

**CONFLICT INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT
(A CASE STUDY OF CONFLICT AFFECTED WOMEN IN KATHMANDU VALLEY)**



**By
Shailaja Wagle**

**Submitted to
The Central Department of Population Studies**

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree of Population Studies



**Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
November 2006**

Recommendation Letter

This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled *Conflict Induced Internal Displacement: A Case Study of Kathmandu Valley* is an independent work of Shailaja Wagle completed under my supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Master's Degree in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, this study is original and carries useful in formations about the study area.

I recommend this Dissertation to the Evaluation Committee for the final approval and acceptance.

.....

Padma Prasad Khatiwada

Supervisor

Lecturer

Central Department of Population
Studies TU

Approval Letter

This dissertation entitled *Conflict Induced Internal Displacement: A Case Study of Kathmandu Valley* submitted by Shailaja Wagle has been accepted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Master's Degree in Population Studies.

.....

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

.....

Mr. Posh Raj Adhikari
(External Examiner)

.....

Mr. Padma Prasad Khatiwada
(Supervisor)

Central Department of population Studies
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my gratitude to **Dr. Bal Kumar KC**, Head of the Central Department of Population Studies for his kind cooperation and necessary guidance in the completion of this study.

I am obliged to Mr Padma Prasad Khatiwada, Lecturer at Central Department of Population Studies for his valuable, constant, encouragement, deep understanding and guidance throughout this work and supervision during the preparation of this study.

I am equally thankful to all the friends of my class and the staff of the Department for their kind cooperation. Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my parents and brother for their kind support and inspiration in forwarding my academic career.

Shailaja Wagle

2006 September

List of Acronyms/abbreviation

AI	Amnesty International
CDPS	Central Department of Population Studies
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPN)	Communist party of Nepal (Maoist)
UML)	Communist party of Nepal (Unified Marxist- Leninist)
CSWC	Community Study and Welfare Center
DAO	District Administration office
DDC	District Development Committee
e.g.	Example
Etc.	Etcetera
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HHS	Households
/N	His Majesty's Government/Nepal
HRYB	Human Rights Yearbook
i.e.	That is
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Center
MoH	Ministry of Home Affairs
N C	Nepali Congress
NC (D)	Nepali Congress (Democratic)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
No	Number
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
RAO	Royal Nepalese Army
RPP	Rastriya Prajatantra Party
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SoE	State of Emergency
SPSS	Statistical package for Social Science
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United National Development programmed
USCR	United States Committee for Refugees
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIZ	Namely

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Migration is a vague concept and it has different concepts and definition in different parts of the world. Migration is an important component of population change out of three; other two are fertility and mortality.

In general, migration is known as mobility of a person or group from one place to another place. From origin to destination, it is statistically considered as either one political or administrative or geographical unit to another. Such type of migratory movement can be categorized by place of destination and duration of stay. It is more complex phenomena to generalize because every one has own types of intention and intervention, too. Some people are seeking to migrate another place and society; on the other hand, other people are choosing some place as a destination.

Migration can be termed as voluntary and involuntary movement, whereas voluntary migration is the choice issue of a person, family or mover which includes a specific purpose such as economic motif, employment, study, or due to marriage and so on. Involuntary migration is contrary to this. This is not to choice issue of a person, family, or mover. This is forceful; the person or mover is forced to migrate may be permanently or temporarily. The term is best known as forced migration.

Migration in the form of internal displacement and emigration is not a new phenomenon. Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit to another, which involves a change of usual residence from the place of origin or the place the departure to the place of destination or the place of arrival (Khatiwada,2005).

The International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) defines forced migration as “... a general term that refers to the movements of refugees and internally

displaced persons as well as persons displaced by natural and environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects”(Cited in Khatiwada,2005).

Similarly, forced migration is some times defined synonymous to forced eviction, however there is conceptual difference. Whereas forced migration is the movement of persons, may be both national and international area, to the places different from the place of origin because of war, natural disasters or other human induced disasters. Forced eviction is a situation in which removal of people from their homes or lands against their will directly or indirectly attributable to the state the place.

The study of forced migration is complex that it is multidisciplinary, multisectoral and multicultural in nature. Several studies reported that forced migration with in a country determinant by socio-political, economic, demographic and cultural factors. High unemployment rate, low income, high population growth, unequal distribution of resources, unequal access of services as well as opportunities and dissatisfaction with housing have been identified as some of the prominent determinants of migration. Broadly forced migration can be divided in to three types:

-) Development induced displacement
-) Disaster induced displacement
-) Conflict induced displacement

Conflict induced displacement has been a burning issue in Nepal for a couple of years now. As the armed escalated violently after 2001, the problem of internal displacement started to spread all over the country. People from rural area were forced to flee their origins. They were forced to leave their homes as a result of intensified violent conflict, threats and extortions. In order to avoid the adverse impacts of armed conflict, situation of generalized violence, gross violation of human rights and human made disasters people began to migrate from their places. Various forms of conflict induce migration are given below:

-) Armed conflict including civil war
-) Generalized violence; and

-) Persecution on ground of nationality, race, religion, political opinion or social group refugee, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons are in this category.

Conflict induced displacement for the last ten years Nepal witnessed a deadly conflict in the name of “people’s war” lunched by the communist party of Nepal (Maoist) since 1996. More than 12000 people have lost their lives and many people have left their houses because of insecurity. A number of registered and non-registered properties have been claimed. Thousands people have been displaced in Nepal due to military activity of both the Maoist rebels and the government forces and the general effect of war. The government offices are badly demolished. The existing ones like school and health posts are with out teachers or doctors and medicines respectively. Children are not getting education. The sick people who badly need treatment are deprived of the same. Due to internal displacement in Nepal both place of origin and place of destination are facing problems. Although many of the wealthier IDPs have been able to find shelter in the cities and except to return to their homes when conditions improve, the middle and low class people are facing several problems of shelter and food in the cities and the district headquarters.

Internal displacement has emerged as a serious problem in Nepal. Development process of the nation also have been affecting by such problem. It is also hampering the execution of the plan and achievement of the target set by the state. The existing infrastructures such as water supply office, food depot, health post, bridge and telecommunication are demolished. So is the façade of the war in district headquarters as well. The overflow of the people in search safer refuge has resulted in lack of medicine safe drinking water and education. After the out burst of “people’s war” in Nepal people are living hardship. IDPs is that there is not any agency to monitor and document the population movement either for the purpose of economic motifs, skill development and education or due to conflict, natural disaster and other human made disasters (Khatiwada, 2004:51).

Indeed, several studies have showed that the lack of income generating activities was the major problem facing the displaced (INSEC, 2004, p. 117). Many IDPs are peasants and

are unprepared to make a living in urban areas. When they find employment, these are generally poorly paid. This is partly because their own arrival has driven down wages in jobs that require low or minimal capital investment. These jobs are physically demanding and insecure. Along with poor economic migrants, displaced people work in factories, stone quarries or does small trading that generate low returns. In March 2005, a survey showed that 70 per cent of the displaced surveyed in urban areas did not earn enough to feed their family and that many had to survive on loans (SAFHR, 2005, p. 15).

1.2 Situation of Women in Nepal

Nepali women constitute more than half of the country's population but they remain discriminated lot and are treated as second class citizens. This is due to the continuing dominance of the patriarchal value system which originates from the culture that restoration of democracy, there little change in the women, economic and religious to political and legal, have played a role in affecting the status of women. These factors can not be analyzed in illation because they are intrinsically tired to each there.

1.2.1 Socio cultural Status

The status of women has been affected by traditional patriarchal values that are prevalent in the society. Birth of son is universally celebrated". Never mind the delay so long as it is son" Girl child is exposed to a deeply entrenched ender biased culture and her priorities and needs get routinely silently be in a sharing food, getting education or clothing at her parental home. This sub ordination starts very early and continues right throught the marriage. They are unable to pass on citizenship to their child.

According to Hindu religion marriage is must for all women, Child marriage and unmatched marriage are sick inherent in Nepalese society generally in rural area. Due to wide age different between husband and wife many woman are widowed at a young age. A wealthy man with older age marries younger wives.

1.2.2 Religious Sector

Religion determines women's position in the family and in society. Religious tents, taboos also play a role in establishing women's position in the society .Nepal has two major religions; Hinduism and Buddhism .Buddhist women do enjoy better position compared to Hindu women do enjoy their own community their status is lower in comparison to men .women from high caste are considered lower in status than the men from lower caste .Hindu women consider it dear duty to take orders from their husbands.

1.2.3 Political Sector

Women are dominated by men in political participation. Past decades have witnessed on improvement in women's participation policies, especially in the local bodies. Women participation in each every level is far lower than men and their participation is limited to the reservation quota.

1.2.4 Legal Sector

Women were under men's control in all aspects of life. Many discrimination laws like citizenship law, women get their citizenship according to husband's name or family name. The general assumption house and acquires as minors, subject to the guardianship citizenship right as a man gives citizenship to his children and his spouse and women have no independent identity can be seen.

1.2.5 Economic Sector

The right economic independence is one the core right that influence the ability an is individual to make decision in economic activities is not less than that of men. However, women's economic contribution is neither recognized nor valued as they do not have much control over family property and other resources. Women face discrimination right from children in matters of nutrition, health education and discrimination of family

resources. This discrimination continues against them all through their lives and most of women face low self esteem lack of confidence and lack of risk taking habits.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

Katmandu valley has been facing the growing number of IDPs. IDPs have been accumulating in Katmandu valley to seek of the peace and security. Some of them are united under the Nepal Maoist Victims Association and some are not under this organization. There are some programs for IDPs, but these programs are not sufficient to the IDPs. Unplanned settlement, unexpected rise in population density have affected the quality of drinking water, education, health service, electricity and other basic needs. Not only their living style but also the way of life is affected by internal displacement. They are compelled to live with improper condition in the place of destination. Women, children are also badly affected by the armed conflict. Almost all educational institutions in the remote parts of the country remain closed. The educational institutions especially in the rural areas of Nepal are not running properly because of several hindrances like frequent bands, attacks, arrests, abduction and operations by security forces from time to time. Children are forced to serve in the armed forces of the Maoist and children have been killed, wounded in the crossfire and in land mine explosions. The numbers of displaced children are also increasing everyday.

Problem analysis of conflict – induced displacement in Nepal, due to internal displacement in Nepal both place of origin and place of destination are facing problems. Problems and their main causes appeared in these places due to the armed conflict in Nepal. Although many of the wealthier IDPs have been able to find shelter in the cities and expect to return to their homes when conditions improve, the middle and low class people are facing severe problems of shelter and food in the cities and the district headquarters. The rebels have been targeted to the wealthy people who by are reportedly buying land and building house in the cities and district headquarters.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to identify the overall situations of the displaced women in Katmandu valley.

The Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- i) To find out the socio-economic status of displaced women.
- ii) To examine the cause of displacement of women.
- iii) To find out the living situation in the place of destination after displacement.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study shows the whole picture of women and their role in socio economic development. The main aim of this study is that it entirely completes the academic requirement. It is also very important and useful even for planners, policy makers, NGO/INGOs and other organization, in relation the introduction and formulation of planning for progress thinking gender issues mainly emphasizing on status of women. It may be reliable and useful for the students of research or gender studies and such people who are willing to understand in women's issues. It tries to reflect the overall scenario of status of women in Nepal to some extent. This study would be helpful in the future to research about the IDPs and devise long-term and short-term policies regarding IDPs.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study aims to find out the socio-economic and demographic characteristics as well as the major causes and consequences of the IDPs of Katmandu Valley. It is also micro study, which attempts to explore the major causes and consequences of the IDPs of the study area. The following are the limitations of this study.

-) It cannot show the macro view of the socio-economic status and major causes of IDPs are vague and this study reflects some of the variables of IDP's status.
-) This study is limited in Katmandu valley. There were 115 respondents interviewed, which may not reflect the different aspects of the IDPs of Nepal.

) This study would not reflect of the national sceionary of the country, which is based on the data collected by the dissertant in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Degree of Master's of Arts in Population Studies.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into six chapters. Chapter one contains the introduction of the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study and significance of the study. Chapter two deals the review of the liteture. Research methodology is presented in the third chapter, which includes, data collection techniques, sampling method, nature of data and data and analysis of the study. Background characteristics are given in fourth chapter. Situation, cause and life style of IDPs is revealed in the fifth chapter. And finally, last chapter concludes the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Migration

Migration means movement of persons 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 forceful. Forced migration is defined as general term that refers to the movement of refugee and internally displaced by natural or environmental disasters, famine or development project. Forced migration can be divided in to three types:

- Conflict induced migration/displacement
- Development induced migration/displacement
- Disaster induced migration/displacement

2.2 Definition of IDPs

The government of Nepal has not clearly acknowledged the existence of the displaced persons in Nepal. Nor has there been an explicit definition of the term “displaced persons” (SAFHR, 2005: 2).

In the past there have been some initiatives to provide humanitarian relief to those who have been temporarily displaced due to natural disasters. The government chooses to define the conflict induced displaced as “victims of conflict” placed within a very narrow understanding of who these victims should be. The document published by National Human Rights Action Plan (2004) covers to some extent the question of the displaced persons. However, this document too does not clearly define who they mean they say ‘displaced persons’ which if we go by the terminology of the government set up victims of conflict fund, would by default mean only those persons ‘whose family member has been

murdered by the Maoists' or those who are in some way victims of violence or threat by the Maoists. This of course, would exclude all those persons who have been displaced due to a direct act of violence by the security forces or by a well-founded fear of such violence by them.

In the absence of a clear definition of internally displaced persons by the government of Nepal, the working definition from the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is used "internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border". (UN, 1998).

2.3 Global Situation of IDPs

Estimates of Norwegian Refugee Council, 25.3 million people, worldwide, are facing problem being ensnared as displaced persons. Conflicts and forced displacement in worldwide originated in growing political and economic migration and unequal access to land and basic services, mainly affecting rural indigenous communities. Violence related to insurgency and counter-insurgency operations has caused large-scale displacement in the overall. Every continental are affected from such types of problems such as the Middle East is home to the world's largest single refugee population. Similarly, some 3.7 million people are internally displaced in Latin America whereas in Europe three million internally displaced people waited to be able to return to their homes. Global facts and figures scenario of Dips is highlighted in the box 2.1.

Box 2.1 Global Facts and Figures of IDPs

Total IDP population	25 million (December 2004) in at least 49 countries
Worst affected content	Africa (13.2 million IDPs in 19 countries)
Largest internal displacement situation	Sudan (up to 6 million IDPs), Colombia (up to 3.4 million), DRC (2.3 million), Uganda (up to 2 million), Iraq (over 1 million)
Major new displacement during 2004	Sudan, Uganda, Colombia, Iraq, Somalia, Nepal
Major return movement during 2004	DRC, Angola, southern Sudan, Liberia, Burundi, Central African Republic
Worst displacement situation;	Burma (Myanmar), Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Russian Federation, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda
Estimate number of IDPs at risk of death through violence;	14 million
Number of governments involved in displacing people	at least 13
Estimate number of IDPs Without adequate humanitarian assistance from the government	18 million in 29 countries, including at least 5 million without any government assistance
Estimated number of IDPs unprotected by their governments	At least 12.5 million in 14 countries
Number of countries without UN involvement in IDP assistance	14 (nearly one third of all countries affected)
Proportion of women and children among IDPs	70-80%

Source: NRC, 2005

Box 2.1 shows that 25 millions were displaced in at least 49 countries at the end of 2004. Among them 13.2 million IDPs were in worst affected situation of Africa. Sudan, Colombia, Uganda Iraq had the largest situation of internal displacement. There were 18 millions in 29 countries, including at least 5 million without any government assistance. This figure also shows that 12.5 million in 14 countries were unprotected situation by the government. Proportion of women and children among IDPs were 70-80 percent among the total IDPs.

2.4 Situation of IDPs in Nepal

Nepal has traditional patterns of internal and international migration, mostly related to the search for better job opportunities. However, the outbreak of the Maoist movement in 1996 and most especially, the deterioration of the security situation after the failure of peace talks at the end of 2001 have modified these patterns and forcibly uprooted certain groups of population from their homes. Every day thousands of people are compelled to live displaced life following the terror brought upon by the conflict. 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. Maoist's forceful recruitment, defense groups by security persons and other affects of war also have resulted in increment in the number of displaced persons. The government has been able to guarantee the human rights of thousands of people displaced from armed conflict; as a result they are compelled to live a miserable life. Maoist have locked houses of fifteen persons of Kotdarbar VDC, Tanahun district on June 2005, whose son are recruited in police and army, the victim families sometimes go to the place their sons are working, sometime take shelter at their relative's house and some even are living at the doorstep of their house by fixing tent. The Maoist even threatened the victim families to ask their son to quit the job of security force within one month. The trend of troubling civilians and forcing them to be displaced accusing their relatives to be involved in security force is excessive. Similarly, the trend where people are displaced following the behavior of security persons is also increasing (INSEC, 2005).

For the last ten years, Nepal witnessed a deadly conflict in the name of 'People's War' launched by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) since 1996. More than 15000 people have lost their lives and many people have left their houses because of insecurity. A Number of registered and non-registered properties have been claimed. The government offices are badly demolished. The existing ones like schools and health posts are without teachers or doctors and medicines respectively. Children are not getting education and sick people who badly need treatment are deprived of the same. Those working in the

government offices are turned to be jobless. Multiple is the problem of housewives. The rebels often threaten them if they deny feed them and so do the security forces if they feed the rebels. The condition of the farmers is also of no lesser amount. They are counter victimized. The rebels oblige them to share their agriculture products as per their demand whereas the security forces assault them if they find the farmers doing as the rebels ask for. So farmers are afraid of working in the field. The cultivable land is left barren. On the same ground, the development front is completely stagnant (INSEC, 2005).

2.5 Provisions for Displaced Persons in National and International Law

Under the article 26 (9) of Directive Principle of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 the state has taken a policy to adopt special provision on education, health and social security for the protection of children, helpless women, elder and disabled. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights 1948 has guaranteed people right to dignified life, right of security. The Directive principles on internally displaced persons says that people's right to life, right to freedom, right to security and right to dignified life should be guaranteed. Similarly, Vienna Conference 1993 states that special attention should be paid for providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people. The Vienna declaration point 23 of work plan stresses that inter governmental and humanitarian organizations should work so as to permanently solve the problems of displaced persons and create a conducive environment so that they could voluntarily and safely return home and be rehabilitated. The convention also stresses on the need to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of natural and human destruction according to the UN Charter and principle of humanitarian law (INSEC, 2005).

Though the Nepal has not formulated separate law for the displaced persons, the existing national and international treaties have guaranteed their rights. This includes the civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights; rights against all forms of discrimination against women including the rights as guaranteed by fundamental rights under the constitution of Nepal. Likewise, there is provision of civil rights in universal declaration of human rights, which preserves the rights of displaced. Nepalese

Government prepared the draft policy based on the guidelines of UN on internal displacement initiate month of year2006. According to UN guidelines, persons who are forced to leave their home and take refuge in other parts of the country due to conflict or natural calamities are defined as IDPs/ who are identified and certified by a committee. Similarly, IDPs are in titled to enjoy the rights to voting, education, health, shelter, employment and other basic amenities in the place where they have been taking refuge after being displaced from their homes (INSEC, 2005).

International Humanitarian Law activates most during armed conflict. The common article 3 of International Humanitarian Law states that civilians not involved in war should not be targeted. But today civilians have been displaced leaving their property due to fear and pressure of conflicting parties. Most of them have not been displaced with their whole family members. As a result, half of the persons are compelled to live in one place whereas the head of the family in another. The Global IDP Project publicized by Norwegian Refuge Council in September 2004 revealed the fact that many men had to be displaced leaving women and children at home. This has inflicted negative impact on their minds (INSEC, 2005).

2.6 IDPs from Bad to Worst Situation

“Conflict can lead to anger, avoidance, sniping, shouting, frustration, fear of failure, sense of personal in adequacy, withhold critical information, lower productivity from wasteful conflict, sidetrack careers, relationship ruined, disrupted patterns of works, consume money and time which loss productivity, escalate to violence and disintegrate social harmony” (Upreti, 2004:96).

Several surveys on IDPs revealed that the burning problems of displaced were unemployment, food, shelter, clothes, education and health of their children and women. Those displaced from violent conflict have been leading their life by opening small shops, breaking stones and making their children work at hotel or break industries and some even have to beg on the streets, shows a study of South Asian Forum for Human Rights

(SAFHR). Similarly, INSEC survey on IDPs showed that displaced peoples hesitate introducing themselves as displaced. They fear of some thing bad in case of giving their actual introduction (INSEC, 2005)

The government does not seem to be serious in the matter of displaced persons. The state's suppression on the sit in protest of the Maoists victims or displaced people at Tundikhel under a tent is against human rights. The government widely intervened the movement carried out by the displaced persons in May 2005. The government re-victimized those displaced from the Maoist atrocities. The government arrested those who took out to the streets demanding food, shelter and cloth and employment to the displaced persons. They had demanded that the government declare them as internally displaced persons. At that time the police even manhandled women and children. Small children were also manhandled and arrested. Those taking out peaceful movement were beaten harshly. Likewise, the security persons destroyed the temporary tents of displaced persons living at Tundikhel in the capital on June 5, 2005. The social security of displaced persons is essential. Those displaced and forced to live in another place are feeling unsafe. Specially, women and children have been victimized. Thousand of girls displaced by the conflict have fallen in danger of trafficking and sexual exploitation. In the past, girls would be sold in the Indian territory but now the rural girls are being sold in the urban areas of the country and are used in dance parlor and bar for sexual activities, states the Amnesty International's report (Children caught in conflict) (INSEC, 2005)

2.7 Relief Program of Government

The government announced relief programs for the Maoist victims on October 2004. The programs were related to humanitarian importance including education, health, employment and rehabilitation. The relief program passed by the council of ministers gives priority to the long-term relief concept. It states that one woman member of a victim family would be compulsorily included in the income generating program. Similarly, according to the provision, financial assistance would be provided within three months to those whose property have been destroyed and victims would be provided with

employment based training. It also stated that a 'cold ward' would be established at Teaching hospital for the treatment of persons aging above 60 years and displaced due to conflict. The monthly one hundred rupees allowance being given to displaced people in the past has been discontinued. Instead, displaced would be included in the training conducted at the district headquarters where they have home. The program stated that loan would be given for income generation based on the training. But there is no provision to disseminate the report by the concerned department regarding the implementation and monitoring of the publicized program for the conflict victim. The government budget for the fiscal year 2005-06 states that a committee will be formed which would include displaced persons and provide them relief and employment opportunities and make them involved in income generating or infrastructure building program. The budget also states that an arrangement will be made for the unobstructed availability of basic public services for the displaced persons. Free of cost vocational training will be provided to conflict affected displaced persons to enable them for employment or self-employment opportunities. The IDPs will be given priorities in labor-intensive construction works. Land revenue will be waived for the registered conflict affected people (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. Likewise, in 2003 and 2004, the government allocated 50 million rupees for the rehabilitation of IDPs or rather to "provide immediate compensation and relief to the victims" (Ministry of Finance, 16 July 2004, p. 13). It was not clear if people displaced by government forces were intended to benefit from this fund. 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. 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 (INSEC, 2005).

2.8 Scenario of Conflict Affected Women

Emigration and recruitment of into Maoist cadres or security forces as well as the killing of male members of the family by parties have increases women's on-farm duties. Some tasks were traditionally performed by men, such as ploughing and roofing the house, have also now fallen upon women head of household and constitute a significant burden.

In addition, forced recruitment of young women by the Maoist along with sexual abuse in Maoist camps and sexual violence against women by the police has been reported in conflict affected areas. A large number of women have also been arrested by the police and fenceless then adequate.

IN some instances political conflict may complicate women's lives and set back their struggles for gender equality, in a different context and under different circumstance a heightened political conflict may became a springboard for gender equality (Sharoni, 2001:97).When women are involved in conflict; they are merely adopting masculine characteristics.

In Army Dr. Radha Saha is first high position women. Five percent women target involve in Army out of technician. In Maoist party representation of women reduces exponentially higher up to party structure. Its sister organization works has been recruiting and training new women recruits.

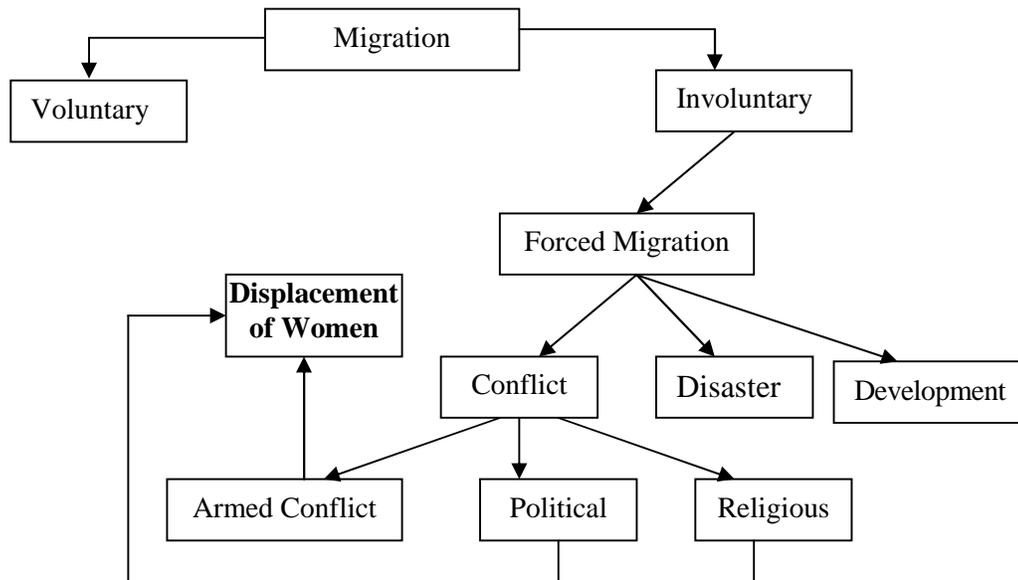
ICRC study on the impact of armed conflict on the lives of women taking as its premise the needs of women e.g. physical safety, access to health care, food and shelter, in situation of armed conflict, the study explores the problems faced by women in wartime

and the coping mechanism they employ .A through analysis of international humanitarian law and to lesser extent human rights and refugee law, was carried out as a means to assess the protection afforded to women through these bodies law. Under this law women are afforded board protection both as civilians not taking part in the hostilities and as combatants fallen into enemy hands.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

On the basis of above literature review, a conceptual framework of this study is presented in figure 2.1.

Figure: 2.1



By the review of literature it is found that there are two types of migration. These are voluntary and involuntary. In involuntary migration, forced migration is included .Figure 2.1 shows that forced migration is caused by conflict, disaster and development. This study is conflict related forced migration. There are three types of conflict in the society. These are political conflict, religious conflict and armed conflict. This study is concerned with the armed conflict. By the result of armed conflict people are compelled to displace. Women are also not far from the result of armed conflict.

CHAPTER –III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research methodology employed to collect the primary as well as secondary data needed for the present study. Specially, this chapter discusses the selection of the study area, research design, nature and sources of the data, data collection techniques and data processing and analysis.

3.1 Study Area

Being a capital city, Katmandu valley is the centre for economy and administration of Nepal. The valley covers an area of about 667 sq km. There are altogether five municipalities and 99 VDCs inside the valley bounding all 57 VDCs of K Katmandu district and all 16 VDCs of Bhaktapur district, but 26 out of 41 VDCs of Lalitpur districts falls in this Valley.

Among three districts, Kathmandu is most populated, since 2001. People were migrating forcefully in Kathmandu due to internal conflict. Women also are not far from the challenges and problem of internal displacement. They have been facing several problems in the place of origin as well as destination. In the absence of registration, the number of internally displaced women is not known in Kathmandu valley.

3.2 Sampling of the Study

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. It is limited to the people who were claiming to be Internal Displaced Persons. The data were collected from direct interaction with 115 respondents. Purposive sampling method has been applied in this study and all the respondents were displaced women from different districts to

Kathmandu Valley. However, to identify the respondents were very difficult work but by the help of Maoist Victims Association (MVA) it becomes easier.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study depends mainly upon primary data. Primary data was obtained from field survey through household survey, observation, and informal interview. From field survey primary data have been collected from Katmandu Valley. Secondary data have been also used wherever necessary.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

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. While collecting information from the displaced persons, in depth interview was adopted. Only those people displaced because of conflict are covered in the study.

3.5 Data Processing and Analysis

The data were collected through various tools; instruments and sources have been manually processed with simple tabulation. Information or location of displaced area, households structure, present socio-economic status of displaced persons in the study area, reason for displacement, relation with neighbors in new locality, marital status, education attainment of IDPs are descriptively and statistically analyzed. The statistically tools and techniques used in the study are very simple. Most of the data are calculated and tabulated with simple percentage.

CHAPTER IV
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

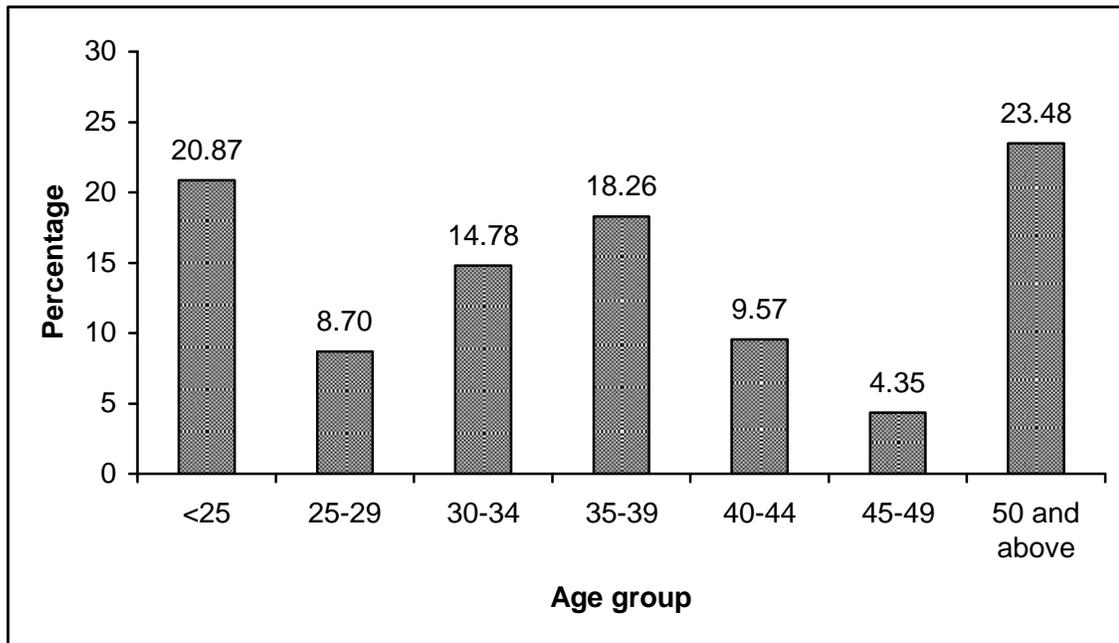
This chapter presents the socio-economic and demographic background of the respondents. This includes the analysis of respondents' age, caste/ethnicity, religion, literacy and education, occupation, family size, etc.

4.1 General characteristics

4.1.1 Age

Age and sex are the important components in demography. Role, responsibility of an individual is determined by the age. If we examine it in an economic term, people below 15 years and above 60 years of age are supposed to be economically inactive and those between 16 and 59 years of age are taken as active. Respondents were asked their age while requiring their general information. The respondent's age structure is presented in figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1 : Distribution of respondents by age



Note: Percentage are based on total 115 respondents

Figure 4.1 depicts that higher proportions of respondents are of 50 years and over which is accounted for 23.5 followed by below 25 years (20.9%) and 35-39 years (18.26%). The least proportions of the respondents are of 45-49 years age group.

4.1.2 Caste /Ethnicity

In order to find out if there is any difference in suffering based on caste/ethnicity of the respondents according to caste/ethnicity. The composition of respondents according to caste/ethnicity is presented in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Caste /Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Numbers	Percentage
Brahmin	28	24.3
Chhetry	61	53
Newar	4	3.5
Indigenous	13	11.3
Dalit	9	7.8
Total	115	100.0

Table 4.1 shows that the majority of the respondents are chhetri which is accounted for 53 percent followed by Brahmin (24.3%). Indigenous and Dalits accounted for 11.3 and 7.8 percent respectively. Likewise, 3.5 percent each of the respondents are Newar.

4.1.3 Religion

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 households are important role in decision making. In order to check whether there is any difference of IDPs' status based on religion they were asked about the religion. The responses are presented in Figure 4.2.

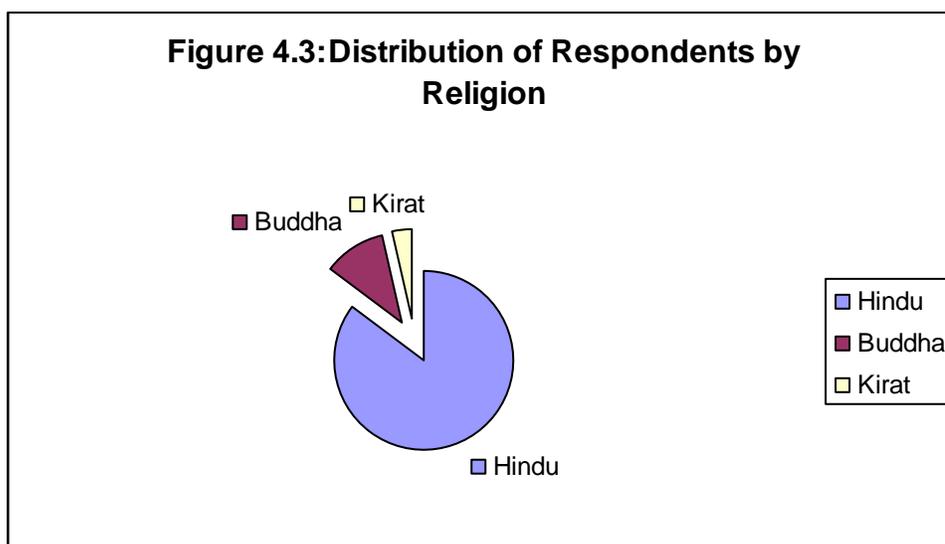


Figure 4.2 clearly shows that the proportion of respondents of Hindu religion is significantly higher with comparison to other religions. It shows that out of total respondents nearly 85 percent is in Hindu and other 11.3 percent and 3.5 percent are reported Buddha and Kirat respectively.

4.1.4 Occupation

Occupation is one of the most influencing variables that determine the displacement of people. Occupation also determines the socio economic condition of the households. Respondents were asked about their occupation in order to know their economic status. Their occupational status is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
No occupation	14	12.2
Agriculture	29	25.2
Business	12	10.4
Labor/wage	19	16.5
Non Government service	31	27.0
Restaurant	10	8.7
Total	115	100.0

It is clear most of the respondents are engaged in non government service which is accounted 27 percent. Similarly, 25.2 percent of the respondents are engaged in agriculture followed by labor/wage (16.5%). Similarly, 10.4 percent respondents reported that they are engaged in business and 8.7 percent are engaged in restaurant work. However, a significant proportion of respondents (12.2%) reported not having any specific occupation.

4.2 Place of Origin

In order to find the mostly affected district and to know what were the places from where the IDPs come to Kathmandu after displacement respondents were asked about the district they were from. But, an analysis is given in this study by development regions.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Place of Origin

Development regions	No	Percent
Eastern development region {Solukhumbu, Terathum, Udayapur}	14	12.17
Central development region (Ramechhap, Sindhupalchok, Dhading, Nuwakot, Lalitpur, Makwanpur)	65	56.52
Western development region (Gulmi, Kapilbastu, Tanhau, Gorkha)	23	20.00
Mid western development region	-	-
Far western region (Achham, Dadeldhura)	13	11.31
Total	115	100.00

Table 4.3 shows that the proportion of displaced person is highest from central development region which is 56.52 percent followed by western development region with around 20 percent. Far western region has the lowest proportion which is 11.31 percent. Researcher have tried to cover the IDPs who are from all development regions but could not reach to the IDPs who are from Mid western development region.

CHAPTER V
STATUS AND CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT AND LIFESTYLE OF IDPS

This chapter analyses the situation of IDPs in terms of companionship, sufficiency of basic needs, support from agencies, situation and ways of living, etc. These are the main aspects to be described in order to fulfill the objective of the study.

5.1 Cause of Displacement

As the respondents were displaced due to conflict between rebellion and state, they were asked separately in order to find out by which one of the side of conflicting parties they were more suffered. The major causes are presented in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Responses on the Causes of Displacement

Cause	No	Percent
Killing of Family member by state	4	3.5
Tortured by state	6	5.2
Killing of family member by rebellion	12	10.4
Beating and threaten by rebellion	23	20.0
Tortured by rebellion	43	37.4
Donation	18	15.6
Crossfiring	9	7.8
Total	115	100.0

It is clear that the more respondents (105) reported they were suffered from rebellion but only 10 respondents reported they were suffered from state. Table 5.10 further shows that 10.43 percent respondents were displaced by killing their family members by rebellion, 20 percent by beating and threaten by rebellion, 37 percent by tortured from rebellion, 15.65 percent were by donation from rebellion and 7.8 percent were displaced due to cross firing.

5.2 Displacement Situation of Respondents

Respondents were asked whether they had left home alone or with their kinships in order to know their condition and difficulty while displacement. A vast majority of the respondents were found displaced with others but 3.5 percent of the respondents had left their home alone.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Respondents on the other Members with whom they Displaced

Displacement status	Frequency	Percent
Left village alone	4	03.50
Left with others	111	96.50
Total	115	100.00
<i>Displaced persons along with respondents</i>		
Husband	23	20.70
Other family members	78	70.30
Relatives	5	4.50
Neighbors	5	4.50
Total	111	100.00

It seems that most of the respondents have left their home with husband or family members. There were 96.5 percent of the respondents displaced with others but only 3.5 percent were displaced alone. Among the respondents who were displaced with someone others, 70.30 percent were displaced with other family members, 20.7 percent were displaced with husband and 4.5 each were with relatives and neighbors. From the findings it can be said that either the whole family were affected by conflict or in order to save one they all were displaced.

5.3 Duration of Displacement

In order to find out from when the respondents were displaced, they were asked about the duration of displacement. Having selected the respondents according to their displacement due to armed conflict aroused by Maoist revolution as they call people's war, respondents

did not respond more than 10 years. But most of the respondents were displaced when the conflict became severe to the climax especially after the declaration of state of emergency.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Displacement

Displaced duration (in year)	Frequency	percent
<2 years	9	7.8
2-3 years	17	14.8
3-4 years	55	47.7
4-5 years	19	16.5
5 and more years	15	12.9
Total	115	100.0

It seems that the majority of the respondents (47.7%) are displaced for 3-4 years followed by 4-5 years (16.5%), 2-3 years (14.8%), 5 years and above (12.9%) and less than two years (7.8%). Majority of the respondents were displaced after the declaration of state of emergency in 2058 b.s.. They were compelled to leave their home by rebellion's threaten and tortured in the place of origin.

5.4 Current Living Status

In order to know the current economic and living status of IDPs (respondents), they were asked about the living status. Respondents were also asked about the persons with whom they were living in. The responses are tabulated in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Current Living Status

Living Status	Number of respondents	Percent
Rent	71	61.70
Camp	13	11.30
Relative's house	26	22.60
Friend's home	5	4.30
Total	115	100.00
<i>Company of</i>		
Husband	23	20.00
Whole family member	41	35.70
Some family member	37	32.20
Alone	9	7.80
Brother	5	4.30
Total	115	100.00

Table 5.4 depicts that the majority of the respondents (61.7%) living in rent followed by relative's house (22.6%) and 11.3 percent are living in camp (camp means IDPs were living at Tudikhel during research period under the tent). The least proportion of the respondents reported that were living in friend's house.

Similarly, higher proportions (35.7%) of the respondents reported that they are living with whole family members and 32.2 reported that they are living with some family members. This shows that if the any family member threatened, all the family members are likely to shift. Twenty percent of the respondents are living with their husband only. The least proportions of the respondents reported that they are living with their brother.

5.5 Way of Living in the place of Destination

In order to find out what was the source of living in the place of destination or what sort of occupations they were involved in, they were asked about the way of living in the current place of stay/live. It is notable that majority were found engaging in labor or daily wage which was reported by about 34 percent of the respondents .The detailed picture of living way of respondents is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Distribution of the Respondents by Way of Living in Current Place

Ways of living	Number of respondents	Percent
Wage/ labour	39	33.9
Subsidies /allowance	22	19.1
Non-government service	18	15.7
Donation	10	8.7
Income from agriculture	9	7.8
Not stated	9	7.8
Business	8	7.0
Total	115	100.0

Table 5.5 shows that 34 percent of the respondents' ways of living is daily wages and labor. The second higher proportions (19.1%) are sustaining with subsidies or allowance and 15.7 percent are engaged in non-government services. The least proportions of the

respondents are living with their business. However, 7.8 percent of the respondents were not reported.

5.6 Supports from NGOs and INGOs to IDPs

There are few I/NGOs are working in the study area These agencies are provided different kinds of support to the respondents but that kinds of support have insufficient to the respondents. However, nobody has taken any kinds of support by I/NGOs before displacement. Respondents were asked whether they had got any support from any NGOs of INGOs. A very few percentage of women are found supported from I/NGOs partially which was accounted for 33 percent

Table 5.6: Distribution of the Respondents by Status of Support from NGOs/ INGOs

Support	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	38	33.0
No	77	67.0
Total	115	100.0
<i>NGO/ INGO</i>		
ASMAN and Maiti Nepal	19	50.0
Maiti Nepal only	10	26.3
ASMAN only	4	10.5
Don't know	5	13.2
Total	38	100.0

Table 5.6 shows that two-thirds (67%) of the respondents were not supported by any supporting agencies but the rest one –third (33%) were only supported by some NGOs/INGOs. Among the respondents who reported that they have got support, half of the respondents have got support from both ASMAN and Maiti Nepal, 26.3 percent have got from Maiti Nepal only and 10.5 percent from ASMAN only. About 13 percent don't know from which source they have got the support.

Kind of Support

Respondents were found getting 6 kinds of support from NGOs and .Especially they reported only two such institutions namely *Maiti Nepal* and *ASMAN*.Majority of the respondents (IDPs) were found having support of food. The detail about the kind of support is presented in Table5.7.

Table 5.7: Distributijon of Respondents by Kind of Support

Kind of support	Number of respondents	Percents
Economic	9	23.7
Food	24	63.2
Lodging	5	13.2
Education	10	26.3
Health treatments	10	26.3
Cloth	5	13.2

Note: The sum of percentages exceeds 100 because of multiple responses

Table 5.7 clearly shows that 63.2 percent of the respondents are having support of food among them who had support from NGOs and INGOs followed by education and health(26.3%).About 24 percent of the respondents also reported that they have economic support and 13.2 each of the respondents have lodging and cloths support.

5.7 Sexual Harassment to Women

Respondents were asked whether they would be sexually harassed by anyone especially by security persons or rebels. They were asked indirectly whether the women are sexually harassed. The respondents are tabulated in table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Distribution of the Respondents by Response on Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment	Number of respondents	percent
Yes	81	70.4
No	5	4.3
Don't know	29	25.2
Total	115	100.0

It is evident from table 5.8 that more than two –third (70.4%)of the respondents reported women are sexually harassed but one-fourth(25.2%)reported of not having knowledge. Only 4.3 percent of the respondents did not agree that the women are sexually harassed.

5.8 Willingness to Return to Place of Origin

Respondents were asked whether they wanted to return home. Most of them are found having interest to return their home. Seventy three percent of them said that they want to return home. However, more than one –fourth does not want to return home. Respondents who wanted to return home were further asked in what condition they wanted to return. The responses are presented in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Distribution of the Respondents by Response on Desire to Return Home

Willingness	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	84	73.0
No	31	27.0
Total	115	100.0
<i>Condition</i>		
Feeling security	19	22.8
Life secure	13	15.7
Peace	52	61.1
Total	84	100.0
<i>Reason for not willing</i>		
Better here	17	54.8
Frightened	5	16.3
There is nothing	9	29.9
Total	31	100.0

It is notable from the Table 5.9 that most of the respondents want to return home for which 73 percent of the respondents reported. Among them most want to return when

there would be peace. Respondents reported different feelings of peace and security but they all were meant to peace.

Similarly, among the respondents who were not willing to returned their place of origin were further asked about the reason. More than half (54.8%) of them said that they are better here. But 29 percent said that there is nothing in the place of origin and 16.1 percent are frightened to return there.

5.9 Causes of Conflict

The conflict has created yet another serious problem in Nepal. People have been forced to leave their place and thereby to live a difficult life. Since the conflicted started in the mid-1990s, hundreds of people have been uprooted across the country. In that sense to know the attitude about conflict, respondents were asked about their attitude on the cause of conflict in order to know how they have.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents by Attitude on conflict

Causes of conflict	Number	Percent
Lack of justice in village	42	43.3
Crisis of government	27	27.5
Violation of human rights	24	24.7
Unaccountability of political parties	59	60.8

Note: The sum of percentages exceeds 100 because of multiple responses and the percentages are based on total 97 because 18 respondents did not respond.

Table 5.10 shows that majority of the respondents have blamed for the political parties who said the main cause of conflict was unaccountability of political parties. More than 60 percent respondents reported on it. However, 43.3 percent of the respondents said that it was because of lack of justice in village, 27.5 percent said crisis of government and 24.8 percent said it was because of violation of human rights

5.10 Effects of Conflict

In order to know their understanding on conflict and its effect the IDPs were asked on conflict distinguishing on greater and lesser effect. Five respondents for greater extent and 10 percent for lesser extent did not report saying that they did not know on the effect of it.

Table 5.11 Distribution of Respondents by Effect of Conflict

Effect of conflict	Great extent		Lesser extent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education	101	91.8	14	13.3
Development	75	68.2	15	14.3
Burden on women	28	25.5	32	30.5
Displacement	77	70.0	24	22.5
Lack of communication	68	61.8	19	18.1
Lack of health	10	9.1	56	53.3
Family quarrel	13	11.8	23	21.9
Effect on profession	-	-	9	8.6

Note: The percentage in the percent column is multiple responses. Percentage of effect on greater extent is based on total 110 and lesser extent 105 because 5 respondents for greater extent and 10 from lesser extent did not know about the effect.

It is clear to see from the table 5.11 that most of the respondents (91.8%) reported there was effect on education in greater extent by conflict followed by Displacement (70.5%). It is clear from the findings that in a greater extent people suffer by education first then they become displaced. It is notable that 68.2 percent of the respondents said that it affects development and 61.8 percent said because of conflict there will be lack of communication.

In lesser extent more than half of the respondents said that it affects health and lack of health services, 30.5 percent said in lesser extent there would be burden on women

5.11 Access and Difficulties in Getting Facilities in Displaced Area

IDPs were living in facing difficulties in the place of destination. They have been facing problems of basic requirements. Especially women are deprived from nourishing food. They are getting only security feelings in the study area but they are tortured by sexual harassments. Respondents were asked about the facilities they were facilities in the place of destination and the difficulties they were facing in. The respondents are tabulated in Table 5.12.

Table5.12: Distribution of the Respondents by Responses of Access of Facilities and Difficulties

Responses category	Number	Percent
<i>Access of facilities</i>		
Food	9	7.3
Education	27	21.7
Security	88	70.9
<i>Difficulties</i>		
Food	101	91.8
Shelter	65	59.1
Education	39	35.5
Security	4	3.6
Other all basic facilities	8	7.3

Note: The sum of percentages exceeds 100 because of multiple responses.

It is notable from the table 5.12 that more respondents were facing difficulties rather access of facilities. Only three categories of accessibility were reported while five categories of difficulties were reported. Among the respondents who reported having access of some facilities, majority of them (83%) said that they have got security, 13.2 percent said having education facility and 8.5 percent have said getting food.

Among the respondents who reported on difficulties in getting facilities, vast majority (91.8) said it is the difficulty of food followed by shelter (59.1%), 35.5 percent said education, 7.3 percent said other all basic facilities and the least percent (3.6%) said having security difficulties.

5.12 Problems of Women before and after the displacement

Nepal is a country where women are limited in household activities. They have not given education opportunity and economic rights properly. They are dominated as they are helpless. Women are knowingly and unknowingly deprived of many rights and opportunities and are compelled to face many social problems. After displacement it is feasible to have rather more problems. The responses on problems before and after displacement are presented in table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons on Problems Before and After Displacement

Problems	Before displacement		After displacement	
Isolation from the family	15	13.	90	78.3
Health problem		8.7	63	54.8
Difficulties for health treatment	32	27.8	42	36.5
Difficulties to handle house	5	4.3	79	68.5
Burden of extra responsibility	23	20.0	19	16.5
Living with insecurity	96	83.5	5	4.34
Living with tension	41	35.7	66	57.4
Difficulties for schooling the kids	19	16.5	78	67.8
Sexual exploitation	22	19.1	29	25.2

Note: The sum of percentages exceeds 100 because of multiple responses

It can be portrait from table 5.13 that respondents were more suffered with so many problems after displacement than before. Most of the respondents (83.5%) had security problems before displacement while after displacement they have problem of isolation

from family members. About 38 percent of the respondents said that they were living with tension before displacement while second majority (68.7%) said difficulties to handle house after displacement.

About 28 percent of the respondents said that it was difficulty for health check up before displacement and 20 percent said burden of extra responsibility. Likewise, about 68 percent of the respondents said difficulties for schooling the children after displacement. It might be due to the expensive fee in the boarding schools and unavailability of government school nearly their staying place. More than 57 percent of the respondents said that they are living with tension after displacement.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of the findings

Conflict induced internal displacement in Nepal is emerged as serious problem. At the end of 2001, this issue was spread all over the country. People were forced to leave their origin as a result of intensified violent conflict, threats and extortions. People are migrated from rural areas to urban areas. People are living in urban areas having difficulties. Among displaced persons the situation of women and children are very pitiable. They are deprived from minimum humanitarian assistance. This study was carried out in Katmandu Valley. The main objective of this study is to find out the socio economic and demographic situations of displaced women in kathmandu valley. Purposive sampling method was applied to conduct this study. Purposively 115 women are selected for sample in Kathmandu. To identify the displaced women, Maoist Victims Association's help was taken. Based on this small scale study, the following main findings are found as listed below.

-) Higher proportion of respondents is of 50 years and over which is accounted for 23.5 followed by below 25 years (20.9%).
-) Majority of the respondents are Chhetri which is accounted for 53 percent followed by Brahmin (24.3%).
-) Being a Hindu religious country, a majority of the IDPS are found Hindu which id accounted for 58.2 and 11.3 percent are Buddha.
-) About one-fourth (25.2%) of the respondents are engaged in agriculture followed by labor/ wage (16.5%).
-) Among the respondents who reported that there were other people from their place of origin to be displaced, 38 percent said that the cause of displacement was tortured by rebels followed by beating and threatened which is reported by 25.6 percent of the respondents. Similarly, donation,

killing of family member by rebellion is also major cause which is reported with 15.6 percent and 10.4 percent respectively.

-) Most of the respondents (96.5%) were displaced with other member of family but only 3.5 percent were displaced alone.
-) Among the respondents who were displaced with someone others .About 70.3 percent were displaced with family members and 20.7 percent were displaced with husband.
-) Majority of the respondents (47.7%) are displaced for 2-3 years followed by less than two years (16.5%).
-) Majority of the respondents (61.7%) living in rent followed by relatives' house (22.6%).
-) Higher proportion (35.7%) of the respondents reported that they are living with whole family members and 32.2 reported that they are living with some family members.
-) About two fifth (39.9%) of the respondents are living laboring or earning from daily wages.
-) Two third (67%) of the respondents were not supported by any supporting agencies but the rest one – third (33%) were only supported by some I/NGOs.
-) About 63 percent of the respondents are having support of food among them who had support from I/NGOs followed by education and health.
-) More than two –third (70.4%) of the respondents reported women are sexually harassed but one –fourth (25.2%) reported of not having knowledge.
-) Among the women who reported of being sexually harassed, nearly half (49.2%) reported that both from security persons and rebels, they are sexually harassed.
-) Most of the respondents want to return home for which 73 percent of the respondents reported that both from security persons and rebels. They are sexually harassed.

-) Most of the respondents want to return for which 73 percent of the respondents reported. Among them almost all want to return when there would be peace.
-) More than half (54.8%) of them said that they are better in the displaced place that's why they would want to return.
-) It is clear that the more respondents (105) reported they were suffered from rebellion but only 26 respondents reported they were suffered from state.
-) Majority of the respondents blamed for the political parties who said the main cause of conflict was unaccountability of political parties, more than three-fifth (60.8%) respondents on it.
-) Among the respondents who reported having access of facilities, majority of them (83%) said they have got security.
-) Most of the respondents (83.5%) had security problem before displacement while after displacement they have problem of isolation from family members.

6.2 Conclusion

Most of the IDPs in the valley are staying in around the capital city, not living in clusters but fairly scattered all over the Kathmandu. Most of the IDPs are living in rented houses. They have no regular source of income or have no source of income at all. Similarly, they have been facing the problem of health; most of them have fallen sick regularly during the several years. However, they feel more secure in the place of destination. IDPs in Kathmandu are more dispersed and scattered around the city area. As such they are not immediately identifiable as IDPs or ; pose any kind of particular threats to the security forces or community at large .Many women who have lost their husbands to the conflict or other main male earning members of the household have found themselves willy-nilly having to deal with the sudden increases in level of responsibilities of not only having to look after home, children and elderly but the added burden of finding a regularly source of income to feed the family. Work place harassment and abuse, vulnerability, personal safety and security and questions of sustainability of any income have become a daily challenge.

IDPs issues not being on the priority of either the government or until now many of the humanitarian or development organization, the IDPs have not found any platform to speak out for their rights. The one major association, Maoist Victims' Association is not well known amongst the IDP community nor has the association for what its worth, been able to provide any kinds of social support to their members.

Based on the findings from the study, it is notable that because of displacement, IDP women's situation has become more vulnerable. They are isolated from family members; they are displaced and facing economic and social problems. After displacement they only released from the fear of life but they are facing more problems. It clear from the finding that the effect of conflict falls in education and displacement in greater extent.

They have been facing so many problems such as housing, food, clothing, and lodging. They are also deprived from basic needs. They can not get proper assistance from government.

6.3 Recommendations

Problem of internal displacement is getting bigger and has been attracting concern of various authorities in recent days .If all the concerned authorities 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.

By conducting this study some recommendations are given to the concerned authorities.

-) Since, IDPs women's situation was found to be vulnerable in the study area, the concerned authorities should concentrate on their protection through various welfare program.
-) Displaced women are isolated from their family member so an environment should be created to return IDPs to their home.
-) IDPs have been facing the problem of housing, lodging and food so concerned authorities should provide basic needs by their programs.
-) IDPs have been living in worst situation so concerned agencies should conduct research, workshop and training about the IDPs.

References

- Acharya, Binaya, 2005, *Conflict and Human Rights in Nepal: with Special Reference to People's War*, An Unpublished Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), TU, Kirtipur.
- Bhattari, A. Mohan, 2001, *Displacement and Rehabilitation in Nepal: Law Policy and Practice* (Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd).
- Dhakal, Dilli Raman, 2004, "Plight of Internally Displaced Person in Nepal,"
- INSEC, 2005, *Informal* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- INSEC, 2005, *Human Rights Yearbook 2005* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- INSEC, 2004, *Human Rights Yearbook 2004* (Kathmandu: Informal Sector Service Center).
- Khatiwada, Padma, 2004, "Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nepal: Problems and Challenges," in Lok Raj Baral et al (eds.), *Nepali Journal of Contemporary Studies*, vol. IV, No. 2 (Kathmandu: Nepal Center for Contemporary Studies) pp. 45-63.
- _____, 2005, "Forced Migration: Nature, Type and Impact with Special Reference to Nepal," *Population Magazine*, Vol. III (Kathmandu: Population Students Society of Nepal).
- Kernot, Sarah, 2003, *Insurgency and Displacement* (Lalitpur: South Asia Forum for Human Rights).

- NIP, 2005, *Internal Displacement: A Advocacy Toolkit* (Lalitpur: Nepal Institute of Peace).
- NRC, 2005, *Profile of Internal Displacement: Nepal, Compilation of the Information*, available on the GlobalIDPProjectWebsite.<http://www/idpproject.org>.
- Rai, Deep Ranjani, 2005, *A Pilot Survey on Internally Displaced Persons: in Kathmandu and Birendranagar* (Lalitpur: South Asia Forum for Human Rights).
- Sapkota, Mohan, 2005, *Conflict Induced Internal Displacement :A Study of Birendranagar, Surkhet*, An Unpublished Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies(CDPS),TU, Kirtipur.
- _____, 2005, "Nature of Internal Displacement in Nepal," *Population Magazine* vol. III (Kathmandu: Population Students Society of Nepal).
- Uppreti, Bishnu Raj, 2004, *The Price of Neglect: from Resources Conflict to Maoist Insuregency in the Himalayan Kingdom* (Kathmandu: Bhrikuti Academic Publications).

Household Questionnaire **Conflict Induced Internal Displacement**

Respondent Name:-

S.N.	Name of Family Member	Relation of Household Head	Sex Male-1 Female-2	Age	Occupation	Religion	Caste	Literacy
1	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								

Codes in 03	Codes in 06	Codes in 07	Codes in 08
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

HH Head	- 01	Government Service	- 01	Hindu	- 01	Brahman	- 01
Husband/Wife	- 02	Non Government Service	- 02	Buddhist	- 02	Chhetri	- 02
Son/Daughter	- 03	Wage Labour	- 03	Muslim	- 03	Dalit	- 03
Father/Mother	- 04	Agriculture	- 04	Others(Specify...)	- 04	Indigenous	- 04
Brother/ Sister	- 05	Business	- 05			Newar	- 05
Other Relatives	- 06	Other (Specify.....)	- 06			Others (Specify.....)	- 06
Other (Specify.....)	- 07						

Individual questionnaire **Conflict Induced Internal Displacement**

- 1) Name of the respondent:
- 2) Permanent Address:
- 3) Caste:
 1. Brahmin
 2. Chhetri
 3. Newar
 4. Indigenous/ethnic gr.
 5. Dalit
 6. Others (Specify.....)
- 4) Educational Status
 1. Literate
 2. Illiterate
- 5) If literate, class passed
- 6) Occupation
 1. Agriculture
 2. Business
 3. Labour wages
 4. Gov. services
 5. Non-gov. services
 6. Others (specify.....)
- 7) Types of family
 1. Nuclear
 2. Joint
 3. Others (specify.....)
- 8) Anybody displaced from your village ?
 1. Yes
 2. No
- 9) Did you leave your home alone?
 1. Yes
 2. No
- 10) If no, who are others?
 1. Husband
 2. Other family members
 3. Relatives
 4. Neighbours
 5. Others (specify.....)
- 11) When did you come?
- 12) What are the major causes that made you displaced?

Causes	By state	By rebel
1. Killing of family members		
2. Threatening		
3. Tortured		
4. Arrest/abduction		
5. Cross firing		
6. Others (specify.....)		

- 13) You have been living in a
 1. Rent
 2. Camp
 3. Relative's house
 4. Friend's home
 5. Others (specify.....)
- 14) Who are you living with?
 1. Husband
 2. Son
 3. Whole family member
 4. Some family member
 5. Relatives
 6. Friends
 7. Alone
 8. Others (specify.....)
- 15) How are you surviving now?
 1. Income from agriculture
 2. Wage labour
 3. Business
 4. Subsidies/allowance
 5. Other (specify.....)
- 16) What kind of particular work/job are you involved in?
.....
- 17) Have you receive any support from NGOs/ INGOs?
 1. Yes
 2. No
- 18) If yes, which NGOs/INGOs support you?
- 19) What kind of support?
 1. Economic
 2. Food
 3. Lodging

- 4. Education
- 5. Health treatment
- 6. Others (specify.....)

20) Do you get any knowledge about sexually harassment in conflict period?
 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

21) Do you want return to place of origin?
 1. Yes 2.No

22) If yes, which condition?

23) If no, Why?

24) Why conflict in the place of origin?

		To a greater extent	To a lesser extent
a	Lack of justice in village		
b	Crisis of government		
c	Violation of fundamental rights		
d	Lack of appropriate electoral system		
e	Unaccountability of political parties		
f	Others (specify.....)		

25) Effects due to the violent conflict

		To a greater extent	To a lesser extent
1	Family quarrel		
2	Effects on education		
3	Effects on development		
4	Burden on women		
5	Displacement		
6	Lack of communication		
7	Lack of health facilities		
8	Disturbed on family neighbour relation		
9	Effects on profession		
10	Unnecessary expenses increase effect on Production		
11	Others (specify.....)		

26) What type of facilities have you got? (Multiple answers)

- 1. Food
- 2. Housing
- 3. Shelter
- 4. Security
- 5. Others (specify.....)

27) What type of difficulties have you got? (Multiple answers)

- 1. Food
- 2. Housing
- 3. Shelter
- 4. Education
- 5. Security
- 6. Others (specify.....)

28) What are the positive impacts of the conflict?

		To a greater extent	To a lesser extent
1	Decreased on caste discrimination		
2	Decreased in use of gambling/alcoholism		
3	Awareness raising among the women		

4	Women are empowered		
5	Able to handle house		
6	Development of remote area		