used to take life?

Present.....
Past.....

3.4.3 In comparison you and your family members were/are happy before or now?

Present.....
Past.....

3.4.4 Has it changed your and your family members way of thinking, if yes, how?

.....
3.4.5 Has it changed your and your family members' willingness to do?
.....

3.4.6 Your and your family members' feelings towards men and society
.....

3.4.7 If you and your family members dream what you dream of being happy or sad?
.....

3.4.8 How your and your family members' days pass happily or in a sad mood?
.....

3.4.9 Say something about violence
.....

3.4.10 Say something about life
.....

3.4.11 What you find a big difference between before and after displacement?
.....

3.4.12 Is there any depression on you and on your other family members?
.....

3.4.13 What is your major expectation in life?
.....

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

3.4.15 What is your lacking point/weakness or lacking resources for fulfilling the
expectation?
.....

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