

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is a more permanent movement of people in search of easy and prosperous life that generally takes place from rural to urban, hill to plain and underdeveloped to developed areas for finding out facilities and possibilities of new status as normal and regular process. Migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary movements. Voluntary migration refers to the choice of people and it includes the specific purpose. But involuntary migration is forceful in nature. There are various push and pull factors that lead people to move to other places in migration but displacement as its nature is a result of violence and destruction, so, it is best known as forced migration. It is a compelled and sudden evacuation which has hardly any pull factors. But most of the pushing elements become vital for escaping the deterioration in the place of origin. Forced migration can be divided into three types:

Conflict induced migration/displacement: This is the situation in which people are forced to flee their homes for armed conflict including civil war, generalized violence and persecution on grounds of nationality, race, religion, political opinion or social group.

Development induced migration/displacement: This is the situation in which people are compelled to move due to ‘policies and projects implemented to supposedly enhance development’.

Disasters include migration/displacement: This includes ‘people displaced as a result of natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, landslides, and earthquakes), environmental change (deforestation, desertification, land degradation, global warming) and human made disaster (industrial accidents, radioactivity’ (Khatiwada, 2005).

Displacement is one of the major issues in the present day world having various backgrounds and features in accordance with its origin, geo-political contexts, reasons for displacement etc. Conflict is one of the major causes for human made disasters of people. Whether, they are ethnic/caste based-conflict, or conflicts for political or spatial reasons, displacement has been a major problem caused even without an expected outcome in most of the contexts (Gustavsson, 2003).

Conflict induced internal displacement is not an issue of single trend rather itself is a multi- faceted consequences of conflict as well as one among the many types. Conflict, however, the inherent matter in every society, may have various degree and levels that also determine the magnitude of displacement. Ethnic cleansing, religious contradiction, social exclusion, poverty, hardship, class variation and disparities are taken as the major roots for conflict in society.

Person displaced by conflict are vulnerable to a wide range of human rights abuse, including violation of their economic, social, cultural and political rights. Displacement affects the lives of people in many significant ways (Pyakurel, 2003).

Internal displacement is one of the great tragedies in the world today, with millions of people every year being forced to flee within their own country from war and violence. Every day thousands of people are compelled to live displaced life following the terror brought upon by the conflict. According to the Global IDP Project-2005 of Norwegian Refugee Council, 25.3 million people, worldwide, are facing problem being ensnared as displaced persons.

Most of the displaced in the world are living as a neglected category of people. Those are the most vulnerable ones who are internally displaced within their own state border without any recognized status. These people often fall into a vacuum where state responsibility for their welfare is derogated due to the loss of control of vast areas of a country. There are 25 million people throughout the world displaced within their own countries due to conflict and human rights violations. In 2004, three in four IDPs,

more than 18 million people could not count on the authorities in their country for the provision of adequate assistance. In 14 countries, with a total of over 12 million IDPs, governments reacted with hostility or, at best, remained indifferent towards the need of protection of the internally displaced. Even worse, in at least 13 countries, including Nepal, the governments responsible under international law for protecting their citizens were themselves behind forced displacement and attacks on IDPs, either directly or through militias. This shows the fact that most of the IDPs in the world are neglected and deprived of government assistance and are living in critical situations.

However, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement adopted by the UN in 1998 protects people before, during and after internal displacement, there are no specific legal and institutional frameworks globally applied and mandated to assist and protect the IDPs.

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 number of internally displaced persons in Nepal accounts in between one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand. According to INSEC, the number of displaced persons in Nepal till the end of 2004 was fifty thousand three hundred fifty six.

Nepal has been experiencing new displacements every year continuously after the outbreak of the 'People's War' and now it is labeled as the world's one of the worst displacement situations. There is lack of humanitarian assistance and protection to the IDPs in the country. Similarly, it has not experienced UN involvement in assisting this people. It has further escalated the conflict and fuelled the problems caused by the regular phenomenon of internal displacement.

As the Maoists have been targeting teachers, landlords and government employees, the victims have been displaced leaving back their entire property. Even the poor community has also been affected from this problem. The Maoists' forceful

recruitment, defense groups by security persons and other affects of war also have resulted in increment in the number of displaced persons. Large numbers of adolescent and youth are displaced due to conflict between Maoists and security forces.

In 2001, both the conflicting parties announced ceasefire and began to hold peace talks. After the third rounds of talks, Maoists attacked army barracks in Dang and Solukhumbu districts breaking the ceasefire. After the break down of the peace talks, government mobilized the Royal Nepal Army (RNA) and declared a State of Emergency (SoE) throughout the country in November 2001.

Tens of thousand of people have been displaced in Nepal due to the military activity of both the Maoist rebels and the government forces, and the more general effects of war. Particularly after November 2001, when security deteriorated markedly in rural areas, many people started fleeing to urban district centers, large cities like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara 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 district headquarters and urban centers. (ICG, 2004).

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 (GTZ et al., 2003). Since then, the intensification of the conflict has thrown many more into displacement. INSEC, Nepalese human rights NGO, recorded the displacement of some 50,000 people between 2002 and 2004 (INSEC, 2005).

Since the beginning of the conflict, the government has to a large extent ignored its obligation to protect and assist IDPs. Its response can be described as inadequate, discriminatory and largely insufficient. Although the government established several compensation and resettlement funds for victims of the conflict, most dried up after a relatively short time. 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 remained reluctant to register as displaced for fear of retaliation or being suspected of being rebel sympathizers (Martinez and Esperanza, 2002).

A registration process established by the government has allowed some displaced people to register at their local district office, but the criteria for eligibility were reportedly the following: to be displaced "due to the murder of a family member by a terrorist" (SAFHR, 2003).

During 2002, the government distributed displacement allowances amounting to Rs. 100 per person a day under the Ganeshman Singh Peace Campaign (Kathmandu Post, 2002). In October 2004, under pressure from IDP associations, the government of Nepal made public a 15-point relief package for victims of the Maoist rebellion, which included monthly allowances for displaced people (Kathmandu Post, 2004).

The government of Nepal makes policies to provide various opportunity of employment for those internally displaced people. The government has set up a fund of Rs 10, 00,000 for the surrender and rehabilitation policy. The government also unveiled a separate policy for people displaced internally, because of armed conflict, natural disaster or human activities like construction work. Those internally displaced people will give special privileges and opportunities based on identification scheme (Kathmandu Post, 2006).

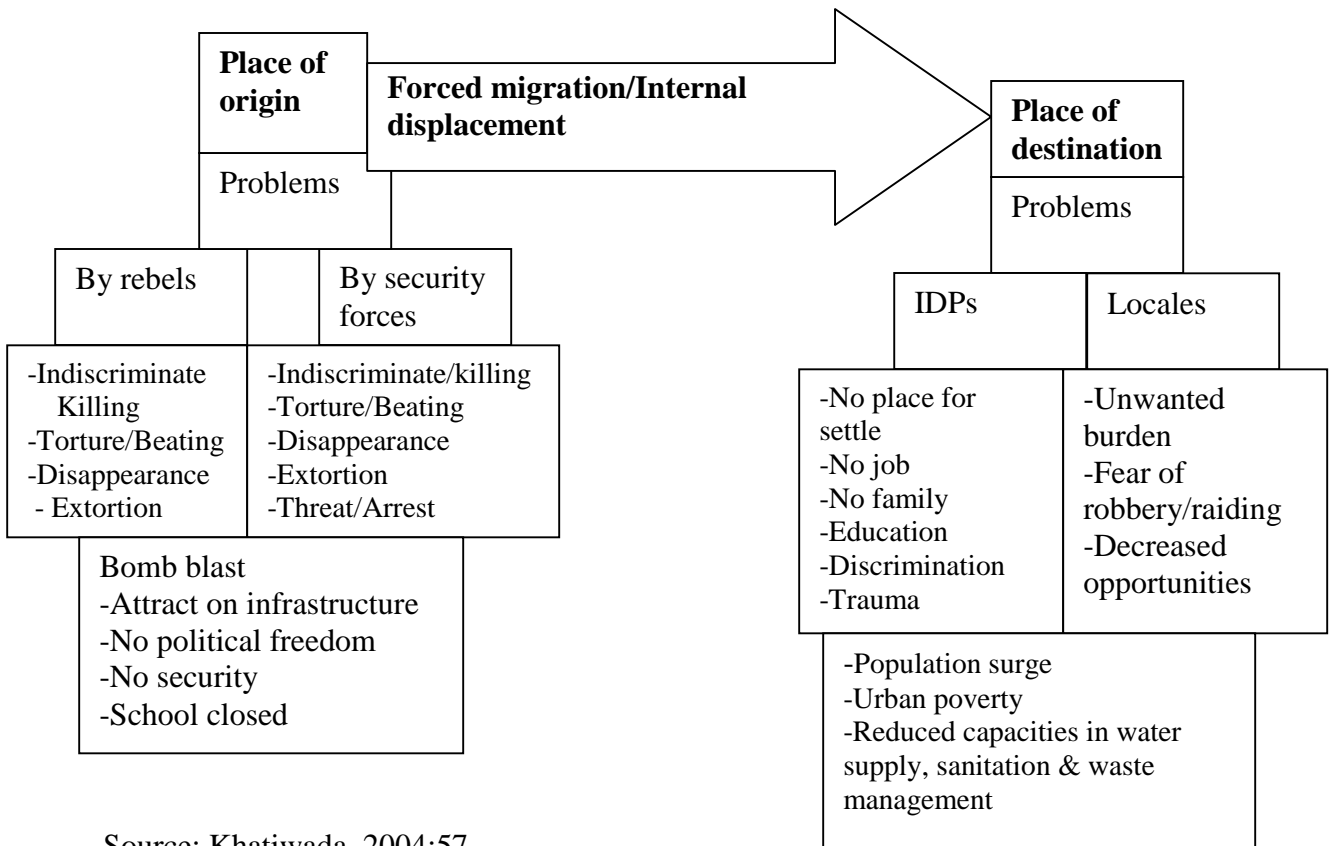
However, the allowance was reportedly limited to IDPs above the age of 60 who had lost the family breadwinner, children whose parents had been displaced by the Maoists and adolescent and youth who were displaced due to conflict (Kathmandu Post, 2004). Again, those displaced by the security forces were excluded from the assistance scheme.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The conflict induced internal displacement has increased enormously after the Maoists began insurgency especially after the imposition of state of emergency announced by the government for the first time in Nepal on 26 November 2001. Conflict induced internal displacement has been recognized as critical concern in the country resulting serious economic, social, political and health problems.

The youth and adolescent are particularly vulnerable due to conflict. They are suffered from Maoists as well as security forces in village areas. The adolescent and youth are suffered by rebels such as indiscriminate killing, torture/beating, disappearance and extortion etc. similarly, they are also suffered by security forces such as indiscriminate killing, torture/beating, disappearance, extortion and threat/arrest etc. The forceful recruitment of adolescent and youth in the Maoist forces is another serious issue in Nepal. Many adolescent and youth have been displaced from their homes and forced to stay away because of threat in their village. Moreover, the adolescent and youth were being forced to carry guns and presser to join their parties is another cause of displacement for adolescent and youth. Most of the adolescent and youth could not get continuity to their study due to conflict. It has entirely negative effect on their income and their financial resources. Most of the displaced adolescent and youth face different kind of problems in their current place such as; no place for settle, no job, lack of natural resources, health facilities, access of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities and food security after displacement. There is a kind of political vacuum created by the conflict and absence of peaceful political activitives. Because of unhygienic food, lack of proper environment, access of natural resources and access of health facilities, the health condition of the internally displaced adolescent and youth is deteriorated.

Figure 1.1: Nature and problems brought out by internal armed conflict in Nepal:



Source: Khatiwada, 2004:57

In this context, this study has focused on the answer to the following questions.

1. What are the major causes that lead adolescent and youth to be conflict induced IDPs?
2. What was the situation of internally displaced adolescent and youth before displacement?
3. What is the present situation of internally displaced adolescent and youth?
4. What are the major problems that faced internally displaced adolescent and youth after displacement?
5. What types of violence that suffered adolescent and youth girl?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to explore the causes of conflict induced internal displacement and its impact upon adolescent and youth.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the demographic and socio-economic status of internally displaced youth and adolescent.
2. To analyze the socio economic effects of internally displaced youth and adolescent in place of origin and destination.

1.4 Significant of the study

Conflict induced internal displacement has increased enormously after the Maoists began insurgency especially after the imposition of state of emergency announced by the government for the first time in Nepal on 26 November 2001. After then, people were started to flee or to leave their homes as a result of armed conflict between Maoists and security forces. The increasing volume of internally displaced is emerging as one of the major national problem in Nepal. However, a few studies are conducted in this field based on estimation. It was the first study to be conducted about the internally displaced adolescent and youth of the region. The study focused on the minimization of the pain of the real displaced, forced to leave their homes because of the armed conflict between security forces and Maoists. Likewise, the study advised government for the long-term solution of the problems about education, health and other social problems that the adolescent and youth are facing because of the displacement of their guardians from their place of origin. Along with this, the study would be helpful in the future to research for the internally displaced adolescent and youth and to devise long-term and short-term policies regarding internally displaced people.

1.5 Limitation of the study

Conflict induced internal displacement is a too complicated issues. This study is fully concentrated to the Pokhara valley which is situated in Kaski district. This study included those adolescent and youth, who were internally displaced from the remote areas of the same district and those from other districts. The following are some limitation of this study.

-) This analytical study is centered only to Pokhara valley. So it can not represent the real situation of internally displaced adolescent and youth of whole nation.
-) Actually adolescent refers to the age group 10-19, but due to the lack of information, we have included late adolescent ages 15-19. So in this study data are collected from age group 15-24 years for late adolescent and youth.

1.6 Organization of the study

This thesis is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the study including background, statement of the problems, significance, limitation and organization of the study.

The second chapter is the review of relevant literature. It contains the definitions of internally displaced people, nature and pattern of displacement, main causes of IDPs, challenges of IDPs in Nepal, governmental responses, operational definition of key words and conceptual framework adapted to the study.

Third chapter is concerned with methodology of the study, which includes the introduction of the study area, research design, nature of data, sampling procedures, data collection techniques and method of data analysis.

Chapter four provides the household information of the study population which includes the age-sex, occupation, religion, caste, literacy status, educational attainment and marital status of the household population.

Chapter five has an analysis of causes and conflict induced internal displacement among adolescent and youth.

The socio-economic and political impact upon adolescent and youth due to displacement are analyzed in the six chapters.

In the last chapter, summary, conclusion and recommendation are included.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on conflict induced internal displacement is primarily based on some reports and web-based information which is prepared by national/international organization and some human right authorities for their particular purpose. Here, we present some literature related to conflict induced internal displacement in Nepal.

2.1. Background

Migration means movement of person from one place called origin to another place called destination. Migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary migration is the choice issue of person family or mover which includes a specific purpose but involuntary migration is not choice issue of a person or family. The nature of involuntary migration is forceful. It may be permanent or temporary. So the term is best known as forced migration. Forced migration is defined as a general term that refers to the movement of refugees and internally displaced by natural or environmental disasters, famine or development project. Forced migration can be divided into three types:

- Conflict induced migration/displacement
- Development induced migration/displacement
- Disasters included migration/displacement

2.2. Definition of IDPs

During the past decades, awareness of the situation of persons who have been forced to live their places of usual residence for a Variety of reasons has been rising. Due to the lack of single definition of internally displaced persons, estimates of their number vary as to the causes of their migration. However, it is generally accepted that these causes range from environmental degradation to natural disaster and internal conflicts

that destroy human settlements and forced people in particular area in many cases subjected to displacement given the forced nature of their movement. The working definition of IDP is recent, considering that the issue of Internally Displaced Persons was linked before to that of Refugees.

The most widely used definition is “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 made-man disasters; and who are the territory of their own country” By defining an internally displaced person as one who is forced from his home, the 1992 definition needlessly complicated the search for acceptable--not ideal--solutions. The IDP definition, unlike the refugee definition, did not mention a government's willingness or ability to protect displaced persons. By making location the essence of the IDP definition, and not the right to be protected, it did not offer the restoration of one's rights in another location as a durable solution for internally displaced people (General Secretary on IDPs, 1992).

The New Guiding Principles include a definition that addresses many of these flaws. It defines internally displaced persons as: “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged 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”. The 1998 definition, although not formally endorsed at this writing, vastly improves the 1992 definition, particularly because it drops problematic language such as "suddenly or unexpectedly in large numbers," and adds language, such as "places of habitual residence," so that the focus is broader than the home per se. It's more nuanced and realistic description of the causes of displacement includes as IDPs not only persons directly forced to flee but also persons obliged to leave to avoid generalized violence and human rights abuses The definition retains persons displaced by natural or human made disasters. In part, this is because the definition is descriptive of the term "internally displaced person" itself. Unlike the term "refugee", which denotes a legal status delineating a

particular subset of externally displaced persons, persons forced to leave their homes because of earthquakes or dam projects are, indeed, descriptively "internally displaced persons" whether or not their reasons for flight are similar to those of refugees.

Lance Clark suggested the definition of "internally displaced person" must encompass people displaced within their own country for reasons that have nothing to do with armed conflict or human rights violations. So the task shifts from defining the internally displaced to establishing criteria to determine who among them are of particular concern to the international community (NRC, 2005).

To conclude the above definition for the case of Nepal, IDPs are the persons or group of persons or the whole family members who have forced to leave the place of origin due to the threats, extortion, operation and other inhuman treatment by conflicting parties. These people settling either in their respective district headquarters or major cities of the country (Khatiwada, 2004).

2.3. Historical background

Internal displacement is one of the great tragedies in the world today, with millions of people every year being forced to flee within their own country from war and violence (Raymond Johansen, Secretary General of the NRC, 2001).

Internal displacement especially the conflict induced internal displacement is emerging worldwide as burning problems. Study on forced migration is, therefore, becoming more meaningful community up to 21st century when incidences of war, human trafficking and human smuggling and so on are taking place. Estimates on number of IDPs are said to be controversial due to debate over definitions. IDPs are rarely counted accurately, however, due in part to disagreements over how to define who is internally displaced. This is tied to a lack of awareness of their needs as a population, and a shortage of resources devoted to establishing an accurate statistical base of knowledge. Hence, the estimate of 20-25 million IDPs frequently cited by

commentators may well fall short of the actual total. In contrast, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that the number of refugees globally is some 12.1 million (UNHCR, 2002).

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 millions IDPs worldwide (NRC, 2003).

In world, Some 25 million people are now internally displaced due to conflicts that have spread since the Cold War More than half of the world's displaced people are in Africa. Most of them concentrated in Sudan, Angola and Congo. Afghanistan, Indonesia, Turkey and Colombia have over a million each. Iraq, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka, Burma and India have over half-a-million each. In Burundi and Lebanon, IDPs make about 10 percent of the population. Though smaller in number, IDPs in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Chechnya have faced widespread human rights abuses (NRC, 2003).

Some 25 million internally displaced people, most of them victims of civil wars, are unable to return to their homes and remain exposed to serious human rights abuses. The victims of internal displacement often cannot count on their governments for Protection. Even more worryingly, in several cases the governments themselves are responsible for the forced displacement of their citizens (NRC, 2004).

The global crisis of internal displacement, which affects 52 countries across all continents, has unfolded largely unnoticed by the public. The number of refugees crossing international borders is only half that of internally displaced people. More than 3 million people were uprooted in 2003 alone; most of them in Africa which accounts for half of the worlds internally displaced. The countries with the largest displaced populations included Sudan with 4 million people, the DRC and Colombia with some 3 million, and Uganda, Iraq and Burma with one million or more. The world's ten worst displacement situations in 2003 could be found in Burma, Burundi,

Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Indonesia (Aceh), Liberia, Chechnya, Somalia and Sudan (NRC, 2004).

Table 2.1: Numbers of IDPs (estimates as end of 2003)

IDPs (in million)	Region	Countries
12.7	Africa	20
3.6	Asia-Pacific	11
3.3	America	4
3.0	Europe	12
2.0	Middle East	5
24.6	Global	52

Sources: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004.

2.4. Conflict induced internal displacement in Nepal

The conflict has created yet another serious problem in Nepal- the people have been forced to leave their place and thereby to live a difficult life. Such people are known as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

In the absence of any registration of IDPs and of any systematic monitoring of population movements by national authorities or by international organizations, it is difficult to provide any accurate estimates on the total number of people displaced since the conflict started in 1996, or for that matter of people currently displaced. This problem is further compounded by the hidden nature of displacement in Nepal, where people are forced from their homes either to merge into social networks of friends and families or to mingle with urban migrants en route for district headquarters or the capital.

Since the conflict started in the mid-1990s, hundreds of thousands of people have been uprooted across the country. Landowners, teachers, and other government employees have been specifically targeted by the rebels and have fled their homes. Poorer sections of the population have also been affected and have fled forced recruitment

into Maoist forces, retaliation by security forces or the more general effects of war. Most of them have flocked to the main urban centers, in particular to the capital, Katmandu. Many more 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 it at between 100,000 and 200,000. Some estimates of the total number of displaced, including refugees in India, since the fighting began in 1996 go as high as two million, though these are impossible to verify (NRC, 2005).

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 (GTZ et al., 2003).

Since then, the intensification of the conflict has thrown many more into displacement. INSEC, Nepalese human rights NGO, recorded the displacement of some 50,000 people between 2002 and 2004 (INSEC, 2005).

However, anecdotal evidence and other studies suggest the figures could be much higher. Between 2003 and 2004, estimates from various sources put the number of displaced at between 200,000 in urban areas only (One World, 2003 and Nepal News, 2003) and 400,000 (CSWC, 2004).

Many uprooted by conflict and human rights abuses Tens of thousand of people have been displaced in Nepal due to the military activity of both the Maoist rebels and the government forces, and the more general effects of war. Particularly after November 2001, when security deteriorated markedly in rural areas, many people started fleeing to urban district centers, large cities like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara 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 district headquarters and urban centers. (ICG, 2004).

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. In addition, the problem is to accurately estimate how many have fled as a consequence of the conflict and how many are “regular” urban or economic migrants. Based on available data, it is estimated that between 100,000 and 200,000 people are currently internally displaced directly or indirectly by the conflict. This figure does not include those who have fled abroad. (ICG, 2003 and WFP, Personal communication, 2003).

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) suggested that between 300,000 and 400,000 rural families, or between 1.8 and 2.3 million people had been displaced by the conflict since 1996 (ADB, 2004).

An IDP study conducted in the beginning of 2003 by a group of interested 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 (The Kathmandu Post, 2003).

A UNDP's RUPP census conducted in 2003 suggests that between 2001 and 2003, some 80,000 people could have migrated to urban areas due to the conflict. This figure does not include displacement to other rural areas (NRC, 2005).

According to the Nepalese NGO 'Community Study and Welfare Center' (CSWC), between 350,000 and 400,000 people are internally displaced in Nepal. This estimate is based on a study conducted at the end of 2003, which identified 160,000 IDPs in 5 districts in the Mid-western region. Based on this figure, CSWC contends that if the ratio total population/IDPs be extrapolated to the rest of the country, the total figure could reach 400,000 people (CSWC, 2004).

According to the government's Task Force on IDPs, more than 100,000 people have been displaced since 1996 (The Rising Nepal, 2004).

According to the Nepal Maoists Victims' Association (NMVA), some 60,000 people displaced by Maoists' actions have sought refuge in Katmandu (NMVA, 2004).

INSEC, the largest Human Right NGO in the country, is the only organization keeping track of population movements across the country. According to their records, a total of 50,000 people have fled their homes between 2001 and 2004. They acknowledge that their figures only show the 'tip of the iceberg', as the majority of displacement movements go unreported (INSEC, 2005).

The Minister of Finance, while addressing a donor conference, stated that the numbers of IDPs were estimated to stand between 300,000 and 600,000 (MoF, 2005).

According to a study by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Child Workers in Nepal Concern (CWIN), released in June 2005, some 40,000 children have been displaced by violence in the nine years of the armed insurgency (NCR, 2005).

2.4.1 Geographical distribution of IDPs and most affected districts

Since the IDPs issue in Nepal emerged in connection with the internal armed conflict in Nepal, it is more relevant to analysis the issues in terms of this connection. Many literature and facts prove that armed conflict emerged from the mid western region, particularly from Rolpa and Rukum districts.

- INSEC data show the Mid-western region as by far the most-affected by internal displacement with over 27,000 people having fled their homes between 2001 and 2004. All three other regions are affected but to a lesser extent, with more or less 5,000 people by region.
- Study by Esperanza Martinez shows that the districts most-affected by displacement are Surketh, Bardiya, Rukum, Salyan and Jajarkot in the Mid Western

Region; Lamjung, Gorkha and Baglung in the Western Region and Sindhuli and Sankhuwasabha in the Central and Eastern Regions respectively.

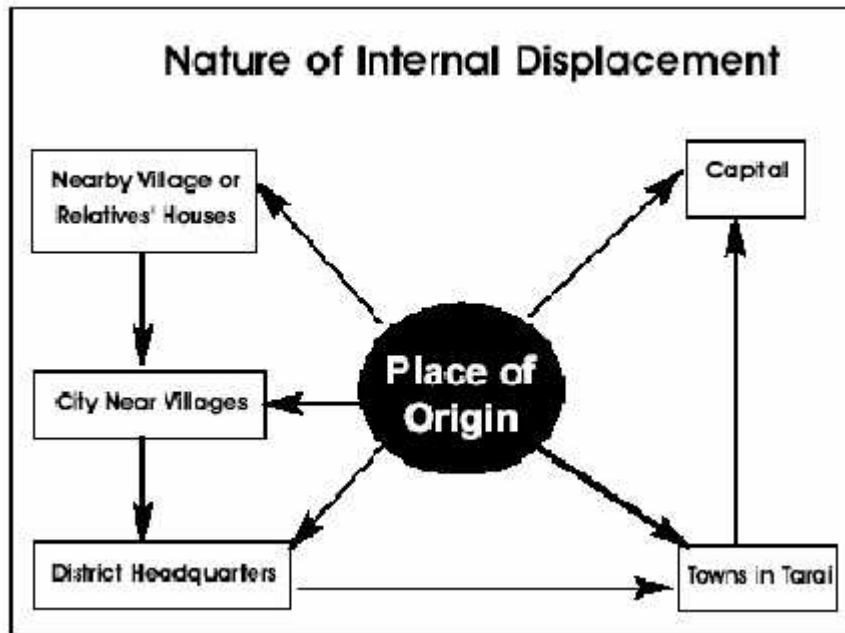
- In the Eastern, Central and Western Regions the vast majority of displaced registered as “out of the headquarters”. This includes those who have decided to move to another district and more often to larger cities such as Nepalganj and Kathmandu.

2.4.2 Pattern of displacement

It appears that most of the people from the districts of the East, North east and South Central/East of Nepal have moved to Kathmandu while the Western, North and Southern West have moved to Surkhet district headquarters at Birendranagar. However, we also found that some people from Far Western districts like Rukum, Salyan, Baitadi, Kailali and Darchula had moved to Kathmandu, over a period of time. This information is further corroborated through our findings from informal discussions and focus group discussions with groups of people in Kathmandu and Surkhet. Most of the people came directly to the district headquarters. However, even within that area many have moved house several times. Some people have gone to district headquarters and then come to the capital city. A majority of people seem to have moved mainly to urban areas, primarily with the expectation of finding some kind of succor and a greater abundance of opportunity for finding some kind of work" (Rai, 2005).

2.4.3 Nature of displacement

Figure 2.2: Nature of displacement



Source: INSEC, 2004.

Some people have resided in nearby villages with their relatives to instantly seek refuge from increasing dangers, the others for long term security have sought refuge 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 (INSEC, 2004).

2.5. Main causes of IDPs

After the conflict started in the mid 1990s between government and Maoists, then the major causes of internal displacement of people in Nepal is the armed conflict.

NRC, 2004, included three types of reasons for displacement.

- a. Fear of being trapped in the crossfire
- b. Fear of being targeted by Maoists. And
- c. Fear of police persecution, as they are seen by police as being closer to Maoists (Sapkota, 2005).

2.6. Main challenges of IDPs in Nepal

The socio-economic impact of nine years of conflict on one of the poorest countries in the world has been devastating. A mountainous topography, an inefficient agricultural economy and high population growth combine to make Nepal a chronically food insecure country (Lamade, Philip, 2003). More than 40 per cent of the population, estimated at 23 million people, lives below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty in the rural areas is almost double that in urban area. The Midwestern and far western regions, where the most intense fighting has taken place are also the poorest, with poverty rates approaching 75 percent (ADB, 2004).

In March 2005, the UN, international donors and aid agencies in Nepal publicly called on both parties to respect human rights and warned that the conflict, and in particular restrictions imposed on the movements of supplies and vehicles, was leaving many civilians without access to humanitarian and medical assistance. The statement concluded that the actions of both the security forces and the Maoists were “pushing Nepal towards the abyss of a humanitarian crisis” (BBC, 2005).

Living conditions are difficult for many IDPs in urban areas. According to a study on urban poverty, displacement due to the conflict is increasing the concentration of poor in urban settlements, with many of the displaced turning into urban poor (Kathmandu Post, 2005).

The government has to a large extent ignored its obligation to protect and assist IDPs. Its response can be described as inadequate, discriminatory and largely insufficient.

The UN Secretary-General’s Representative on the Human Rights of IDPs, Walter Kälin, who described the IDPs in Nepal as “largely overlooked and neglected”, the government promised to develop a new IDP policy (UN, 2005).

In May 2005, the Minister of Finance publicly acknowledged the gravity of the displacement crisis and urged donors to help the government provide assistance to the IDPs, described as “the first and foremost victims of terrorism” (The Rising Nepal, 2005).

2.7. Impact upon adolescent and youth

The forceful recruitment of adolescent and youth in the Maoist forces is a serious issue in Nepal. They are particularly vulnerable as they have little choice other than to join the Maoists- although sometimes only temporarily to attend political meeting or leave their villages. Those who have to remain are also likely to become targets of the security forces. Some times they are forced to carry guns of the insurgents. Adolescent and youth have suffered the loss of family and homes, and they have faced extreme poverty. They are unable to give continuity to their studies due to conflict. The majority of IDPs are adolescent and youth. So they are more vulnerable due to conflict.

2.8. Government responses

Since the beginning of the conflict, the government has to a large extent ignored its obligation to protect and assist IDPs. Its response can be described as inadequate, discriminatory and largely insufficient.

Although the government established several compensation and resettlement funds for victims of the conflict, most dried up after a relatively short time. 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 remained reluctant to register as displaced for fear of retaliation or being suspected of being rebel sympathizers (Martinez and Esperanza, 2002).

A registration process established by the government has allowed some displaced people to register at their local district office, but the criteria for eligibility were reportedly the following: to be displaced "due to the murder of a family member by a terrorist" (SAFHR, 2003).

During 2002, the government distributed displacement allowances amounting to Rs. 100 per person a day under the Ganeshman Singh Peace Campaign (Kathmandu Post, 2002).

Under the pressure from IDP associations, the government of Nepal made public a 15-point relief package for victims of the Maoist rebellion, which included monthly allowances for displaced people. However, the allowance was reportedly limited to IDPs above the age of 60 who had lost the family breadwinner and to children whose parents had been displaced by the Maoists. Again, those displaced by the security forces were excluded from the assistance scheme. (Kathmandu Post, 2004).

2.8.1 NGOs assistance for IDPs

) The Nepal Red Cross Society which has maintained a network in Nepal's 75 districts has been assisting IDPs since the conflict started. During 2004, it assisted a total of 8,000 families in the mid-western and far-western regions by distributing relief material to them. INSEC is Nepal's largest human right NGO. In addition to its human rights monitoring and advocacy activities, INSEC has also been active in assisting the displaced return to their home during 2004(INSEC, 2004).

) The Community Study and Welfare Center (CSWC) has since 2004 advocated on behalf of the displaced. Based on a survey conducted between November 2003 and January 2004 in 5 districts of the Midwestern Region, CSWC identified 160,000 IDPs and suggested between 350,000 and 400,000 people could be internally displaced in Nepal(CSWC,2004).

) Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN) works with children affected by conflict and has assisted displaced children. In 2005, it published a report showing that children were increasingly affected by displacement and that most of these children ended up in exploitative jobs and at risk of physical abuse (IRIN, 2005).

) Maiti Nepal is working with victims of sexual abuses and has assisted displaced women and girls.

) DOFA Nepal is an NGO that is helping IDP children attend school.

2.8.2 INGOs assistance for IDPs

) International Nepal Fellowship (INF) launched a "Displaced People Initiative" Programme in 2003 in districts of the mid-western region such as Jumla, Dang, Bardiya and Banke. Instead of providing the displaced with relief aid, the programme seeks to facilitate the absorption of the displaced into host communities.

) Terre des Hommes (TDH) has in May 2005 started a project to assist displaced children in Nepalgunj. The beneficiaries will also include other conflict-affected children. Support will be provided in the field of education, psychosocial assistance and nutrition.

) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has been in Nepal since 2002 providing health care support .It maintains a presence in Rukum district in mid-western Nepal where it runs the hospital. In January 2004, it was forced to close its mission in Jumla district.

Other organisations having displaced people as beneficiaries include: [ActionAid](#), [Action contre la Faim\(ACF\)](#), the [Lutheran World Federation \(LWF\)](#) working essentially with ex-Kamayyas, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children and World Vision.

2.9 Operational definitions of key terms

A few words bearing a particular meaning in the context of the topic are used in this study. The meanings of some particular words are as follows:

Cause: Cause is that which produces of things, event, and person etc. That makes something happen. It is the forcing people to be internally displaced from the place of origin.

Consequences: consequence is a result or an effect of something. Such as internal displacement as a result of conflict.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs): people who are forced to leave their village due to threat from the Maoists and security forces in their place of origin.

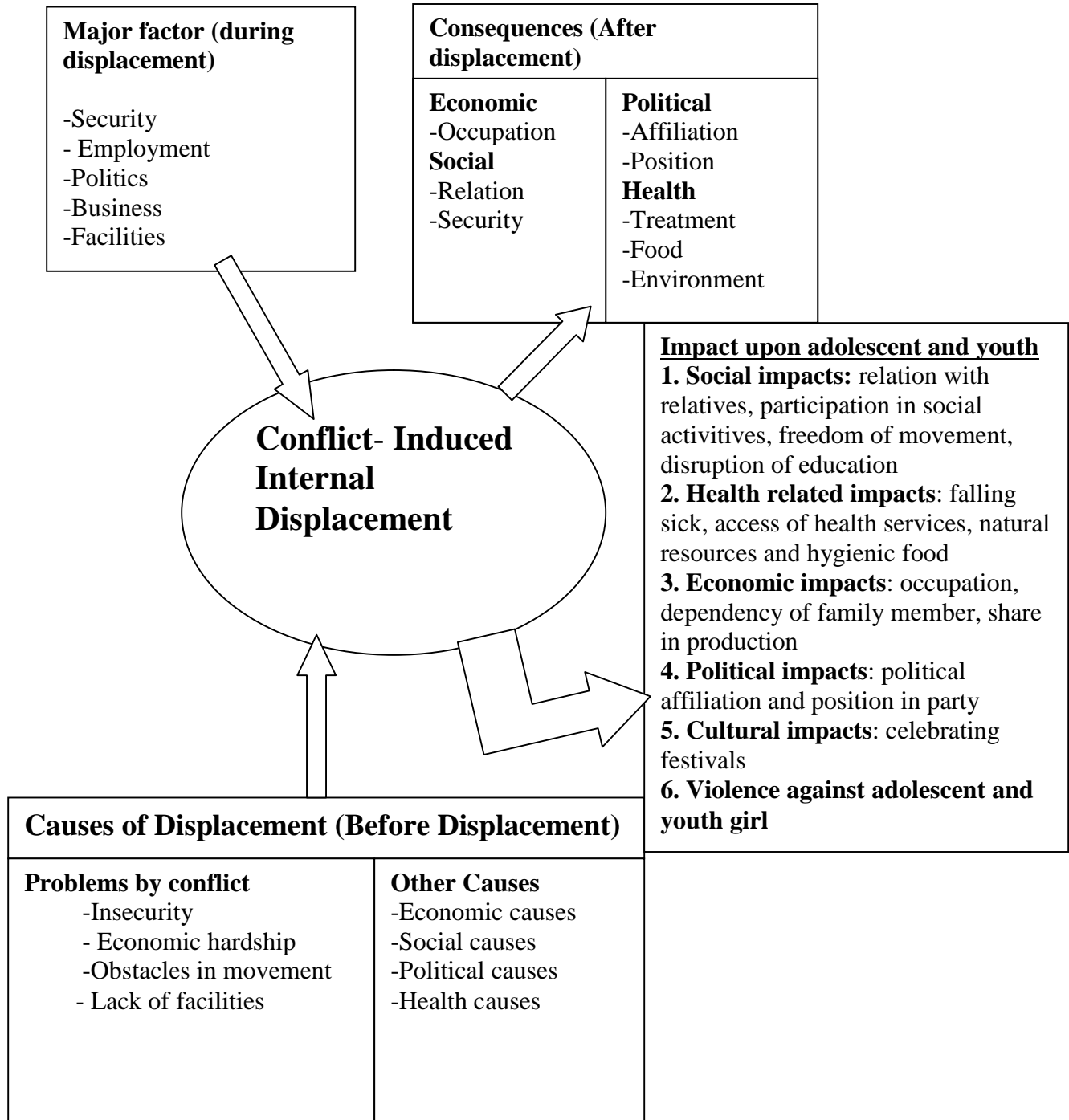
Conflict-induced internal displacement: It refers to the sudden displacement of people in their place of origin due to armed conflict between Maoists and security forces.

Place of Origin: the place where people have been displaced.

Place of destination: The place where internally displaced people are living at present.

2.10 Conceptual framework of the study

On the basis of above literature review, a conceptual framework of this study is presented below.



The framework suggests that four major factors should be analyzed while examining the conflict induced internal displacement and its impact upon adolescent and youth.

Firstly, the causes before displacement which vary in types such as problems created by conflicts, violence and insecurity, lack of facilities and social, economic, political and health related causes.

Secondly, the major factors during displacement in place of origin are lack of security, employment, political freedom, business and other facilities of life.

Thirdly, the consequences of conflict induced internal displacement in place of destination are social, political, economics and health related in nature.

Fourthly, there are some impacts upon adolescent and youth due to internal displacement such as social impacts, health related impact, political impact, cultural impact and violence against adolescent and youth girl.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A brief discussion of the research methodology regarding the selection of the study areas, research design, nature and sources of data, sampling procedures, data collection techniques and method of data analysis has been included in this chapter.

3.1 Selection of study area

In this Study, Pokhara sub-metropolitan was selected on the basis of the fact that internally displaced adolescent and youth were staying here taking it as the safe place because it was a city and district headquarter of Kaski district as well as regional headquarters of western region. Being the regional and district headquarter, Pokhara is considered a safe and accessible place. That's why the people, displaced from hilly districts of western region and also from the villages of Kaski district, are staying in the city. In Pokhara valley, the vast majority of IDPs were adolescent and youth and they are internally displaced due to threat and pressure to join their groups by Maoists and threat by security forces. Pokhara was thought of as a proper place to conduct the study for it was the first of its kind in the region.

3.2 Research design

To find the main objectives of the study, the causes of conflict induced internal displacement and its impact upon adolescent and youth, descriptive, exploratory as well as analytical research design were applied. Descriptive research designs have been used to describe present condition of internally displaced adolescent and youth. Comparative analysis has been used to examine the consequences between before and after displacement among adolescent and youth. Exploratory research design has been used to find the major causes of displacement.

3.3 Nature and sources of data

This study is fully related to primary sources of data which is collected by the field work. The information listed according to structured questionnaire have been identified and analyzed. However, secondary sources of data have been used through the review of relevant literature from published and unpublished books, journals, news paper and web based information from internet.

3.4 Sampling

It is really difficult to conduct intensive study of the displaced persons. However, it is focused on the area where the displaced families were staying. The internally displaced people are living in different part of the Pokhara valley. By the purposive sampling method 60 households are selected for sample. This study conducted in 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 number ward of Pokhara sub-metropolitan. This study included those people who were displaced due to conflict between security forces and Maoists in their place of origin. Only those who had been displaced after 2056 AD have included in the sample for interview. From the 60 household 110 adolescent and youth for ages 15-24 years for both sexes are included for this study. It is limited to the people who were claiming to be IDPs.

3.5 Questionnaire preparation

The questionnaire designed for this study was based on socio-economic and political factor affecting on internal displacement. Two types of questionnaire were designed based on the objectives of the study.

1. Household questionnaire
2. Individual questionnaire

The household questionnaire was designed to collect the information on family members, age-sex, marital status and socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the household.

The individual questionnaire was designed for adolescent and youth in ages 15-24 years from the household population under study.

3.6 Collection of the data

Though, the collection of the data was difficult, several methods have been used for the purpose. Interview of the displaced persons with the help of their relatives and information provided by the displaced persons themselves were used for the study. Data of 60 household were collected with the help of structured questionnaires. While collecting information from the internally displaced adolescent and youth, the structured questionnaires were adopted. Those people displaced because of the state parties and those people displaced because of Maoists are covered in the study. Mainly the following techniques of data collection are used in this study.

1. Questionnaire: in this study two types of questionnaire (household and individual) are filled by the researcher based on the answer received from the respondents.
2. Observation: A sample observation was arranged on the life style of internally displaced adolescent and youth and their subsistence pattern.

3.7 Data analysis and interpretation

After the collection of data from the field, the data was processed with the help of computer by using SPSS software package. This package was used for data entry, verification, editing and tabulation of the study results.

The data were presented in the form of suitable frequency tables, charts or bar diagrams. Simple statistical tools like percentage, ratio and average have been used during the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

This chapter provides some demographic and socio- economic characteristics of household Population. Demographic characteristic deals with age and socio-economic characteristics provide the education level, occupation, religion, educational attainment of the household population. In this study total sample of household was 60 and the total population was recorded 290. Regarding the total population by sex, it was found that (51.8%) 151 were male and (48.2%) 139 were female. The average size of the household and sex ratio of the household population are 4.8 and 92.5 percent respectively.

4.1 Age and sex

Age and sex are basic characteristic or biological attributes of any demographic groups and affect not only its demographic but also its social, economic and political background that affect on displacement. Distribution of household respondents by age and sex is presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of household population by age - sex

Age		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
0-5		6.6	5.7	18	6.2
5-9		4.0	5.7	14	4.8
10-14		11.2	8.6	29	10.0
15-19		30.5	19.4	73	25.2
20-24		15.9	9.3	37	12.7
25-29		3.3	4.3	11	3.8
30-34		2.0	8.6	15	5.2
35-39		2.6	11.5	20	6.9
40-44		8.0	8.6	24	8.3
45-49		5.3	8.6	20	6.9
50-54		6.0	6.5	18	6.2
55-59		2.6	2.2	7	2.4
60+		2.0	0.8	4	1.4
Total	No.	151	139	290	-
	%	52.0	48.0	-	100
For broad age groups		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
0-14		21.8	20.1	61	21.0
15-24		46.4	28.8	110	37.9
25-59		29.8	50.4	115	39.7
60+		2.0	0.7	4	1.4
Total	No.	151	139	290	-
	%	52.0	48.0	-	100

Table 4.1 shows that the proportion of household population of age group 15-19 was relatively higher for both sexes with compare to other age groups. From the above table around 25 percent of population covered by age group 15-19 years. It shows that the proportion of economically active population was higher with comparison to

economically inactive population. Similarly the proportion of population above age 60 was relatively lower with comparison to other age groups. From above table the proportion of population in age groups 15-19 and 20-24 were relatively higher compared to other age group. It shows that most of the people in these age groups are more vulnerable due to conflict.

4.2 Occupation

Occupation is one of the most influencing variables that determine the displacement of people. Occupation also determines the socio-economic condition of the household. Distribution of respondents above age five by major occupation is presented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of household population above age 5 by major occupation

Occupation		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Agricultural		42.5	80.1	164	60.3
Business		15.6	3.0	27	9.9
Gov. services		9.9	2.3	17	6.3
Study		17.7	10.6	39	14.3
Technicians		7.1	-	10	3.7
Politics		4.9	2.3	10	3.7
No any		2.3	1.5	5	1.8
Total	No.	141	131	272	-
	%	51.8	48.2	-	100

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of study population by major occupation group separately for males and females. The data presented in the table illustrates that agricultural occupation is dominant as a major occupation for both sexes in a household population. Similarly, the proportion of population engaged in study,

business, government services, technicians and politics are around 14 percent, 10 percent, 6 percent, 4 percent and 4 percent respectively.

4.3 Religion and caste/ethnicity

Religious composition and Caste/ethnicity are the important social characteristics of population. Economic, social and cultural differences are associated with the major religious and Caste/ethnicities groups of the nation. Religious composition and Caste/ethnicity of the household are important because it often determines the national locality of certain groups and also play important role in decision making. Distribution of respondents by religion and caste/ethnicity is presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of household population by caste/ethnicity and religion

Caste/ Ethnicity	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Christen	Total		
	%	%	%	%	No.	%	
Brahmin	25.1	11.7	-	40.0	68	23.4	
Chhetry	38.9	17.6	50.0	20.0	105	36.3	
Gurung	6.6	35.3	50.0	-	30	10.3	
Magar	4.0	25.5	-	-	20	6.9	
Dalit	21.8	-	-	10.0	56	19.3	
Newar	3.6	5.9	-	-	11	3.8	
Total	No.	247	34	4	5	290	-
	%	85.2	11.7	1.4	1.7	-	100

Table 4.3 clearly suggests that the proportion of household population of Hindu religion is significantly higher with comparisons to other religious. It shows that, out of the total population, nearly 85 percent of population is in Hindu religion. Similarly, proportion of population of Buddhist religion, Muslim religion and Christen religion with about 12 percent, 1 percent and 2 percent respectively.

Likewise, the above table shows that the proportion of household population is significantly higher in Chhetry caste/ethnicity with comparisons to other

caste/ethnicity. It shows that, out of the total household population, nearly 36 percent of population is in Chhetry caste/ethnicity. Similarly, the proportion of population of Brahmin, Dalit, Gurung, Magar, Newar with around 23 percent, 19 percent, 10 percent, 7 percent and 4 percent respectively.

4.4 Marital status

Marriage is an one of the essential aspect of human beings. So it plays a critical role to determine the level of internal displacement. Distribution of household population above age 10 by marital status is presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution household population above age 10 by current marital status

Marital status		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Married		39.2	47.2	111	43.0
Unmarried		59.3	45.5	136	52.7
Widow		-	7.3	9	3.5
Divorced		1.5	-	2	0.8
Total	No.	135	272	272	-
	%	49.6	50.4	-	100

Table 4.4 shows that the proportion of unmarried population is higher with comparison to other marital status of the household population. It shows more than 50 percent of household population is covered by unmarried population and it is followed by married, widow and divorced population with around 43 percent, 3 percent and 1 percent respectively.

4.5 Literacy status

Education may be the only one variable that determines the every aspect of human life. Educational status is most important factor that affects the people to leave their

place of origin. It is essential to know the literacy and educational attainment of the household population in order to find the effect on internal displacement. Distribution of household population above age 5 years by literacy and educational attainment are presented in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of household population above age 5 years by literacy status

Literacy status		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Literate		85.1	70.9	213	78.3
Illiterate		14.9	29.1	59	21.7
Total	No.	141	131	272	-
	%	51.8	48.2	-	100
Educational attainment among the Literate					
Educational attainment		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Primary		22.5	49.5	73	34.3
Secondary		25.0	26.9	55	25.8
S.L.C		33.3	16.1	55	25.8
Inter-mediate		12.5	7.5	22	10.3
Bachelor& above		6.7	-	8	3.8
Total	No.	120	93	213	-
	%	56.3	43.7	-	100

Tables 4.5 indicate that the proportion of literate population is higher with comparison to the illiterate population to the household population for both sexes. The above table shows that nearly 78 percent of household populations are literate with comparison to nearly 22 percent illiterate population. The proportion of illiterate population is higher for females (29 percent) with comparison to male (21 percent) illiterate population. Similarly, the above table shows that the proportion of household population is higher in secondary level of education with compare to other educational attainment. The male proportion is higher in S.L.C. level of education whereas the proportion of

female is higher in secondary level of education. The proportion of female population in bachelor and above is zero whereas around 7 percent for male literate population. In this study, primary level of education included for those who have little knowledge about read and write without formal education and classes under 5.

4.6 Age-sex distribution of respondents

Age and sex are basic characteristic of any demographic groups and affect not only its demographic but also its social, economic and political background that affect on displacement. Distribution of respondents by age and sex is presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of respondents by age and sex

Age	Male		Female		Total	
		%		%	No.	%
15-16		17.1		20.0	20	18.2
17-18		25.7		25.0	28	25.4
19-20		27.1		27.5	40	36.4
21-22		17.1		17.5	19	17.2
23-24		12.8		10.0	13	11.8
Total	No.	70		40	110	-
	%	63.6		36.4	-	100

Table 4.6 shows that the proportion of population in age group 19- 20 is higher for both sexes with compare to other age group of the study population. Out of the total respondents, around 36 percent population is covered by population in age group 19-20. similarly, the proportion of population in age group 17-18,15-16,21-22 and 23-24 with around 25 percent, 18 percent, 17 percent and 12 percent respectively.

4.7 Literacy status of the respondents

Educational status is most important factor that affects the people to leave their place of origin. It is essential to know the literacy and educational attainment of the study

population in order to find the effect on internal displacement. Distribution of respondents by literacy status and educational attainment is presented in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of respondents by literacy status

Literacy status		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Literate		95.7	87.5	102	92.7
Illiterate		4.3	12.5	8	7.3
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100
Educational attainment among the Literate					
Educational attainment		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Primary		14.9	42.8	25	24.5
Secondary		17.9	28.7	22	21.6
S.L.C		37.3	22.8	33	32.3
Inter-mediate		22.4	5.7	17	16.7
Bachelor& above		7.5	-	5	4.9
Total	No.	67	35	102	-
	%	65.7	34.3	-	100

Tables 4.7 indicate that the proportion of literate population is higher with comparison to the illiterate population to the study population for both sexes. The above table shows that nearly 93 percent of the respondents are literate with comparison to nearly 7 percent illiterate population. The proportion of illiterate population is higher for females (12 percent) with comparison to male (4 percent) illiterate population.

Similarly, the above table shows that the proportion of study population is higher in S.L.C level of education compared to other educational attainment. The male proportion is higher in S.L.C. level of education whereas the proportion of female is higher in secondary level of education. The proportion of female population in bachelor and above is zero whereas around 7 percent was for male.

CHAPTER V

NATURE OF DISPLACEMENT

This chapter deals with violence and insecurity, causes of displacement, present shelter, difficulties before displacement, facilities after displacement, peace feeling, physical insecurity before displacement, physical security after displacement and duration of displacement about study population.

5.1 Violence and insecurity

Internal displacement in Nepal is mainly the consequence of the armed conflict between the Maoists and the security forces. Direct causes of displacement include among others: murder of the family members, threats, violation of human rights, pressure to join into Maoist forces, taxes, arrests and harassment by security forces. Distribution of respondents by major forms of violence and insecurity forcing them to displace from village is presented in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by forms of violence and insecurity

Major forms of violence	Male	Female	Total		
	%	%	No.	%	
Killing of family member by state	4.2	5.0	5	4.5	
Beating and threat by state	14.2	12.5	15	13.6	
Killing of family member by Maoists	12.8	10.0	13	11.8	
Beating and threat by Maoists	31.4	37.5	37	33.6	
Pressure to join their party by Maoists	37.1	35.0	40	36.3	
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

Table 5.1 shows that, out of the total respondents nearly 83 percent of internally displaced adolescent and youth were suffered by Maoists and remaining 17 percent

were suffered by state. Out of the total cases most of the IDPs were displaced due to the Maoists threat such as presser to join their party, beating and threat and killing of family member with around 36 percent, 34 percent and 12 percent respectively. From the above table, the adolescent and youth were also displaced due to the state. Out of the total internally displaced adolescent and youth, nearly 14 percent and 4 percent were internally displaced due to beating and threat by security forces and killing of family member by security forces respectively.

5.2 Causes of displacement

Most of the people were displaced due to the armed conflict between the Maoists and security forces. Due to the conflict food insecurity is growing in remote areas, many people were suffering from insecurity, lack of local employment and non-farming alternatives to agriculture and livestock production forces people to leave their origin places. Distribution of respondents by major causes of displacement is presented in table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by major causes of displacement

Causes of displacement		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Economic		14.4	20.0	18	16.0
Political		82.8	72.5	87	79.5
Social		2.8	7.5	5	4.5
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

From the above table, while analyzing the major causes of displacement then the following picture emerged. Most of the adolescent and youth were left their place of origin due to political causes. Out of the total respondents, around 80 percent respondents were displaced due to political causes. Similarly, around 16 percent and 5 percent respondents were displaced due to economic and social reasons in their place

of origin respectively. It provides the situation that most of the adolescent and youth were moving into district headquarters and other cities due to conflict.

5.3 Present living or shelter

Shelter is one of the basic needs of human life. It provides the protection of people from rain, wind and others. Distribution of respondents by types of present living/shelter is presented in table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of respondents by types of present living/shelter

Types of shelter		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
On rent		64.2	62.5	70	63.6
In relatives & friends house		5.7	10.0	8	7.3
In camp		17.1	12.5	17	15.5
Own house		12.8	15.0	15	13.6
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

Table 5.3 shows that out of the total respondents, around 64 percent respondents were living on rent and around 16 percent respondents were living in camp with facing difficulties of shelter. Similarly, out of the total respondents, nearly 17 percent and 7 percent were living in their own house and in relatives and friends home respectively.

5.4 Difficulties in place of origin (before displacement)

Most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth were forced to leave their place of origins. They were facing different kinds of violence and insecurity in place of origin. Distribution of respondents by difficulties in place of origin (before displacement) is presented in table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of respondents by major difficulties in place of origin (before displacement)

Types of difficulties		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Housing		7.1	12.5	10	9.1
Food		7.1	7.5	8	7.3
Insecurity		37.2	42.5	43	39.1
Education		2.8	-	2	1.8
All of the above		45.3	37.5	47	42.7
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

Table 5.4 shows that internally displaced adolescent and youth were facing different kind of difficulties in their places before displacement such as housing, food, insecurity and education etc. The above table shows that nearly 39 percent of respondents were suffer from insecurity problem in their place of origin. Similarly around 43 percent of respondents were facing difficulties of housing, food, education. Likewise, around 9 percent, 7 percent and 2 percent respondents were facing difficulties of housing, food and education in their place of origin before displacement respectively.

5.5 Facilities after displacement

The internally displaced adolescent and youth have been living in different wards of Pokhara sub-metropolitan. They are living in different situation. Distribution of respondents by types of facilities which they got after displacement is presented in table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of respondents by major facilities after displacement

Types of facilities		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Housing		11.4	15.0	14	12.7
Food		12.8	10.0	13	11.8
Education		2.8	2.5	3	2.7
Security		67.3	67.5	74	67.3
Lodging		5.7	5.0	6	5.5
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

Table 5.5 shows that nearly 67 percent respondents were feeling security after displacement. Similarly, around 13 percent respondent got housing facilities, 12 percent got food facilities, 6 percent got lodging facilities and 3 percent got the education facilities after displacement.

5.6 Peace feeling (after displacement)

Security is a protection from difficulties. Distribution of respondents by level of peace feeling after displacement is presented in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of respondents by peace feeling after displacement

Peace feeling		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
General		37.1	42.5	43	39.1
Approximate peace		54.3	50.0	58	52.7
No peace		8.6	7.5	9	8.2
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

Table 5.6 shows that out of the total respondents nearly 53 percent respondents were feeling peace approximately after displacement. This proportion is higher for both sexes. Likewise, around 39 percent and 8 percent respondent were feeling general peace and no peace respectively after coming there.

5.7 Duration of displacement

Since the conflict started between security forces and Maoists in the mid 1990s, thousands of adolescent and youth have been displaced in their place of origin. Distribution of respondents by duration of displacement is presented in table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of respondents by duration of displacement

Duration	Male		Female		Total	
	%	%	No.	%	No.	%
2056	5.7	5.0	6	5.5		
2057	7.1	7.5	8	7.3		
2058	14.3	17.5	17	15.4		
2059	21.4	2.5	24	21.8		
2060	22.8	25.0	26	23.7		
2061	24.3	17.5	24	21.8		
2062	4.3	5.0	5	4.5		
Total	No.	70	40	110	-	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	-	100

Table 5.7 shows that the large proportion of respondents were displaced in the year 2060 for both sexes. It was reported that around 24 percent of respondents were displaced in the year 2060. The above table also shows that the trend of internal displacement of adolescent and youth was increased after the declaration of state of emergency on 26 November 2000.

5.8 Physical insecurity in place of origin (before displacement)

Security is the necessary thing for human beings. Physical insecurity is the main cause of displacement among adolescent and youth. Distribution of respondents suffering from physical insecurity (before displacement) is presented in table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of respondents by major physical insecurity (before displacement)

Major physical insecurity		Male	Female	Total	
		%	%	No.	%
Arbitrary arrest		21.4	25.0	25	22.7
Disappearance & killing		25.7	25.0	28	25.5
Torture		42.8	37.5	45	40.9
Abduction		17.5	12.5	12	10.9
Total	No.	70	40	110	-
	%	63.6	36.4	-	100

Table 5.8 shows that most of the respondents were displaced due to torture for both sexes. It was reported that nearly 41 percent respondents were displaced due to the torture. Similarly, around 26 percent, 23 percent and 11 percent respondents were displaced due to disappearance and killing, arbitrary arrest and abduction respectively.

5.9 Physical security in current place (after displacement)

Most of the adolescent and youth are displaced due to the problem of physical security in place of origin. Distribution of respondents by physical security after displacement is presented in table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of respondents by physical security (after displacement)

Physical security	Yes		No		Total
	No.	%	%	No.	No.
Male	64	91.4	8.6	6	70
Female	36	90.0	10.0	4	40
Total	100	90.9	9.1	10	110

Table 5.9 shows that around 91 percent respondents were feeling physical security in current place after displacement. Similarly, around 9 percent respondents were feeling physical insecurity in current place after displacement.

CHAPTER VI

IMPACT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT UPON ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH

This chapter deals with social, health related, economic, political and cultural impact upon adolescent and youth and violence related to adolescent and youth girl due to internal displacement.

6.1 Social impacts

This section deal with the social impact upon adolescent and youth due to internal displacement in term of relation to neighbours and relatives, participating in social activities, relation with other displaced people freedom of the movement and disruption of education.

6.1.1 Relation with relatives and neighbours

Relation with relatives and neighbours is necessary thing of the people to establish socially recognized life. Relation of the respondents with relatives and neighbours before and after displacement are describing in this place. Distribution of respondents by relation with relatives and neighbours is presented in table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by relation with relatives and neighbours (before and after displacement)

Relation with relatives and neighbours	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	68	61.8	15	13.6
Good	38	34.5	50	45.5
Normal	3	2.7	33	30.0
Bad	1	1.0	7	6.4
Very bad	-	-	5	4.5
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.1 shows that out of the total respondents, around 62 percent respondents had the very good relation to relatives and neighbours before displacement. Likewise, around 35 percent respondents had good relation, 3 percent respondents had normal relation and only 1 percent respondents had bad relation to relatives and neighbours before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 46 percent respondents have good relation to their relatives and neighbours. Similarly, 30 percent respondents have normal relation and around 11 percent respondents have bad relation to their relatives and neighbours after displacement.

Relations with relatives and neighbours have been change due to internal displacement. The higher proportion respondents had very good relation before displacement but after displacement the higher proportion of respondents have only good relation to their relatives and neighbours. It indicates that internal displacement has influenced on relation to relatives and neighbours.

6.1.2 Participation in social activities

Participating in social activities is often help people to make relation with relatives and neighbours in a society. Distribution of respondents by participating in social activities is presented in table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by participating in social activities

Participation in social activities	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very often	63	57.3	3	2.7
Often	40	36.4	8	7.3
Normal	6	5.4	20	18.2
Rarely	1	0.9	40	36.4
Very rarely	-	-	39	35.4
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.2 shows that around 57 percent of respondent were very often participating in social activities before displacement. Similarly, around 36 percent of respondents were often participating in social activities often and around 5 percent of respondents were participating in social activities normally before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 3 percent respondents were very often participating in social activities and it followed by often, normal, very rarely and rarely with around 7 percent, 18 percent, 35 percent and 36 percent respectively. It shows that internal displacement influence on participation in social activities of the people.

6.1.3 Relation with other displaced people (after displacement)

Social relation is a necessary for the people to establish socially recognized life as well as security of the life. Distribution of respondents by relation with other displaced people is presented in table7.3.

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of respondents by relation with other IDPs (after displacement)

Relation with other IDPs	After displacement	
	No.	%
Very good	12	10.9
Good	59	53.6
Normal	30	27.4
Bad	4	3.6
Very bad	5	4.5
Total	110	100

Table 6.3 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 54 percent respondents have been good relation to other internally displaced people after displacement. Similarly, around 11 percent, 27 percent, 5 percent and 4 percent have good, normal, very bad and bad relation to other internally displaced people respectively after displacement.

6.1.4 Freedom of the movement

Freedom of the movement is necessary for the people to survive comfortable life. Distribution of respondents by freedom of the movement is presented in table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of respondents by freedom of the movement (before and after displacement)

Freedom of the movement	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very often	1	0.9	39	34.5
Often	6	5.5	44	40.5
Normal	71	64.5	22	20.5
Rarely	30	27.3	5	4.5
Very rarely	2	1.8	-	-
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.4 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 64 percent of respondents had reported normal for the movement before displacement. Likewise, around 27 percent, 5 percent, 2 percent and 1 percent reported rarely, often, very rarely and very often respectively.

However, after displacement, around 40 percent respondents had often reported for the movement. Similarly, around 35 percent, 21 percent, and 4 percent had reported very often, normal and rarely for movement respectively.

It clearly indicates that most of the adolescent and youth were suffered from insecurity problems for movement in their place of origin before displacement and most of them were feeling security for movement in their current place after displacement.

6.1.5 Disruption of education

Education is the most important things to build up the personality and capabilities of people in a society. It plays the major role to determine the status of the people. In this studies most of the respondents were students ages but they were easily response that

agricultural was their major occupation. However, those respondents were asked about the continuity and discontinuity of their education before and after displacement. Distribution of respondents by disruption of education is presented in table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of respondents by disruption of education (before and after displacement)

Disruption of education	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	95	86.4	65	59.1
No	15	13.6	45	40.9
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.5 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 86 percent respondents had felt disruption of their education before displacement and only 14 percent respondents had not felt disruption of their education before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 59 percent respondents were felt disruption of their education and only 41 percent respondents were not felt disruption of their education after displacement.

It concludes that most of the adolescent and youth were feeling disruption of their education before displacement. However, after displacement, most of the adolescent and youth did not give continuity to their education due to displacement of conflict.

6.2 Health related impacts

This section deal with health related impact upon adolescent and youth with respect to frequency of falling sick, access to public health services, place for treatment, access to natural resources, accessibility of hygienic food, environment of the place and access to clean drinking water and sanitation.

6.2.1 Falling sick

The health condition of the internally displaced people is also an important aspect to know the real situation of internally displaced adolescent and youth. Distribution of respondents by frequency of falling sick is presented in table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Distribution of respondents by frequency of falling sick (before and after displacement)

Frequency of falling sick	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very often	2	1.8	12	10.9
Often	10	9.2	47	42.7
Normal	12	10.9	36	32.8
Rarely	38	34.5	12	10.9
Very rarely	48	43.6	3	2.7
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.6 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 35 percent and 4 percent respondents were falling sick rarely and very rarely respectively before displacement. Similarly, around 2 percent and 9 percent were falling sick very often and often respectively before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 43 percent respondents were often falling sick. Similarly, around 11 percent, 33 percent, 11 percent and 3 percent were falling sick very often, normal, rarely and very rarely respectively.

Above table clearly shows that most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth were falling sick more after displacement than before displacement.

6.2.2 Access to public health services

A public health service is necessary to protect from different kinds of health problems of the internally displaced adolescent and youth. Distribution of respondents by access of public health services is presented in table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Distribution of respondents by access of public health services (before and after displacement)

Access of public health services	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	1	0.9	14	12.7
Good	48	43.6	37	33.6
Normal	41	37.3	40	36.4
Bad	14	12.7	16	14.6
Very bad	6	5.5	3	2.7
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.7 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 44 percent respondents had good access of public health services before displacement. Similarly, around 37 percent, 13 percent 6 percent and 1 percent respondents had normal, bad, very bad and very good access of public health services before displacement respectively.

However, after displacement, the higher proportions of respondents have normal access to public health services. Out of the total respondents, around 36 percent respondents have normal access to public health services. Similarly, around 34 percent, 15 percent, 13 percent and 3 percent respondents have good, bad, very good and very bad access of public health services respectively.

6.2.3 Place for treatment

Place for treatment shows the access of health facilities of internally displaced adolescent and youth. Distribution of respondents by place for treatment is presented in table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Distribution of respondents by place for treatment (before and after displacement)

Place for treatment	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Health post/health center	80	72.7	13	11.8
District hospital	10	9.2	42	38.2
Zonal hospital	5	4.5	52	47.3
Hospital in capital	-	-	3	2.7
Dhami/jhankari	15	13.6	-	-
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.8 shows that the higher proportions of respondents used any kind of treatment from health post/health center before displacement. Out of the total respondents, around 73 percent respondents went for health post/health center for treatment before displacement. Similarly, around 14 percent, 9 percent and 5 percent of respondents went dhامي/jhankari, district hospital and zonal hospital respectively for treatment before displacement.

However, after displacement, most of the respondents used any kind of treatment from zonal hospital. Out of the total respondents, around 47 percent went to zonal hospital for treatment. Likewise, around 38 percent, 12 percent and 3 percent respondents went to district hospital, health post/health center and hospital in capital respectively for treatment after displacement.

6.2.4 Access of natural resources

Access of natural resources helps people to make life easier for survival. Distribution of respondents by access of natural resources is presented in table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Percentage distribution of respondents by access of natural resources (before and after displacement)

Relation with relatives and neighbours	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	64	58.2	-	-
Good	35	31.8	3	2.7
Normal	10	9.2	26	23.6
Bad	1	0.9	52	47.3
Very bad	-	-	29	26.4
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.9 shows that out of the total respondents around 58 percent respondents had very good access of natural resources before displacement. Similarly, around 32 percent, 9 percent and 1 percent respondents had good, normal and bad access of natural resources before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 47 percent respondents have bad access of natural resources. Likewise, around 26 percent, 24 percent and 3 percent have bad, normal and good access of natural resources after displacement respectively.

The above table clearly shows that most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth have bad access of natural resources in their current place after displacement with compare to their origin place before displacement.

6.2.5 Accessibility to hygienic food

Hygienic food is necessary for the people for living good health. The respondents were asked about their own experience of the accessibility of hygienic food before and after displacement. Distribution of respondents by accessibility of hygienic food is presented in table 6.10.

Table 6.10: Percentage distribution of respondents by accessibility of hygienic food (before and after displacement)

Accessibility of hygienic food	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	90	81.8	37	33.6
No	20	18.2	73	66.4
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.10 shows that the higher proportion of respondents had access to hygienic food before displacement. Out of the total respondents, around 82 percent respondents had access to hygienic food and only 18 percent respondents had not access to hygienic food before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 66 percent respondents have not access to hygienic food. Similarly, around 34 percent respondents have access to hygienic food after displacement. The above table clearly shows that most of the adolescent and youth have not good access to hygienic food in their current place after displacement.

6.2.6 Environment of the place

The environment of the area where people are living is determines the health condition of the people. Distribution of respondents by according to the environment of the place is presented in table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Percentage distribution of respondents by types of environment of the place (before and after displacement)

Types of environment	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Healthy	50	45.5	15	13.6
Normal	12	10.9	65	59.1
Unhealthy	2	1.8	28	25.5
Very healthy	46	41.8	2	1.8
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.11 shows that the higher proportion of respondents were living healthy environment before displacement. Out of the total respondents, around 46 percent were living in healthy environment before displacement. Similarly, around 42 percent, 11 percent and 2 percent respondents were living very healthy, normal and unhealthy environment respectively.

However, after displacement, the higher proportions of respondents are living in normal environment. Out of the total respondents, around 59 percent respondents are living in normal environment. Likewise, around 25 percent, 14 percent and 2 percent are living on unhealthy, healthy and very healthy environment respectively after displacement.

The above table indicates that most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth are living in normal environment in a current place after displacement.

6.2.7 Access to clean drinking water and sanitation

Access of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities determines the health condition as well as socio-economic condition of the internally displaced adolescent and youth. Distribution of respondents by access of clean drinking water and sanitation is presented in table 6.12.

Table 6.12: Percentage distribution of respondents by access of drinking water and sanitation (before and after displacement)

Access of clean drinking water and sanitation	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	11	10.0	5	4.5
Good	55	50.0	30	27.3
Normal	30	27.3	35	31.8
Bad	10	9.1	30	27.3
Very bad	4	3.6	10	9.1
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.12 shows that most of the respondents had good access of clean drinking water and sanitation before displacement. Out of the total respondents, 50 percent respondents had good access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Similarly, around 27 percent, 10 percent, 9 percent and 4 percent respondents had normal, very good, bad and very bad access of clean drinking water and sanitation respectively before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 32 percent respondents had normal access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Similarly, around 27 percent, 9 percent and 5 percent had bad, very bad and very good access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities respectively after displacement.

The above table clearly indicates that most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth had suffered from lack of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in their current place after displacement.

6.3 Economic impact

In this section, economic impact of conflict induced internal displacement among adolescent and youth have been described in terms of occupation, personal expenditure, dependency of family members, managed money to family and share in production before and after displacement.

6.3.1 Occupation

Occupation is one of the major attributes of economic aspects. Type of occupation determines income and that entirely signifies the economic condition of the people. Distribution of respondents by major types of occupation is presented in table 6.13.

Table 6.13: Percentage distribution of respondents by types of occupation (before and after displacement)

Types of occupation	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agricultural	62	56.4	1	0.9
Gov. services	4	3.6	5	4.5
Job	6	5.4	22	20.0
Labours	2	1.8	30	27.5
Business	8	7.3	16	14.5
Politics	5	4.5	5	4.5
Study	18	16.5	5	4.5
Not job	5	4.5	26	23.6
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.13 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 56 percent respondents were based on agricultural before displacement. Similarly, proportion of respondents based on study, business, job, politics and labours with around 17 percent, 7 percent, 5 percent, 5 percent and 2 percent respectively before displacement.

However, after displacement, the higher proportions of respondents were involved in labours. It was reported that around 27 percent respondents were involved in labours and it followed by job with 20 percent, business by around 14 percent. Similarly the proportion of respondents who had not jobs were around 24 percent after displacement.

Above table indicate that most of the adolescent and youth were involved in agricultural occupation before displacement. However, after displacement, most of them were either work in labours or job less.

6.3.2 Personal expenditure

Personal expenditure is necessary thing of the people. Distribution of respondents by personal expenditure is presented in table 6.14.

Table 6.14: Percentage distribution of respondents by personal expenditure (before and after displacement)

Personal expenditure	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Oneself	20	18.2	80	72.7
By family members	90	81.8	30	27.3
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.14 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 82 percent respondents were depend on family members for their personal expenditure and around 18 percent respondents had managed personal expenditure by oneself before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 73 percent respondents have managed personal expenditure by oneself and around 27 percent respondents have depended on family members for their personal expenditure. It shows that most of the adolescent and youth were involved in income activities after displacement with compared to before displacement.

6.3.3 Dependency of family member

Dependency of family members to each other is a common practice in Nepal. The following table shows the distribution of respondents by dependency of family member before and after displacement. Distribution of respondents by dependency of family members is presented in table 6.15.

Table 6.15: Percentage distribution of respondents by dependency of family member (before and after displacement)

Dependency of family member	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	19	17.3	68	61.8
No	91	82.7	42	38.2
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.15 shows that around 83 percent of respondents reported that there were no dependent of family members upon them and only around 17 percent respondents were reported the dependent of family members upon them.

However, after displacement, around 62 percent respondents were reported the dependent of family members upon them. Similarly, around 38 percent respondents reported that there was no dependency of family members upon them after displacement.

The above table clearly indicates that, there were very limited family member dependent upon adolescent and youth before displacement but after displacement the proportion of dependent of family member upon adolescent and youth were increased.

6.3.4 Managed money to family

Distribution of respondents by managed money to family is presented in table 6.16.

Table 6.16: Percentage distribution of respondents by managed money to family (before and after displacement)

Managed money to family	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	22	20.0	68	61.8
No	88	80.0	42	38.2
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.16 shows that most of the respondents were not managed money to their families before displacement. Out of the total respondents, only 20 percent respondents were managed money to their families and 80 percent respondents did not managed money to their families before displacement.

However, after displacement, this pattern was changed. Out of the total respondents, around 62 percent respondents were managed money to their families and only around 38 percent respondents did not managed money to their families after displacement.

The above table indicates that most of the adolescent and youth are managing money to their families after displacement.

6.3.5 Share in production

Getting share in production is a common phenomena in household. Distribution of respondents by share in production is presented in table 6.17.

Table 6.17: Percentage distribution of respondents by getting share in production (before and after displacement)

Getting share in production	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	85	77.3	76	69.1
No	25	22.7	34	30.9
Total	110	100	110	100
If yes				
Full	7	8.6	32	42.1
Half	13	16.2	30	39.5
One third	35	43.7	11	14.5
One forth	30	37.5	3	3.9
Total	85	100	76	100

Table 6.17 shows that, out of the total respondent, around 77 percent respondents were getting share in production and around 23 percent respondents did not get share in production before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 69 percent respondents were getting share in production whereas 31 percent did not get any share in production.

Out of the total respondents getting share in production, around 44 percent respondents got one third share in production and it followed by around 37 percent got one forth share, 16 percent got half and around 9 percent got full share in production before displacement. However, after displacement, around 42 percent respondents got full share in production and it followed by 39 percent got half, 14 percent got one third and 4 percent got one forth share in production.

6.3.6 Destruction of house in place of origin

House is a form of property which has economic as well as emotional relation to the householders. Distribution of respondents by destruction of house is presented in table 6.18.

Table 6.18: Percentage distribution of respondents by destruction of house in place of origin (before and after displacement)

Destruction of house in place of origin	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	7.8	15	13.7
No	102	92.7	92	83.6
Don't know	-	-	3	2.7
Total	110	100	110	100
If yes,	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
By Maoists	1	12.5	4	26.7
By security forces	7	87.5	11	73.3
Total	8	100	15	100

Table 6.18 shows that around 93 percent of respondents house were not destroyed before displacement. Likewise, around 8 percent respondents' houses were destroyed by Maoists and security forces before displacement. Similarly, after displacement, out of the total respondents, around 16 percent respondents' houses in place of origin were destroyed. Likewise, around 84 percent respondents' house in place of origin was not destroyed after displacement.

Out of the total destroyed house around 87 percent were destroyed by Maoists and 12 percent were destroyed by security forces before displacement. Similarly, after displacement, around 73 percent house was destroyed by Maoists and around 27 percent house was destroyed by security forces.

6.4 Political impact

This section deal with political impact upon adolescent and youth with respect to political affiliation and positions in political parties.

6.4.1 Political affiliation

Involving in political parties or having certain political beliefs is the backbone of the democracy. To examine the political affiliation of the respondents, their distribution by sex by political party is presented table 6.19.

Table 6.19: Percentage distribution of respondents by sex and political party (before and after displacement)

Political Affiliation	After Displacement				Before Displacement			
	Male	Female	Total		Male	female	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%
Nepali Congress	24	6	30	27.3	2	5	7	22.7
CPN(UML)	10	5	15	13.6	9	4	13	11.8
Nepali Congress(D)	8	2	10	9.1	7	-	7	6.4
RPP	4	4	8	7.3	3	4	7	6.4
SJN	3	2	5	4.5	3	2	5	4.5
CPN(Maoists)	2	1	3	2.7	-	-	-	-
Others	4	1	5	4.5	10	2	12	10.9
Don't want to say	15	19	34	40.0	18	23	41	37.3
Total	70	40	110	100	70	40	110	100

Table 6.19 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 27 percent respondents were the supporter of Nepali Congress before displacement. Likewise, around 14 percent were supporter of CPN (UML), 9 percent were supporter of Nepali Congress (D), 7 percent were supporter of RPP, 4 percent were SJN and 3 percent were CPN

(Maoists) before displacement. Around 40 percent respondents did not expose their political affiliations before displacement.

However, after displacement, out of the total respondents, around 23 percent respondents were Nepali Congress supporter. Likewise, around 12 percent, 6 percent, 6 percent, 4 percent and 11 percent were supporter of CPN (UML), Nepali Congress (D), RPP, SJN and for other parties respectively after displacement. Around 37 percent respondents did not expose to their political affiliation after displacement.

6.4.2 Position in party

Due to different kinds of obstacles and problems the respondents are feeling odd to expose their position in political party. Distribution of respondents by position in political party is presented in table 6.20.

Table 6.20: Percentage distribution of respondents by position in political party (before and after displacement)

Position in political party	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Supporter	32	29.1	24	21.8
Active member	30	27.3	22	20.1
Not any	44	40.0	49	44.5
Others	4	3.6	15	13.6
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.20 shows that, out of the total respondents, around 29 percent of respondents were the supporter of the party before displacement. Similarly, 40 percent respondents did not expose their position in party, 27 percent respondents were active member of the political party before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 44 percent respondents did not expose to their position in party. Likewise, around 22 percent of respondents were the supporter of the party and 20 percent were active member of political party.

The above table clearly indicates that most of the adolescent and youth were displaced due to political reasons.

6.5 Cultural impact

This section deals with the cultural impact upon adolescent and youth in terms of obstacles of celebrating festivals before and after displacement.

6.5.1 Celebrating festivals

Celebrating festivals are major cultural elements in our country. Distribution of respondents by obstacles in celebrating festivals is presented in table 6.21.

Table 6.21: Percentage distribution of respondents by obstacles in celebrating festivals (before and after displacement)

Obstacles of celebrating festivals	Before displacement		After displacement	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	40	36.4	10	9.1
No	70	63.6	100	90.9
Total	110	100	110	100

Table 6.21 shows that, around 36 percent respondents faced obstacles in celebrating festivals to their family and relatives before displacement. Likewise, around 64 percent respondents did not face obstacles in celebrating festivals to their families and relatives before displacement.

However, after displacement, around 91 percent respondents did not face any obstacles and only 9 percent respondents were faced obstacles in celebrating festivals to their families and relatives.

It indicates that most of the adolescent and youth had faced obstacles in celebrating festivals to their families and relatives before displacement. However after displacement, the proportion of adolescent and youth, who faced obstacles in celebrating festivals to their families and relatives, was very low.

6.6 Violence against girl

Violence against adolescent and youth girl is defined as a violation of girl's personhood, mental or physical integrity or freedom of the movement.

6.6.1 Violence against adolescent and youth girl (after displacement)

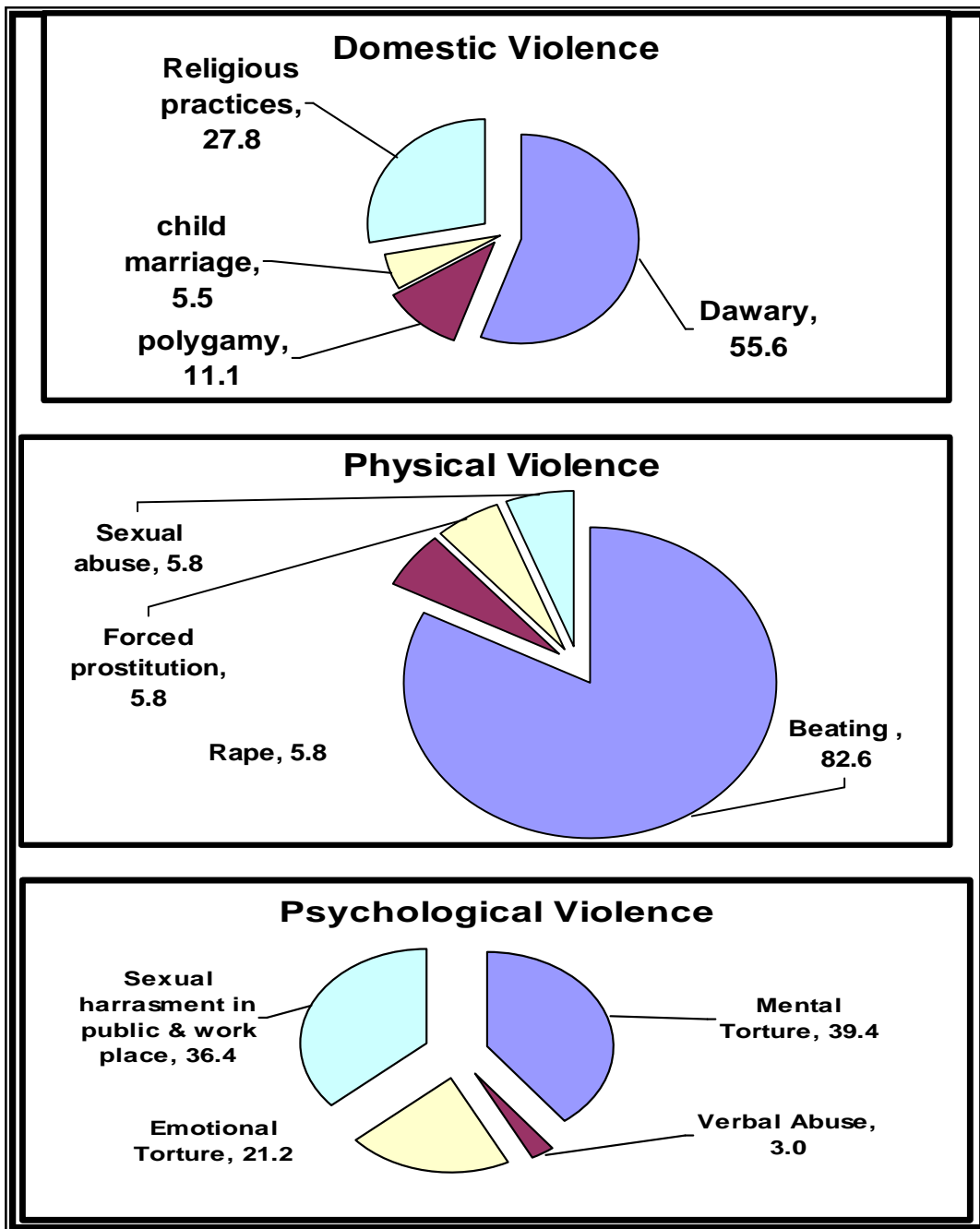
The internally displaced adolescent and youth girl are facing different kind of domestic, physical and psychological violence. Distribution of respondents suffering by different kind of violence presented in table 6.22.

Table 6.22: Percentage distribution of respondents suffering from different kind of violence (after displacement)

Types of violence	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domestic violence	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100
Physical violence	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100
Psychological violence	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100

Table 6.22 shows that, the adolescent and youth girl are suffered from domestic, physical and psychological violence in their current place after displacement. From the above table, the higher proportion of adolescent and youth girl are suffered from psychological violence and it followed by domestic and physical violence in their current place after displacement.

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by different types of violence



While analyzing the prevalence of domestic violence against adolescent and youth girl, the following picture emerged. Above figure shows that the most known domestic violence against girl are dowry, polygamy, child marriage and religious practices. Around 56 percent of respondent were suffer from dowry related violence and it

followed by religious practices, polygamy and child marriage with around 28 percent, 11 percent and 5 percent respectively after displacement.

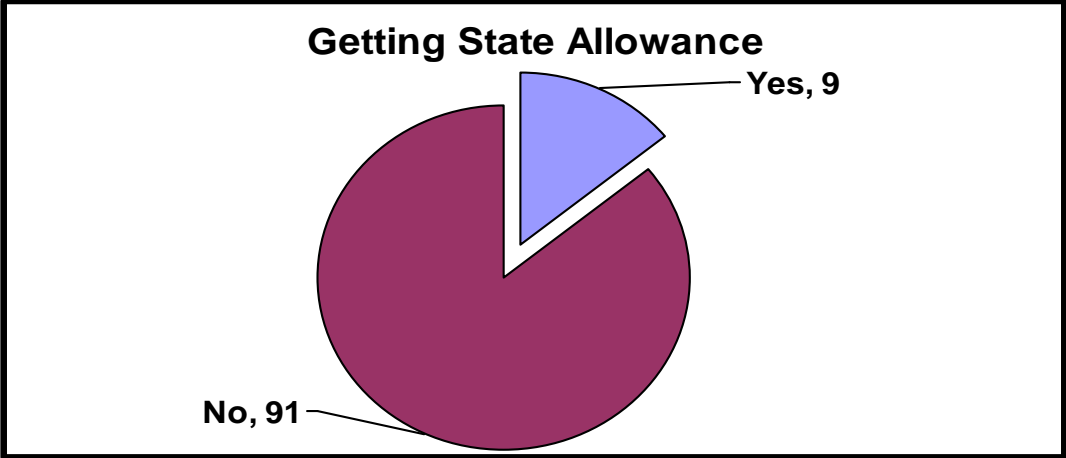
Similarly, from the above figure, the common form of physical violence against adolescent and youth girl are beating, rape, forced prostitution and sexual abuse. Among them around 83 percent adolescent and youth girl were suffering from beating and it followed by forced prostitution, rape and sexual abuse with around 6 percent for each respectively.

Likewise, the above figure also shows that, the common form of psychological violence that suffer adolescent and youth girl are mental torture, emotional torture, verbal abuse and sexual harassment in public and work place. Among them, around 39 percent adolescent were suffer from mental torture and it followed by sexual harassment in public and work place, emotional torture and verbal abuse with around 36 percent, 21 percent and 3 percent respectively.

6.7 Getting state allowance

The government has provided a temporary support of few internally displaced adolescent and youth after displacement. However, no respondents can get state allowance before displacement. Distribution of respondents by getting state allowance after displacement is presented in figure 6. 2.

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by getting state allowance (after displacement)



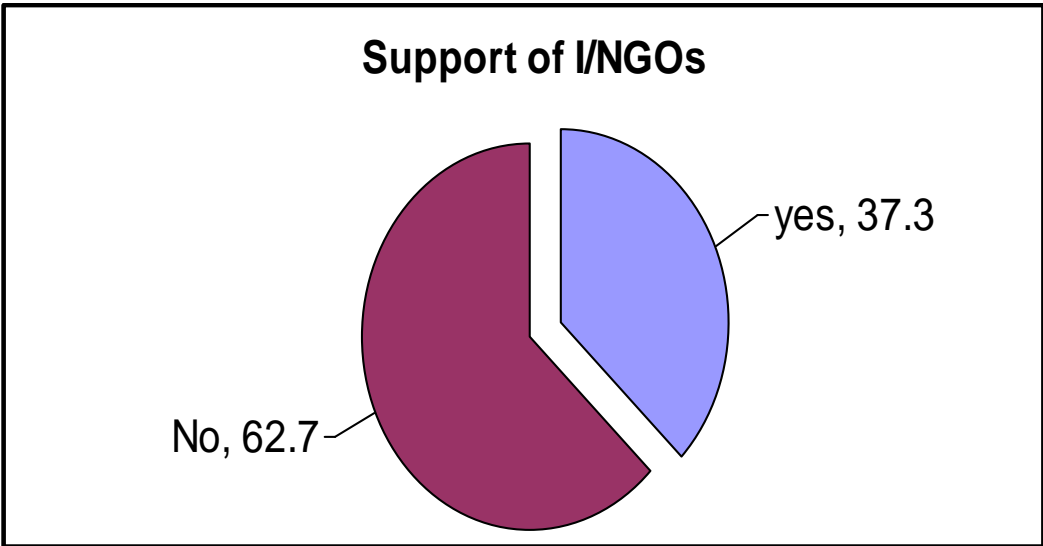
The above figure shows that, out of the total respondents around 9 percent respondents got state allowance after displacement. Similarly around 91 percent respondents did not get any state allowance after displacement.

Most of the respondents, who got state allowance, were getting allowance from CDO offices. Those respondents whose house was destroyed by Maoists were provided the extra allowance by government.

6.8 Supports of I/NGOs

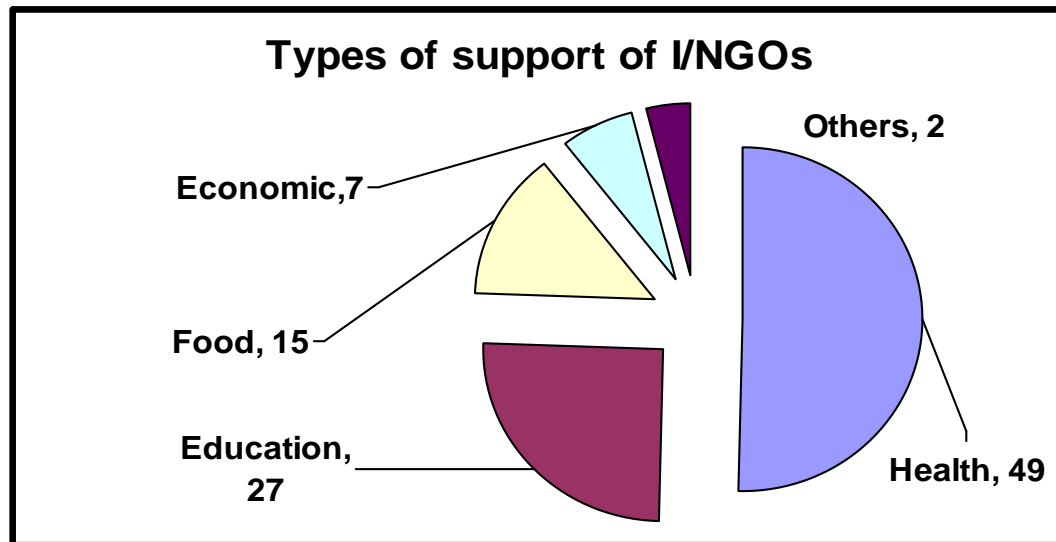
There are few I/NGOs working in the study areas. These I/NGOs are provided different kind of support to the respondents. However, nobody has taken any kinds of support by I/NGOs before displacement. Distribution of respondents by getting supports of I/NGOs after displacement is presented in figure 6. 3.

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of respondents by getting supports of I/NGOs after displacement



The above figure shows that around 37 percent respondents were got different types of supports from I/NGOs after displacement. However about 63 percent of respondents did not get any kind of supports from I/NGOs after displacement.

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of respondents by getting different types support from I/NGOs after displacement



The above figure shows that, among the total respondents who had received any kind of support from I/NGOs, around 49 percent respondents got health support from these I/NGOs. Likewise, around 27 percent got educational related support, around 15 percent were got food support, around 7 percent got economic support and around 2 percent got other types of support from I/NGOs after displacement.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

Internal displacement has emerged as a serious problem in Nepal especially since the outbreak of Maoists people's war on 13 February 1996. Due to the armed conflict between security forces and Maoists force most of the adolescent and youth have to leave their place of origin. Those internally displaced adolescent and youth have facing serious humanitarian, economic- social, political and security problems.

The general objective of the study was to explore the causes of conflict induced internal displacement and its impact upon adolescent and youth. This study has focused analysis of situation of the internally displaced adolescent and youth before and after displacement.

This study was conducted in different parts of Pokhara sub metropolitan, Kaski District. In this study, by using purposive sampling 60 household are selected from 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 number ward of Pokhara Sub-metropolitan.

Out of the total household population, the proportion of male and female were 52 and 48 percent respectively. Similarly, 21 percent were under age 15, 38 percent were age 15-24, 40 percent were age 25-59 and only 1 percent were from above age 60.

Among total households population around 36 percent were chhetry followed by Brahmin (23%), Gurung (10%), Magar (7%) and Dalit(4%). Out of the total household's population above aged 10, 53 percent were unmarried and it followed by married (43%), widow (3%) and divorced (1%) respectively.

Out of the total households population above age 5, 60 percent had agricultural occupation before their displacement and it followed by study (14%), Business (10%), Gov. services (6%), technicians (4%) and politics(4%) respectively. Similarly, 85 percent were from Hindu religion and it followed by Buddhist (12%).

)From the 60 households' population 110 respondents for age group 15-24 were interviewed.

)Major problems created by conflict were insecurity, economic hardships, shortage of food, lack of health facilities, obstacles in movement and disruption of education.

)The major causes of conflict induced internal displacement are violence and insecurity, social, economic, health related and political causes.

)Out of the total respondents around 82 percent respondents were victimized by Maoists such as beating and threat, pressure to join and killing of family members and rest were victimized by security forces.

)Around 80 percent respondents were displaced due to political causes, 16 percent were economic causes and 4 percent were displaced due to social causes respectively in their place of origin.

)Among total respondents, 64 percent were living on rent, 15 percent were living in camp, 14 percent were living in their own house and 7 percent were living on relatives and friends house respectively after displacement.

)Around 39 percent respondents were facing insecurity problems in their place of origin before displacement. Similarly, 9 percent were facing housing problems, 7 percent were facing lodging problem and 43 percent were facing housing, lodging, and insecurity problems respectively before displacement. However after displacement, around 67 percent were feel security facilities and it followed by housing facilities (13%).

)More than half (53%) of the respondents were feeling approximate peace after displacement in their current place. Similarly, 39 percent were feeling general peace and 8 percent were feeling no peace in their current place after displacement.

)About one half (50%) of the respondents were internally displaced from less then 2 years and other were displaced for more than 2 years.

)Around 40 percent respondents were suffering from mental torture before displacement and it followed by disappearance and killing (25%), arbitrary arrest (23%) and abduction (11%) respectively. However, after displacement, 90 percent were feeling physical security in their current place.

)Internally displaced adolescent and youth have very good relation to their relatives and neighbours before displacement. However, this proportion was decreased after displacement. Most of the respondents were highly participated in social activities before displacement but after displacement this proportion was very low.

)The proportion of respondents falling sick was increased after displacement. Similarly, the higher proportion of respondents have good access to public health services before displacement but after displacement the higher proportion respondents have normal access to public health services in their current place.

)Around one third (73%) of the respondents were often go to health post/health center for treatment before displacement. However, after displacement, the higher proportions (47%) of the respondents often go to zonal hospital for treatment.

)The higher proportion of respondents have very good access of natural resources before displacement but after displacement the higher proportion respondents have bad access of natural resources in their current place.

)The higher proportions (82%) of the respondents had access to hygienic food before displacement but after displacement the higher proportions of the respondents (66%) have not access to hygienic food in their current place.

)Around one half of the respondents had good access of clean drinking water and sanitation before displacement but after displacement this proportion was decreases.

)Proportion of the respondents involved in agriculture and study decreases after displacement. Similarly, the proportion of respondents involved in labour and not job was increases after displacement.

)The higher proportions of respondents depend on family members for their personal expenditure before displacement. However after displacement the higher proportion of respondents managed personal expenditure by oneself. Likewise, most of the respondents are getting share for production to their families.

)From the total respondents, 27 percent were political supporter of NC and it followed by CPN (UML) 14 percent, NC (D) 9 percent, RPP 7 percent, 5 percent for SJN, and 3 percent for CPN (Maoists). Around 40 percent respondents did not expose their political affiliation before displacement.

)The proportion of respondents' political affiliation decreases after displacement.

Most of the internally displaced were supporter and active member of the party.

)Around 90 percent respondents were found deprived of state assistance after displacement. Likewise, support from I/NGOs were found reached only 37 percent of the respondents after displacement and such support was for a very short period.

)Around 36 percent of the respondents had face obstacles in celebrating festivals before displacement. However after displacement, only 9 percent respondents have faced obstacles in celebrating festivals.

7.2 Conclusion

Displacement is an ongoing problem in Nepal. The conflict-induced displacement has increased enormously after the Maoists began insurgency. Due to the internal armed conflict between the state and Maoists have forced many adolescent and youth displaced from their place of origin where they were facing economic hardships, shortage of food, lack of health facilities, obstacles of movement and lack of education. Killing of family members, pressures to join the conflicting parties, beating, abduction and crossfire in village are the major causes of internal displacement among adolescent and youth.

Most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth are belong to Chhetri and Brahmin castes. Some adolescent and youth are displaced with their families and some are alone. Most of them are live in rent. Some are live in own house and other are in camp and relatives and friends house.

All the internally displaced adolescent and youth in the study area found to be displaced because of life threats and fear. The rebels have found severe physical and mental torture to the displaced adolescent and youth. They are suffering from mental and physical problems because of the displacement. Main problems of internally displaced adolescent and youth facing were security, food and shelter problems before displacement.

Most of the internally displaced adolescent and youth are hesitant to reveal their IDPs status fearing for their security. Internally displaced adolescent and youth are facing the problem of health, education and unemployment in their current place after displacement. Due to the internal displacement, most of the adolescent and youth are feeling frustration of life.

Identity crisis was another impact of conflict-induced internal displacement. Disruption of occupation, share of products, disruption of education etc. are major causes of identity crises among them. Political identity of the internally displaced adolescent and youth have also been ruined.

There was a state of statelessness, as the state does not fulfill its responsibility. Internally displaced adolescent and youth were among the most vulnerable sectors of society in terms of problems, needs and assistance provided. However, a few I/NGOs was supporting for short period of time.

7.3 Recommendation

Problem of internal displacement is getting bigger and has been attracting concerns of various authorities in recent days. If all the parties came together to find out the solution, it would not have a problem. This is a national problem and, therefore, all the sectors should be joining hands to resolve it.

This study was conducted on the causes of conflict induced internal displacement and its impact upon adolescent and youth. Some recommendations are put forth for the major stakeholder.

7.3.1 For government

1. Complete, adopt and implement as soon as possible a comprehensive national IDP policy that will provide for the rights and needs of all conflict-induced displaced adolescent and youth in the country in accordance with Nepal's international human rights obligations.

2. Formulation of clear definition of the internally displaced people and statistics of the IDPs should be maintained by mobilization of volunteers to collect the data related to internally displaced people including adolescent and youth.
3. Conduct income-oriented training for internally displaced adolescent and youth such as electric wiring, plumbing, house painting, motorcycle repair training, off season vegetable farming trainings etc.
4. Adopt national legislation to assure adequate protection of human rights of internally displaced persons.

7.3.2 CPN (Maoists)

1. Respect the basic principles of international humanitarian law, in particular the fundamental distinction between combatants and non-combatants and common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.
2. Make a public commitment to support the Guiding Principles on Internal displacement, which is also addressed to non-state actors.

7.3.3 Political parties and civil society

1. All the political parties should incorporate the issues of conflict induced internal displacement into their agenda.
2. Political parties and civil society should work together to maintain mutual agreement between IDPs and the host community to avoid possible conflict.

7.3.4 International community and I/NGOs

1. International community and I/NGOs should make different relief package programme for internally displaced adolescent and youth.

The study has also come up with some issues for further research as pointed out below:

1. What is the situation of internally displaced women, children and elderly people on the basis of their background characteristics?
2. What types of affect were seen in place of origin and place of destination due to conflict induced internal displacement?
3. What are the living statuses of internally displaced people?
4. What types of effect was seen in the process of urbanization due to conflict-induced internal displacement?

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A. Household Information

S. No	Name of the family members	Relation to head of the household	Sex Code: Male-01 Female-02	Age	Occupation	Religion	caste	Literacy Code: Literate- 01 Illiterate- 02	Educational attainment	Marital Status
1	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
Codes in 03		Codes in 06		Codes in 07		Codes in 08		Codes in 10		Codes in 11
Head of the hh-00 Father-01 Mother-02 Husband/wife-03 Son/dughter-04 Brother/sister-05 Do not -06 Others(specify)-07		Agriculture -01 Business-02 Govt. services-03 Others(specify)-04		Hindu-01 Buddhist-02 Muslim-03 Others(specify)-04		Brahmin-01 Chhetry-02 Gurung-03 Dailits-04 Others(specify)-05		Primary-01 Secondary-02 S.L.C-03 Intermediate-04 Bachelor &above-05		Married-01 Unmarried-02 Widowed-03 Divorced-04

B. Information about Adolescent and Youth

(I) General Information

1. Name of Respondents:
2. When did you leave your village?
Year(s)..... Month(s)..... Day(s)
3. What was the major violence and insecurity that made you left your village?
 01. Killing of family member by state
 02. Killing of family member by Maoist
 03. Beating and threat by state
 04. Beating and threat by Maoist
 05. Others (specify).....
4. What is the major cause for your displacement?
 01. Economic 02. Political
 03. Social 04. Cultural 05. Others (specify).....
5. How have you been living in this place?
 01. On rent 02. In relatives and friends home
 03. In any organization supported residence
 04. In camp 05. Others (specify).....
6. What kind of difficulties you have in this place?
 01. Housing 02. Lodging
 03. Insecurity 04. Education
 05. All of the above 06. Others (specify).....
7. What kind of facilities do you have in this place?
 01. Housing 02. Food
 03. Education 04. Security
 05. Lodging 06. Others (specify).....
8. How much peace have you been feeling after coming there?
 01. General 02. Approximate peace
 03. No peace 04. Others (specify).....
9. What kind of physical insecurity that suffered you to your origin place?
 01. Arbitrary arrest 02. Disappearances and killing
 03. Torture 04. Abduction
 05. Others (specify).....
10. Do you find physical security in current place?
 01. Yes 02. No

(II). Information Related to Violence against Women

11. Are you suffering from any kinds of domestic Violence in your current places (only girls)?
01. Yes 02. No
12. If yes, what types of domestic violence affect you?
- 01 Dowry 02. Polygamy 03. Child marriage
04. Religious practices 05. All of the above
06. Others (specify).....
13. Are you suffering from any kind's physical violence in your current places (only girls)?
01. Yes 02. No
14. If yes, what types of physical violence affect you?
01. Beating 02. Rape 03. Forced prostitution
04. Sexual abuse 05. All of the above
06. Others (specify).....
15. Are you suffer from any kinds of Psychological violence in your current places (only girl)?
01. Yes 02. No
16. If yes, what types Psychological violence affects you?
01. Mental torture 02. Emotional torture 03. Verbal abuse
04. Sexual harassment in public and work places
05. Others (specify).....

(II) Information on Social Impact upon adolescent and Youth

	Before Displacement	After Displacement
17. Educational status 01. Literate 02. Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. If literate, educational qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Disruption of education 01 yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Relation with relatives and neighbours. 01. Very good 02.Good 03. Normal 04. Bad 05. very bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Participating in social activities with people in the village. 01. Very often 02.Often 03. Normal 04. Rarely 05. very rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Relation with other displaced people. 01. Very good 02.Good 03. Normal 04. Bad 05. very bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Falling sick. 01. Very often 02.Often 03. Normal 04.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Rarely 05. very rarely		
24. Access of public health services. 01. Very good 02. Good 03. Normal 04. Bad 05. very bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Place often you go for treatment. 01. Health post/health center 02. District Hospital 03. Zonal Hospital 04. Hospital in Katmandu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Access of natural resources. 01. Very good 02. Good 03. Normal 04. Bad 05. very bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Accessibility of hygienic food. 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Environment of the place you living. 01. Healthy 02. Normal 03. Unhealthy 04. Very healthy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Access of clean drinking water and sanitation. 01. Very good 02. Good 03. Normal 04. Bad 05. very bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Freedom of the movement. 01. Very often 02. Often 03. Normal 04. Rarely 05. very rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(III) Information on Economic Impact upon adolescent and Youth

	Before displacement	After displacement
31. Occupation 01. Job 02. Agriculture 03. Labour 04. Business 05. Not Job 06. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Product 01. Enough for sell 02. Little for sell 03. Sufficient for household consumption 04. Insufficient for household consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. If labour, 01. Agricultural labour 02. Construction Labour 03. Transportation labour 04. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. How could manage your personal expenditure. 01. Oneself 02. By family members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Dependency of family members upon you. 01. Yes 02. NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36. Managed money to your family. 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37. Getting share of the production. 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38. If yes,how much? 01. Full 02. Half 03. One third 04. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39. Destruction of your house in the place of origin. 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40. If yes by home? 01. By Maoist 02. By security force 03. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(IV) Information on Political and Cultural impact upon adolescent and youth

41. What is your political ideology? 01. CPN(UML) 02. Nepali Congress 03. Nepali Congress(Democratic) 04. Rastrya Prajatantra Party 05. CPN(Maoist) 06. Don't want to say 07. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42. What is your position in your party? 01. Supporter 02. Active Members 03. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43. Did you receive state allowance? 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44. Have you received any support from I/NGOs? 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45. If yes, what kind of support? 01. Economic 02. Food 03. Clothes 04. Health-related 05. Others (specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
46. Do you have obstacles in celebrating festivals? 01. Yes 02. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Thank you very much for your kind co-operation)