

**IMPACT OF MAOIST INSURGENCY IN ACHHAM: A CASE
STUDY OF KUIKA VDC.**

By

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**Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.**

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled **Impact of Maoist Insurgency in Achham : A Case Study of Kuika VDC** has been prepared by Suraj Saud under my supervision. I hereby recommend that the thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in rural development, be examined by the Thesis examination committee.

Dr. Prem Sharma
Research Supervisor

APPROVAL LETTER

We certify that this thesis entitled "**Impact of Maoist Insurgency in Achham : A Case Study of Kuika VDC**" submitted by Mr. Suraj Saud in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in rural development, has been found satisfactory in scope and quality and thus hereby accepted and approval.

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Abstract

Nepal once a peaceful country is now in a critical Juncture due to various internal conflicts. One of which has been the Maoist insurgency that started its movement in the name of "People's War"; since 13th Feb. 1996. Since the Maoist rebels launched the armed struggle against the state, 13092 individuals have lost their lives, similarly 47076 have been abducted and thousands of others become the victims of conflict (INSEC, 2006). At the same time, Nepal has created a new record in the world's history, in the sense of transforming the age old feudalistic political system (Monarchy) through the 19th day's peaceful movement which is renounced in the name of "April Revolution". It is proved that the awareness level of people is very high and the whole sector (social, political, cultural, Economics) of the country is in the process of restructure.

This study has aimed to assess the overall (political, socio-cultural and economic) impact of insurgency at Micro level/VDC level. The study area is Kuika, VDC of Achham District. Three wards, 2,3,4 has been sampled. The total households of study area are 258. Among them 65 household have been sampled randomly. Among them 27 household are from Brahamin, 23 from dalit and 15 from Chhetri.

The information, for this study, has been collected from the primary and secondary sources. The primary data have been collected from focus group discussion, observation, questionnaire survey and key informant interview. The secondary data have been collected from published and unpublished written documents from individuals, experts and institutions.

The study has identified the negative as well as positive impacts of insurgency in study area. Displacement of local people, demands of

food and shelter without payment, killings, stoppage of development activities, destruction of infrastructure, arbitrary law and order system, spread of sense of insecurity and fear are the negative impacts of insurgency. Similarly, reduction of social discriminations in terms of cast and gender, reduction of social abuse as alcoholism and gambling has been stopped, lowered interest rates of moneylenders, control over corruption, suppression, transparency, empowerment of lower castes, ethnic groups and women, reduction of untouchability, reduction of Chupadi system are the positive impacts.

In the present, changed situation, after the "April Revolution, 2006", people are looking for lasting peace and prosperity. People are very hopeful about the salvation from violence and murder. The great "April revolution 2006, has given a new knowledge to all stakeholders of conflict. The negotiation is the better way for solution. The displaced people want to return their homeland. All are playing no more bloodshed in the homeland. i.e. birthplace of Buddha. People are waiting not only for peace but for the guarantee of their rights. The peace without rights is meaningless. So, for the lasting peace and prosperous society, both parties (GON/MB) should be honest/responsible toward the negotiation and peace building process. The essence of 12 points, 8 points understanding should be complied sincerely. The cease-fire monitoring mechanism should be made powerful and effective. Transformation of inhuman socio-cultural, economic and political discrimination should be addressed by the new political system in days ahead.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AI	:	Amnesty International
B.S.	:	Bikram Sambat
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCOMPOSA	:	Coordination Committee for Maoist Parties and Organization of South Asia.
CDO	:	Chief District Officer
CPN (Maoist)	:	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
CPNUML	:	Communist Party of Nepal, Marxist and Leninist
DAF	:	Disadvantaged Groups
DAO	:	District Administrative Office
DAP	:	District Administration Plan
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DEO	:	District Education Office
EI	:	Educational Institution
FFP	:	Friend for Peace
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
ICRC	:	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	:	Internally Displaced Persons
INSEC	:	Informal Service Sector
NEFAS	:	Nepal Foundation for Advanced Study
NHRC	:	National Human Rights Commission
PDDP	:	Participatory District Development Plan
PLA	:	People's Liberation Army
PWG	:	People's Warm Group.
RIM	:	Revolutionary International Maoist
RNA	:	Royal Nepalese Army
SAT	:	Social Action Theory
SSB	:	Special Security Bureau
TADO	:	Terrorist and Destructive Activities (Control and Punishment) Ordinance.
TI	:	Transparency International
ULF	:	United Left Front
UPF	:	United Peoples Front
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VPG	:	Village People's Government
WT	:	Whole Timer
ZOP	:	Zone of Peace
MB	:	Maobadi

CHAPTER - ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Study Context

Conflict is a vague and ambiguous term and therefore different scholars in different context interpret it differently. Conflict can be referred as the debate or contest, a disagreement, argument, dispute, quarrel; a struggle, battle or confrontation; or a state of unrest, chaos and violence (Warner,2001). Community members use this word to characterize situations in different social settings from emotional or psychological process of the individual to relationships with or between social groups. People in violent social setting interpret conflict as violence or bloody war. Conflict is an active stage of disagreement between people with opposing opinions, principles and practices manifested in different forms such as grievance, conflict and dispute. When clash of cultural political, social or economic interests between individual and groups cause antagonism that leads to conflict.

The impacts of insurgency have both negative and positive impacts on the development and progress of human civilization. The unification and integration of small states, the alliance of nations for security reasons can be regarded as the positive impacts whereas political instability, economic degradation, the destruction of infrastructure, a threat to human life and peace and security are the negative impacts.

Nepal, is commonly known as the Birthplace of Lord Buddha, the land of Sagarmatha and home to brave Gorkhas.. Nepal, once a peaceful country is now in a critical juncture due to various internal conflicts one of which has been the Maoist insurgency that started it's movement in the name of people's war since 13th February, 1996 (Shrestha, 2004). There has been deterioration in Law and order, peace and security,

development and economic activities. Killing of children students, farmers, innocent people, members of the security forces and rebels, bombing and destroying private and public infrastructures have been in the daily news of the country. Consequently, millions of people have been suffering from these issues.

Nepal, with its geopolitical location and unique political development has more than two centuries of nation state history and has undergone several types of political systems, such as direct rule of the monarchy, Rana family rule for 104 years (1847-1950), a decade of democratic system (1950-1960), 30 years of party-less Panchayat system with active role of the king (1960-90) and 13 years of parliamentary democracy (1990-2002). Thereafter, the country had been ruled under the absolute monarchy headed by Gyanendra(4oct,2002,-2006).But now the country has been ruling by seven party alliance, after the abolishment of absolute monarchy.

It is estimated that during the 21st century at the global level, there have been 110 million war-related activities. As a result 169,198,000 peoples were killed, millions of injured and displaced and 1,407,800 people have become refugees and asylum-seekers in all over the world. (World Conflict and Human Rights, 2004).

In the case of Maoist insurgency, on 4th of February 1996 the United Peoples' Front (Led by Baburam) had submitted the 40 point demand to the Deuba government, declaring that they would wage a "people's war" if the government did not fulfill to these demand within 15 days. Unfortunately the Deuba government did not take the demand seriously. Prime Minister Deuba went to India for an official visit ignoring the deadline. And, then the UPF started People's War on 13th February 1996, 3 days before the expire deadline, attacking the police post at Holeri (Rolpa) and Tibisikot (Rukum) (Shrestha, 2004). Since then

Nepal has been facing the Maoist insurgency, completely new guerrilla warfare, which Nepal has never experienced in her history. The previous global identity of Nepal as a poor but peaceful mountainous country has now been turned into by war torn, insecure and corrupt-state.

It has been estimated that the 13092 individuals has been killed, similarly, 47076 individuals have been abducted (INSEC, 2006) and thousands of others become the victims of conflict. It is estimated that the state has paid more than 1.2 billion rupees as compensation. So, far the total cost of destruction of the government banks, offices electricity generation plants, post offices, buildings to be more than 12 billions rupees. The cost does not include private and public vehicles, private and governments helicopters and the cost of the equipment of security forces looted from different places (Himal Nepali Magazine 29 April-14 May 2004)..

Achham is one of the most effected districts of Maoist insurgency. It is categorized in 'B' Class in terms of Maoist insurgency. Although CPN (Maoist) started people war centering at the mid western development region in 1996(2052), Maoist activity started in Achham in late 1998(2055). Then except the district headquarters of Mangalsen VDC all are influenced by Maoist insurgency. The district is ruled by people's District Government (Jilla Jana Sarkar) and People's Village Government (Gaun Jana Sarkar). Internal visa is required to travel from one village to another. During the period of 1998-2006, the 1105 people have been abducted by both sides and 326 people have been killed (INSEC, 2006) in Achham district. In the study area, Kuika,VDC,four person have been killed and 250 have been displaced and ten person have been disappeared (Field Survey,2006).

1.2 Understanding Conflict

Conflict is defined by a situation in which individuals or groups pursue disharmonious goals, values and interests. It is characterized by "Common patterns of behaviour on the parties, their attitudes towards each other, their fears, their interpretation of events (Burton, 1974: 338) conflict has many dimensions (e.g. from interpersonal, family and community to international (Upreti, 2004: 25). It follows different pattern under different conditions (e.g. from disagreement to physical confrontation, violence to bloody battles). Implication of conflict in this point can be different people with different backgrounds and power (Upreti, 2004: 125).

Anthropological studies have revealed that conflict is deeply rooted in primitive customs and cultures that have integrative functions. The theory of evolution tells us about the struggle for existence and survival for the fittest Political philosophers have considered that conflict occurs due to the competition of power, privilege and authority. Sociologists have identified conflict into two categories exogenous (without or between system) and endogenous (within a society). The exogenous conflict normally develops into war between two systems (emergence of Nazism in Germany and Communism in Vietnam, Cultural invasion (Westernization, modernization, influencing cultural frostiest) and ideological adherence e.g. feudalism, capitalism, communism, democracy, radical determinism etc. The endogenous conflict tends to struggle over distribution of desirables social rewards such as wealth, power and prestige within a society (Pathak, 2005: 8).

There is no unified and coherent social conflict theory. It is rather an electric conceptual frame work and has two distinct traditions of classical work; political philosophy based on power relation and economic based on competitive struggle. During 1950s to 1960s, theory

developed as an alternative to the structural functional perspective. Karl Heinrich Marx (1818-1883) is undoubtedly the leading architect of conflict theory. Marxian theory states that human survival is based upon contradiction. The central concept of Marx is that "owners exploit workers" to control the means of production (Engels, Fredrick 1877).

Two main schools of thought exist in conflict discourse one views conflict as a dysfunctional and another considers that conflict could also be functional. Most of the scholar believes that it is a constructive social process to establish group boundaries, strengthen group consensus, develop a sense of self-identity, and contribute towards social integration, community building and progressive economic and social change (Upreti 2004). But most of the conflict has been designed to meet the selfish need of particular groups in a society. Randall Collins views "Coercion" as a means of violence and social control by which power elites monopolize the resources of the society to sustain their power privilege (Dahal, 2003: 15) All conflict theories lay stress on the state of clash of interest and incompatibilities between people Each person or group has his/her own motives, sources of power, wealth and mindsets that lead to conflicting behaviour. Conflict theory particularly attempts to explain exchanges in society as a result of these differences.

Max. Weber (1864-1920) emphasizes on power system, authority and social change that substantially contribute to the development of the conflict theory of society." Conflict is endemic in social life and process' is stated in his Social Action Theory. To Weber, power is unequally distributed among classes or groups and individuals in society. Powerful persons extensively influence the social structure and normative system for their own interest instead of for the benefit of the people in general. According to him, change occurs in society as a result of collective action in general.

1.2.1 Basic Causes and Characteristics of Conflict

Conflict should be understood in relative sense. It differs in terms of time, situation and place. The theme, structure, framework, objectives may be different in terms of socio-cultural, political, geographical and demographic features of society. Different causes play vital role to emerge the conflict. The external as well as internal quality of objects, and systems are responsible for conflict. Conflict manifests in different forms and can be characterized differently. But, the common feature or characteristics of conflict can be shown as below:

-) Conflict requires at least two parties
-) Conflict arises from the scarcity of resources, and scarcity of power.
-) Conflict behaviors are those designs to destroy, injure, or control another society.
-) It requires interaction among parties in which actions and counter actions are mutually opposed.
-) Conflict relations constitute a fundamental social interaction process having important consequences.

1.2.2 Causes of conflict

Different authors have mentioned causes among them most common causes have been listed below (Upreti: 2004)

-) Opposing interest
-) Competition over scarce resources.
-) Ambiguity over responsibility and authority.
-) Differences in perceptions, work styles, attitudes, communications, problems, individual.

-) Equity Vs equality.
-) Lack of basic understanding of relationship between different components of social process, when the social impacts of their activities on society are poorly understood by the involved actors.
-) Unwillingness to respond to social, political cultural, technological, economic and other change.

1.2.3 Outcomes of Conflict on Society

Conflict could be negative as well as positive for individuals and society (Upreti: 2004). The common negative and positive outcomes of conflict can be shown as below.

a) Positive outcomes

-) Motivate people to try harder to win.
-) Increase clarity about the problem.
-) Lead to innovative breakthroughs and new approaches.
-) Increase commitment, enhance group loyalty.
-) Clarify underlying problems and facilitate change.
-) Focus attention on basic issues and lead to solution.
-) Increase energy, level, and making visible key values.
-) Sharpen approaches bargaining, influencing, and competing by being involved in conflict.
-) Contribution to agrarian reform and social change.

(b) Negative Outcomes

-) Lead to anger, avoidance, sniping, shouting, frustration, fear of failure, sense of personal inadequacy.
-) Withhold critical information.
-) Cause lower productivity.
-) Sidetrack carries and ruin relationship.
-) Disrupt patterns of work.
-) Consume money and time with little productivity. (Upreti, 2003)

1.2.4 Insurgency

Conflict is an umbrella term and the insurgency is types of conflict. Insurgency can be defined as extra constitutionally launched struggle against the national authority with the motive to capture state power by a small group of politically motivated groups for radical change (Shrestha, 2004). Dictionary meaning of insurgency is, rising in active revolt and its literal meaning is rebellion (Webster's comparative Dictionary). The term insurgency is the state of being insurgent in international law. It is any uprising against government of less gravity there revolution.

According to V.K. Anand, insurgency is deliberately launched socio-economic and politico military process whose complexity and growth are suspect able to objective requirement and situational compulsion due varying conditions and unexpected development. The expression insurgency need to be defined of the entire work revolves around it's meaning. Although Guerrilla warfare, Revolt, Revolution constitute some how, insurgency, but every word indicates different stage of

insurgency but Terrorism has some different in meaning (Ananda, 1981).

According to Coser, the insurgency passes through the different stages as below:

- a) Psychological phase
- b) Political phase
- c) Armed phase
- d) Stabalization phase

1.2.5 Causes of Insurgency

Among the insurgency movement around the world some commonalities can be seen in the causes. Although the geo-political specifications are somehow different. Common causes of insurgency or armed conflicts are mainly political, economic socio-cultural Governance system. Thrive of freedom from colonism or dictatorship is also causes of insurgency in some country. Fundamental causes of insurgency can be listed as below.

-) Social System and custom.
-) Historical and geographical condition.
-) Lack of national identity.
-) Disparities.
-) Feeling of isolation
-) Neglect of remote areas and people of the country.
-) Improper resource allocation (Shrestha, 2004)

1.3 Root Causes of Maoist Insurgency

The Maoist insurgency is not the sole product of the last 13 years of governance failure. It is the cumulative efforts of 30 years of autocratic Panchayat system and beyond. The post 1990 governance failure gave space to escalate this conflict because.

a) Its inability to fulfill people's expectation and mal governance.

b) The freedom it offered.

At the root causes of insurgency lies a complex of factors, the imbalance of political, socio-economic and cultural opportunities among different identity group. The lack of legitimacy and effective governance, the absence of, vibrant civil society, the absence of effective mechanisms for non-violent conflict management of group interest are the causative factors (Upreti, 2004).

a) Political Causes

The insurgency is the outcome of the failure of the political system that go back to Rana regime and Panchayat system. People were frustrated with this system and looking for change. As consequence, people widely supported the democratic movement of the 1990 and consequently the multiparty democracy was restored general public had great expectation from the 1990's political change. However the post 1990 political parties did not govern the country based on the democratic ideas. Misuse of power and administrative resources by the ruling parties/politicians, over centralization of power, political instability, irresponsible and corrupt government, very bias behaviour of government to minority parties.

(b) Constitutional and Legal Provision

The 1990's constitution is not able to deal with some fundamental issues that have to be addressed by multiparty democracy. Even some scholars blame this constitution a sexist and racist, because, it promotes one language one culture and one religion and sexist because it does not treat men and women equally in fundamental issue like citizenship. This constitution also promotes majoritarian institutions, which discriminate against minority religious groups, women low cast people etc. The constitution had declared Nepal as Hindu state, which betrayed many non-hindus Nepalese people (Upreti 2004).

(c) Geographical Causes

Geographical disparity, especially the neglect of mid-western and far western regions and remote areas coupled with widespread poverty, skewed resource distribution and structural inequality injustice and discrimination have heavily fueled the Maoist conflict. Centralism and exclusion is the Major cause of insurgency.

d) Socio-economic Causes

Social exclusion, acute inequalities, absolute poverty lack of access to resources and failure of political structure to address these issues made the Nepalese society extremely vulnerable to conflict and mass movement. Deep rooted social challenges in terms of cast, ethnicity gender and regional, cultural, linguistic and religious forms of discrimination provided fertile ground to escalate insurgency. The Maoist successfully capitalized the widely distrustable disillusionment of people towards poor performance of current political structure and process. Dominance of certain groups (e.g. Brahmin, Chhetri and Newars) in all social political and economic sectors promoted feeling of injustice as lower caste people strongly believe that they have been

excluded from opportunities and resources (ICG: 2003b). Economic arrangement and power biased towards certain group of people and unequal, unjust or irresponsible, unrepresentative social structure, social exclusion, vertical social stratification are the causes of insurgency.

e) Ideological Cause

The insurgents are following Maoist ideology and strategy. The Maoist perceived that the deep rooted oppression coupled with the feudalistic mode of production relations and unequal power structure monarchy and the capitalistic democratic systems are the problems and communism is the solution (Upreti, 2002).

F) Cultural Causes:

Cultural discrimination by state/government are root causes of insurgency. Elites and politicians exploit racial, religious tribal, ethnic or linguistic differences prejudice. Indigenous people and minority hold different values for their identity, but the state could not address it.

1.4 Statement of Problem

Nepal is undergoing one of the biggest socio-political crises in its entire modern history. The peoples war launched by the communist party of Nepal (Maoist) in 1996 has entered its' tenth year of continued fighting and has already spread all over the country. The data shows that almost 4648 casualties took place in 2002 alone i.e. during the state of Emergency. Almost 400 innocent children have been killed during the ten years period (INSEC, 2005c) and hundreds of children and women have become victims of landmine blasts and crossfire between the Maoist and security forces. The loss of physical infrastructures is estimated to be worth US \$ 250 billion per years.

In the fighting. Another estimate shows that the infrastructure loss is estimated to be worth 8 to percent of National GDP (Sharma 2004) that comes to be around Rs 18-20 billion per year.

The conflict has caused internal and external displaced of people. Nearly 400000 rural families have been displaced internally whole hundreds of other have crossed over the India in search of work. The legal as well as illegal labor migration to India, Malaysia, Gulf countries and other parts of the world has accelerated in the past few years. In this sense, the problems caused by Insurgency is multi dimensional. The economic, socio-cultural, political as well as human right situation is deteriorating.

1.5 Objective of the Study:

The general objective of the study is to examine the impact of Maoist insurgency in different dimensions in the study area. For this requirement the specific objectives of the study are as below:

-) To identify the economic impacts including infrastructure in study area.
-) To analyze some socio-cultural impacts on vulnerable people i.e. backward communities, women, dalits.
-) To assess the political implications of the peoples war.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

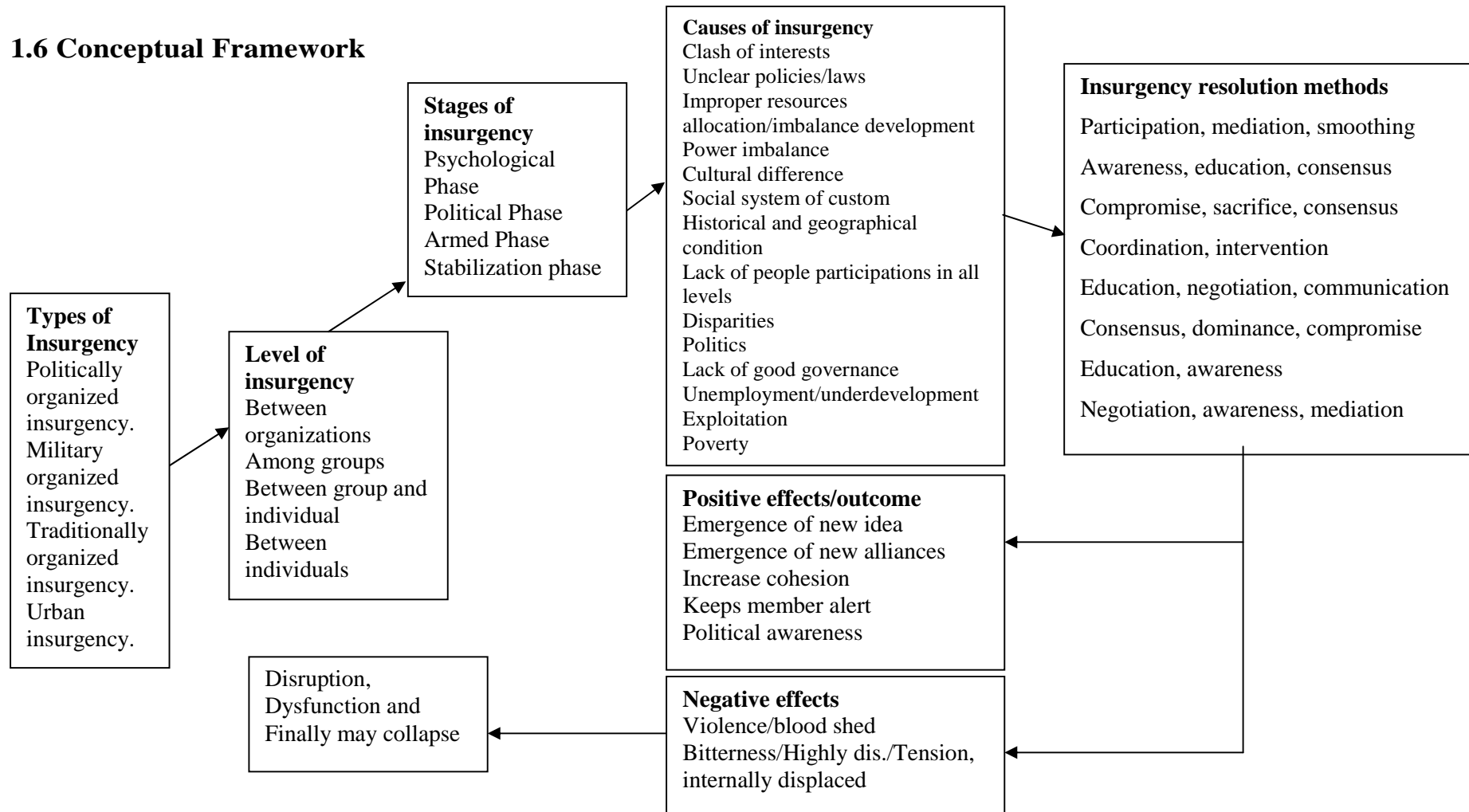


Fig: Analytical frame work for conflict analysis

1.7 Rational of the Study

The Maoist insurgency has become the issue of regional concerns. However a very few research or study has been undertaken at macro level. For example, "coping with Maoist insurgency" by Chuda Bahadur Shrestha, from the community approach; "The price of neglect" by Bishnuraj Upreti from the "resource" perspective "People's war and Human Rights" by Bishnu Pathak, from the human rights perspective are the few. So, the rational of this study can be shown as below.

- ❖ The insurgency at the micro or VDC level has been examined.
- ❖ The social, cultural, economic and political impacts of insurgency have been studied in this undertaking.
- ❖ The negative/positive impacts have been identified.
- ❖ The background for the origin of insurgency has been identified.

1.8 Limitation and Scope of Study

The study has been helpful to examine the impact of insurgency in study area. Insurgency or any end of conflict now has become a global problem. This study will not be able to cover the entire insurgency activities of the country. The study has been focused on the

- i. Social cultural impacts (education, health, Gender/Cast relationship, traditional belief system, family systems).
- ii. Economic impacts in terms of household income, employment, and agriculture and infrastructure development.
- iii. Political impacts in terms of participation of people in Maoist activities.

So, the observation and findings may not be generalized to characterize or study the problem in other parts of the country except with the context of district.

1.9 Organization the Study

The whole text has been divided into six chapter. The first chapter deals with the introduction of conflict, the study context, basic causes and characteristics of conflict in the reference of the world. Similarly, it discusses about the insurgency. Basically, the Maoist insurgency and its root cause. It also deals the objective of the study.

The literature review has been presented in second chapter. It composes theoretical literature review and review of related literature. The third chapter is about the genesis and background of the conflict in the study area (Kuika VDC), which has played the vital role as the causative factor for insurgency. It deals about the demographic, socio- cultural and economic scenario of the study area. The fourth chapter deals with the genesis and background o the insurgency in the study area. The fifth chapter deals with the analysis and presentation of the data. The data have been presented and analyzed in terms of the objective of the study. Finally, the conclusion and recommendation has been presented in sixth chapter.

CHAPTER -TWO: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Edward Azar and John Burton identified that fundamental causes of social conflict is deprivation of the basic need. It is defined by a situation in which individual or groups pursue disharmonious goals, values and interest, Gillian and Gllian, has the opinion of "Conflict is the process is which individual or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence."

Karl Heinrich Marx (1818-1883) is undoubtedly the leading architect of conflict theory. He put forward an alternative perspective, class struggle, a basic structural phenomenon of human society. Considering conflict as an inherent and integral part of human behaviour and social interaction, Marxian theory states that human survival is based upon contradictions. Through a dialectic process-theis, antitheis and synthesis, conflict occurs in human mind and then in action, i.e. (i) discussion, (ii) polaralization (iii) Segregation and (iv) destruction. The central concept of Marx is that "owners exploit workers" to control the means of production. Political power is exercised through the gains of economic power. Economic power controls society and social control is associated with the interests of particular groups or classes. Marx's theory of class struggle analyses conflict as potentiality of assert (property), Notion of surplus value, Economic Determinism, polarization of classes, Alienation, Dictatorship of proletariat and solidarity and Hostality. "The ideological perspective of Marx constitute the gospel of revolution (Pathak 2005). As a result the Communist manifesto has become the guide book of world's revolutionaries including the CPN (Maoist). Marxism states that a conflict germinate

when the most powerful (elite) members of society promulgate law (like a cat introducing the rights of rats) and ensure opportunities for themselves to monopolize power privilege and authority in society against the will of a great majority of poor and innocent people (Bhattarai 1998).

Max Weber (1864-1920) emphasizes on power, system, authority and social change that substantially contribute to the development of the conflict theory of society. Conflict is endemic in social life and process is stated in his social Action Theory. To Weber power is unequally distributed among classes or groups and individuals in society. In any society, the super ordination of powerful persons manages the social order, issues rules and regulations and enforces them through sanction to subordinate the powerless people. Powerful persons extensively influence the social structure and normative system for their own interests instead of for the benefit of the people in general. Social changes that occur through conflicts are often disruptive to powerful persons than to ordinary citizens. Powerful people in general oppose change. Changes occur in society as a result of collective action in general (weber). Another theorist George Simmel (1858-1918) focuses on micro sociology, shifting from general sociological theory but he argues over a position very similar to some of Marx's ideas of conflict. Simmels' micro sociology presents a broad dialectical theory based upon cultural and individual perceptions and his work concerns with four basic level: psychological, interactional, structural, and institutional and the ultimate metaphysics of life. He further says "Conflict can also be functional and it promotes group solidarity (Dahal: 2003). Conflict serves as sources of integration within a group and that disintegration outside it. (Dahal, 2003).

Elaboration the Marxian concept of class struggle and dialectic model. Ralf Dahrendorf argued that social structures and institutions contain two-classes-those who rule and those who are ruled. "The dialectical model initiates with a conflicting dichotomy of individual and society, rich and poor, lord and self, owner and worker, majority and minority, and conservative and liberal. The structural origins of such conflict must be sought in the arrangement of social roles endowed with expectation of domination or subjection (Dahrenderf 1959: 105). He emphasized upon change rather than equilibrium and conflict rather than order and showed how societal parts contribute to change rather than stability and to conflict and coercion rather than normative constraint (Ritzer 1996; 269). His theory focuses on authority, position, imperatively coordinated association, quasi-groups, interest groups and conflict groups (Pathak, 2005: 12).

Talcot Parsons (1902-1979), the American Sociologist, developed influential social theories in the 1950's and analyzed the society from structural-functional perspective (Pathak 2005: 13) conflicts prevents the ossification of the social system by exerting pressure for innovation and creativity (Abraham 2003: 135). He advocates extensively for the positive functions of conflict suggestions a number of propositions on intensity and impact of conflict.

Two schools of thought exist on conflict, such as negative and positive (constructive). M. Warner and P. Jones (1998) state that the negative school of thought considers conflict as pathological, dysfunctional and generally irrational and it is opposite to cooperation and peace. The other school of thought, interprets conflict as one of the most powerful positive factors for change in society (Harrins peter and Ben Relley 1998, 32). Both positive and negative forms of conflict exist in society

with differences on attitude, behaviour, values, heads and interests of people.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

Conflict is a state of clash of interest. It occurs with positional differences over values and belief system, self-determination and access to and distribution of resources and power. Conflict occurs when two or more people/group opposes one another because of the difference in their needs, wants, goals or values (Coser, 1956). There is not much study being carried out about the insurgency in Nepal. However, some literature, about insurgency in Nepal is available. Some of them are given below.

A book, entitled *African Guerillas* (1998), edited by Christopher Clapham, has widely covered the insurgency movements and natures of the African continent.

Anthony James Joes has written a number of books on insurgency, guerrilla warfare and terrorism, which are; *Fascism in the Contemporary World; Mussolini; From the Barrel of a Gun: Armies and Revolution; The War for South Viet Nam and Modern Guerrilla Insurgency*. These books mainly cover internal conflict, counter insurgency, insurgency and future, nature of guerrilla war, insurrection in the Philippines, Indo-China, Vietnam, Afghanistan and guerrilla insurgency and American policy.

Ashish Sonal has written a book on *Terrorism and Insurgency in India: A study of the human element highlighting the nature of terrorism and insurgency in India, interaction patterns, organizational structure and internal dynamics of terrorist and insurgency movements, counter terrorist behavior, motivation and human rights, etc.*

Mahfuzul Haque has published his Ph.D. research on *Ethnic Insurgency and National Integration: A study of Selected Ethnic Problems in South Asia* (1997). He has illustrated insurgency activities of the Chakmas of Bangladesh, the Tamils of Sri Lanka, the Gorkhas and Jharkhandis of India, and proposes a management strategy to tackle the insurgency.

V.K. Anand has written a book on *Insurgency and Counter Insurgency: A Study of Modern Guerilla Warfare* (1981), which mainly describes the distinctive features of insurgency, pre-requisites, elements, progression and counter insurgency.

Girish Bihari, in his book *Civil Insurgency and Intelligence Operations* (Lancers Publishers. New Delhi, India, 1982), covers a wide spectrum of guerilla warfare from the earliest legendary periods of the, Rig Veda, Mahabharatha and Manusmriti, to modern times.

Various international organizations have published a number of books on conflict management, among them, *Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict: Options for Negotiators*, edited by Peter Harris and Ben Beilly with contributions from a number of writers including Mark Anstey *et al.* have covered various aspects of negotiations and conflict negotiations including the conflict of Latin American, Africa, Irish Republican Army (IRA) and South Asia.

The United Nations, High Commissioners for Human Rights, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva published Professional Training Series No. 5, on Human Rights and Law Enforcement, a training manual describing the community approach of police management during armed conflict. Similarly, the International Committee of the Red Cross has published a book on *To Serve and to Protect, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law for Police and Security Forces and a Hand Book of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law* for the use of the armed forces and police.

After 11th September 2001, I.R. Reddy, a well-known socio-political analyst, has written a book on *The Worst of Global Terrorism* that covers insurgency, terrorism and counter measures.

Several Commission such as Dhami, Deuba, Khanal, etc. have been constituted by the government, political parties and the civil society regarding the issues of Maoist problems and recommendations for its solutions.

"*A Kingdome Under Siege*" by Deepak Thapa with Bandita Sijapati, is a sort description of activities carried out by Maoists in the name of insurgency from 1996 to 2003.

Another book regarding Maoist insurgency in Nepal is "*The People's War in Nepal: The Left Perspectives*", edited by David Seddon and Arjun Karki. This book is a collection of contributions from renounced writers on different perspectives of insurgency. Interestingly, interview with CPN (Maoist) Prachand and Writing from, Dr. Baburam Bhattarai comrade Pravati is available in the book. The collection as a whole can be seen as an attempt to bring the analysis of Maoist insurgency to the mainstream of political discussion and discourse.

Deepak Gyawali' writing *reflecting on contemporary Nepali geo-political situation*, presents a sweeping critique of where the country went wrong to end up in emergency and is the camp of vertical civil war in little more than a decade of democracy. He advocates for need of fresh election to resolve all disputes, state withdrawal of restrictions on right fundamental human rights and some other inherent rights of people. This book is a holistic approach describes many aspects of civil war and insurgency's.

Another book entitled "*Maobadi Ugra Bampanthi Ra Prajatantric Nikas*" is a sort of political writing by CPN/UML's leader Shanker

Pokharel. The book is result of task-force of UML on the topic. It try to incorporate theatrical discourse, peace campaign, dialogue issues, situation analysis and so on. The author has given schooling of Maoist thought and brief description of some international civil war including Peru, Sri Lanka and other countries. It also incorporate information on some of the armed struggle carried out in Nepal covering Jhapa Uprising and Nepali Congress' armed struggle after the Royal Coup in 1960.

A detail history and mitigating measures through community approach is presented by Chuda Bahadur Shrestha on his unpublished Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*Managing Insurgency through Community Approach*". He has done detailed study of Maoist movement its starting courses, socio-economic reality of Nepal reasons for choice of Mid-Western region to start people war etc. Some comparative study of countries facing civil war is also presented in the study. Other issues like cause and effects of insurgency mitigation measures through strengthening community to be in given in the study. The researcher's thinking appears to be based on community policing practiced in Kathmandu valley and some other big-towns. This useful research can be a first step for further study is different perspective of Maoist movement.

A high level committee under the Chairmanship of Sher Bahadur Deuba had presented a report to the then Prime-minister K.P. Bhattarai, contains the chronological description of Maoist movement, causes of the Maoist insurgency, mitigating strategy, present situation regarding the socio-economic cultural aspects of contemporary Nepal is given. Need of decentralization, important of good governance, need for having a farsighted vision against social discriminations unequal distribution of economic opportunity and grass-root level development

strategy is suggested as well seeking solution through negotiated political dialogue with the rebels are the main features of the report.

Critical Barriers to the Negotiation of Armed Conflict in Nepal, 2004, edited by Ananda pra Shrestha, Hari Upreti, Seminar paper, NEFAS with the cooperation of friedrich Ebert Sriftung (FBS), Kathmandu.

Deals with the history and genesis of Nepal's Maoist insurgency and tools of negotiating conflicts. It clearly suggests the historical background of Insurgency from initial stages and possible tools for negotiting the one going conflict. It recounted described the communist movement in Nepal with the focus on an off shoot, the communist party of Nepal (Maoist). Thereafter it has attempted to review some of the more important factors that have- or ale generally thought to have contirbuted to the now 10 years plus 'people war" launched by the CPN (M) including the counter-measurer that have been put into operation by the state in that context. This publication is the composition of four paper presented in seminar. The second paper reflects about the traditional approaches and the questions of third party mediation for conflict resolution. The third paper deal with the Nepalese experience in terms of the role and choice facilitators in Negotiating conflict. The last fourth paper deals with the cost of conflict and donor's dolemma in terms of copying with Nepal. It gives the clear practice about the causative factors or determining factors for insurgency. It signifies that geographical and economic perspectives, social, cultural and Religious background, political process, Governance and Institutional mechanism and internal relations are responsible for insurgency.

Ananda P. Shrestha, and Hari Upreti, edited the conflict resolution and Governance in Nepal, published be NEFAS, deals with conflict resolution at the first part and Governance in Nepal in the second part.

In first part includes the four seminar paper presented by Dev Raj Dahal, Meena Acharya, Krishna Bdr. Bhattchan and Yubraj Sangroula about Some contending approaches, recent trends in Government Maoist dialogue, sociological perspective and dynamics or geo-political perspective of conflict.

The another publication of NEFAS, edited by Ananda Pr. Shrestha and Hari Upreti, entitled "*Cost of Armed Conflict in Nepal*" analyze the cost of conflict in terms of national security, displacement, economic. Social gender and human rights perspective. The first paper presented by Mana Ranjan Josse signifies the security cost of nation because of conflict. The second paper presented by Bihari Krishna Shrestha deals with the causes and consequences of the Nepal's conflict displacement. The third paper refers to the economic cost of armed conflict in Nepal. The fourth paper reviews the cost of armed conflict in terms of social aspects/sector. The fifth paper, presented by Geeta Sangroula pathak discusses about the gender and human rights perspective of presented conflict.

"*The Maoist Insurgency and Nepal-India Relations*" published by Friend for peace, is one of the most important literature about the Maoist insurgency and to role of India to transformation of conflict. The publication, edited by Shiva K Dhungana, has enclosed six chapters written by different scholars on the various aspects of Nepal. India relationship in terms of conflict transformation. The text discusses about the special geopolitical situation of Nepal, the open border between Nepal and India and the compulsion of Nepal to use India territory for accessing the sea port and its impacts on conflict resolution. It concludes that India's positive willingness to contribute for the conflict transformation in Nepal can determine the pale of progress towards it.

The first chapter is written by Shiva K. Dhungana entitled The Maoist insurgency and Nepal India relations. The second chapter has been written by Hari Roka, analyzed about the Nepal-India border regulation in the context of present conflict. Another chapter has been prepared by Hirnaya Lal Shrestha which discussed about the proliferation of small arms and tight weapons in Nepal. Another chapter has been prepared by Shyam Shrestha which analyzed about the possible role of India in the future peace process.

"Countries in conflict and processing of pace; lessons for Nepal, edited by Ananda Aditya, Bishnu Raj Upreti and Poorna Kanta Adhikari, the three authors made a joint efforts in working on the volume. The study offers fascinating look into how a conflict, if kept longferstering, can escalate into a crisis and the pitfalls that peacemakers may face. The book is plain talk on difficult theme. In addressing the theme, the focus naturally has been kept on the process not just as a possibility and an ethical priority but also as a prerequisite to the higher goal of this nation's political regime-democracy and development, the central nation being that peace can evolve as a structured mechanism and as a logical converse to structural conflict and violence.

This study is devided into five parts. Part I introduces the theme and the outline of the study. Part 2 offers a background of the emerging conflict scenario of the world in a comparative frame. The exercise in part 3 takes up twelve areas of basic concern to peace building part 4 puts forth the case of Nepal in a structural perspective. Part 5 finally rounds up the discussion drawing up the lessons together as a framework for possible peace agenda for the future.

The joint effort of Dhurba Kumar and Hari Sharma, published the research work Friend for peace about the nation of security sector

reform which has become a crucial agenda of peace negotiation, entitled *"Security sector Reform in Nepal, Challenges and opportunities"*. The whole text has been divided into 5 parts. The first part discusses about the conceptual framework of security sector reform. In the second part the authors analysed about the applicability of SSR in Nepal on the third part tries to assess the reality on ground. The fourth part efforts to contemplate the future. Finally, the text has enlisted the recommendations.

Another study, by Rajan Bhattarai, entitled *"Geopolitics of Nepal and International Responses to conflict Transformation"* discusses about the growing International concern about the Nepalese security, political and economic situation because of Maoist insurgency. The whole study has been divided into 5 parts. The first part deals with introduction of geopolitics and its role in national identity. The second part includes the geopolitical character of Nepal, as geography, cultural and Ethnic links, Borders and Population movement, Natural Resources and Economic Development, Economy and trade, Changing Geopolitical Realities of Nepal and World and so on.

The third part discusses about the international responses to the Nepal, basically India, China, UK, USA and UN. The fourth part studies about the possibilities implication of Nepal's geopolitics for conflict transformation. The last part offers the prospects for developing common regional Approaches.

The research work entitled *"Interaction on conflict transformation and peace process, conclusion and recommendation"*, edited by Narad Bharadwaj, discusses about the Maoist insurgency in terms of transformation of conflict. The first part of booklet is introductory note. The second part discusses about the international experience on conflict

transformation and offers the lessons for Nepalese context. The third part discusses about the regional security concern in the context of growing Maoist insurgency in South Asia. The fourth part deals with the role of religious communities in conflict transformation and peace building in Nepal.

CHAPTER- THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study site description and rationale for the selection of the study site

Achham is hill district situated in Seti zone of the Far Western Development Region with the area of 1680 sq kms, population 1,31,255 urban population- o, Literacy rate 33.8% and two constituencies. The district is surrounded by Bajang, Bajura, Doti, Surkhet, Kalikot and Dailekh districts. The headquarters of the district is Mangalsen which is located at 1326 meters high, whereas the highest peak of the district is 3820m. It is overlooked from the main stream of development.

The study area, Kuika VDC lies in the eastern part of the district having the total population 3881. Out of them, 2105 are female and 1776 are male. The total households are 729. The percentage of literacy is 39% among which 22% are female and 59 are male. It is the origin place of Maoist insurgency in Achham district. It started in 2055 (June 12) by capturing the house of local Mukhiya situated in ward 2. Age-old custom and traditions with serious impacts on health and nutritional states of the people are exiting. Superstition related to female and low-caste are very in human. The discrimination in terms of gender and cast is wide spread. The particular area has chosen for the study because;

- Easily accessible and heterogeneous in socio-cultural and geographical structure.
- Highly effected by insurgency.
- Origin place of Maoist insurgency in Achham district.

3.2 Research Design

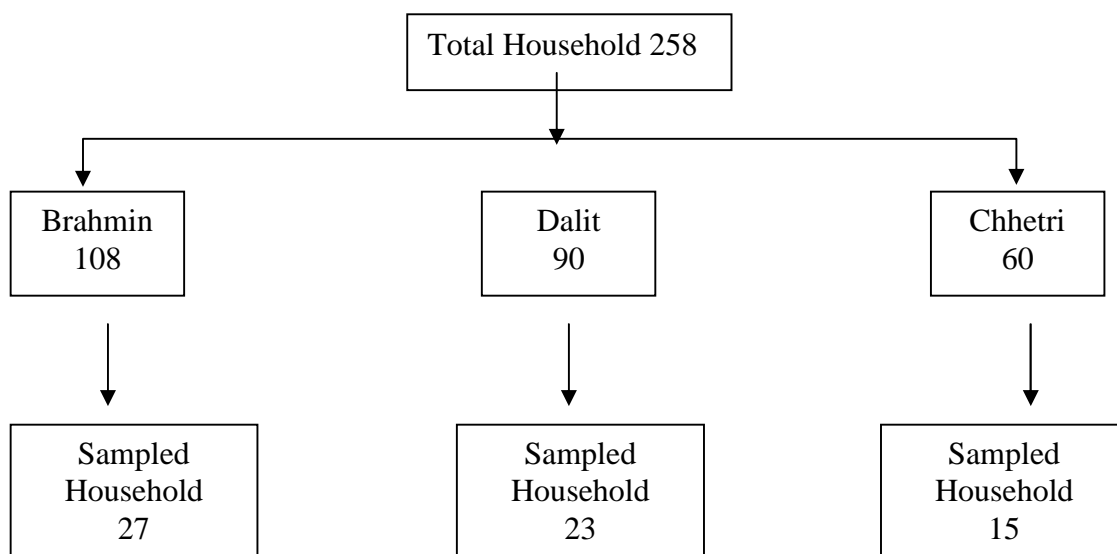
This study has been carried out on the basis of exploratory research design because the study has been focused on to investigate the impacts of Maoist insurgency in different dimensions. Besides, the study will make an attempt to describe the things related to socio-cultural, economic and political condition of the study area and the investigated of explored findings has been described. Thus, this study has been both descriptive and exploratory.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This study aims to explore the background for the origin of Maoist insurgency and its impacts on different dimensions. Thus, the primary data has been collected from the local people, who are effected by insurgency. Similarly, the secondary data will also be used for the study, which has been collected from published or unpublished written documents from individuals, experts and organization related to insurgency.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The universe of the study has been the Kuika VDC, Achham district. Only three wards (2, 3, 4) has been sampled, because of it's heterogeneity in terms of cast, & socio-cultural point of view. The total population of the sampled area is 1375 among them 640 male and 735 female. The population distribution in terms of cast is Brahamin 578, Dalit 481 and chhetri 316. The total Household is 258, among them 108 of Brahmin, 90 Dalit and Chhetri 60. The sampling procedure has been as below as the basis of household (25%) of total household.



3.5 Variables and their Operationalization

Variables	Operationalization
income	percapita
land	irrigated/barren/cultivated
Health	Child mortality/maternal mortality
Education	enrollment ratio/literacy
employment	government service/agriculture/foreign job (India)
displacement	neighbour district/district headquarters/other places
untouchability	Dalits are allowed or not to visit public tap, temple, house
Infrastructure	Road/bridges/buildings
Family	Joint/nuclear
Marriage	Arrange/Love/Intercaste
Participation	womens/dalits participation in Maoist activities

3.6 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

To generate the primary data, the structured questionnaire, semi or unstructured interviews; and observation as well as focus group discussion methods have been applied.

3.6.1 Questionnaire Survey

Structured questionnaire has been prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from Household survey. The respondents have been requested to fill up the questionnaire. In case of the respondents who cannot fill up the questionnaire, the questions have been asked to the respondents and answers has been filled up to collect the required data.

3.6.2 Key informant interview

The primary data have been collected from key informants using the semi or unstructured interview method. The interview has been taken as cross checking for data obtained from questionnaire. The informants have been interviewed on the impact of insurgency on socio-cultural, economic and political. This information has been collected from the few people of civil society, political parties leaders, teachers and available supporters of Maoist. If possible few district headquarters development activists have been also inquired.

3.6.3 Observation

Observation has been conducted by researcher to check the information collected from the Questionnaire survey and key informant interview and the socio-cultural, political and educational impacts of insurgency in the study area.

3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion has been held in purposed wards with the active participation of women, Dalits and highly effected family. The structured question has been discussed because the respondents will give different response in group and separately.

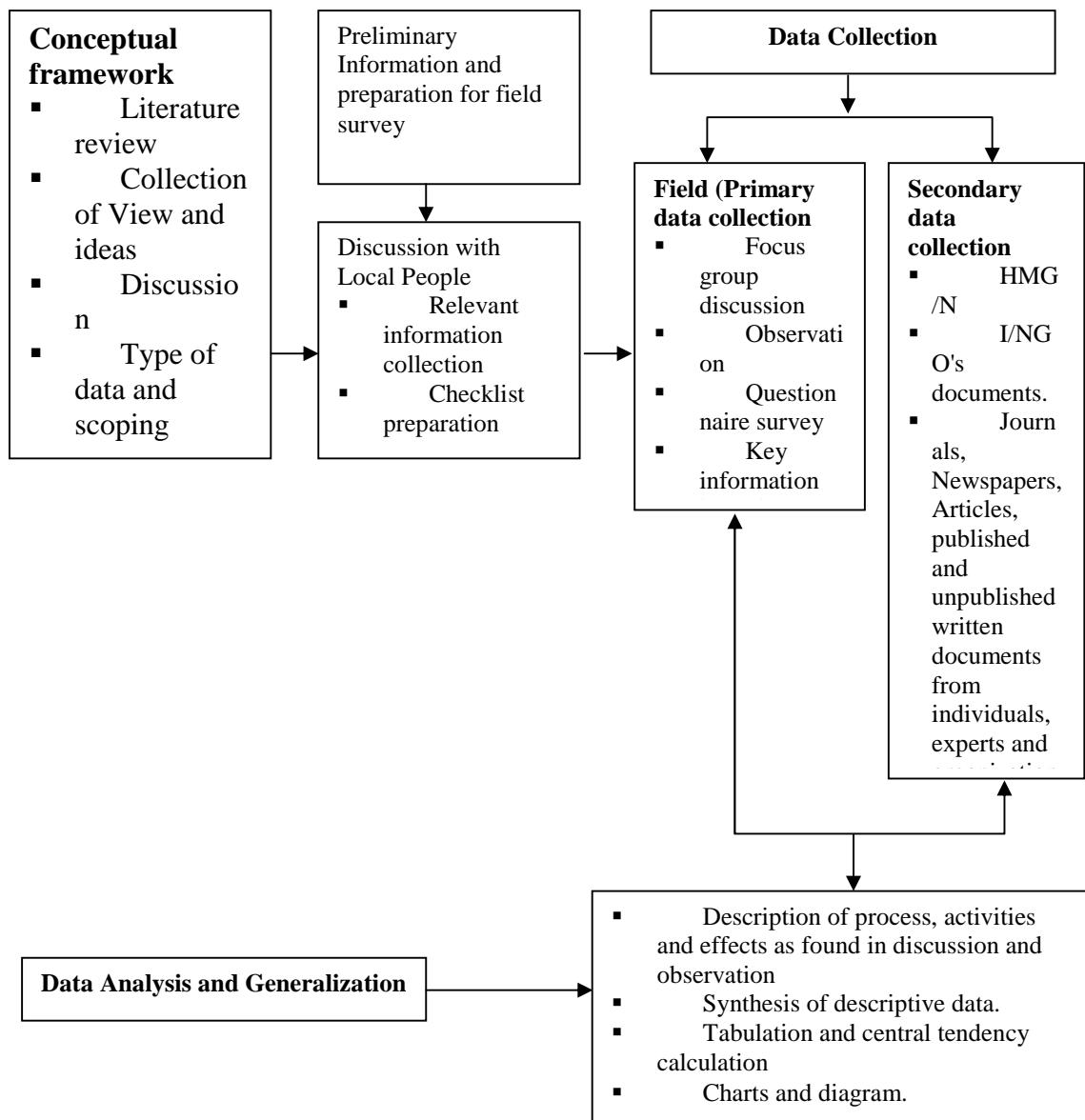
3.7 Reliability

To ensure the reliability, the test-retest method has been used and it has been tested to the minimum 5 persons who are in the criteria of eligible respondents.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The help of computer programme has been taken and simple statistical tool like table and graphs has been used for data analysis. Descriptive method has been used for qualitative data.

Methodology of the Study



CHAPTER- FOUR: GENESIS AND BACKGROUND OF THE CONFLICT

The study area, Kuika VDC, a village of Achham districts has been maintaining a distinct economic, social, religious and political identity since time immortal. It lies in the eastern part of district called "Tallo Bhaisale". It's the marginalized VDC, from mainstream of development. Still, in the twenty first century, people are deprived from telephone, electricity, even from the proper education. Here are some data stating the contemporary scenario of Kuika in Social and Economic aspects.

4.1. Demographic Features

a. Population

Table1: **Population by Sex**

Male	Female	Total	Family Size	H.H.
1776	2105	3881	5.32	729

Source: CBS, 200

b) Population by Age Group

Table2: **Population by Age Group**

Population Age group	Number	Percent
0-4	617	15.89
5-19	1488	38.34
20-59	1514	39.02
60<	262	6.75
Total	3881	100%

Source, CBS, 2001

c. Ethnicity Analysis

Table3: Ethnicity Composition

Chhetri	Dalit	Brahaman	Sunar	Others
500	846	2448	39	48
12.88	21.79	63.67	1.00	1.23

Source,CBS,2001

D) Education

Table4: Literacy (above 6 yrs)

SN	Particulars	Number		Percent
1	Male literacy	1379	818	59
2	Female Literacy	1772	397	22

Source: CBS, 2001

e. Educational Institution

Table5: Educational Institution

SN	EI	062/63
1	Campus	0
2	Second	0
3	L.S.	2
4	Primary	7

Source: DEO, Achham, 2063

f. Ethnicity Participation in Village Council

Table 6: Ethnicity Composition in VC

SN	Type	Number	Percent
1	Brahaman	25	48.07
2	Chhetri	7	13.46
3	Dalit	10	19.23
4	Women	10	19.23

Source: Local Election, 2054

g. Marital Status (10 yrs above)

Table 7: Marital Status (10 yrs above)

SN	Type	Number	Percent
1	Unmarried	1048	39.23
2	Married	1368	51.21
3	Double Marriage	45	1.68
4	Remarriage	99	3.70
5	Widow/Widows	86	3.21
6	Divorced	10	0.37
7	Separated	7	0.26
8	Unknown	8	0.29
Total		2671	100

Source: CBS, 2001

h. Economic Status

Table 8: Economic Status

SN	Type	Number	Percent
1	Agriculture	712	97.66
2	Trade/Business	11	1.50
3	Services	43	5.80
4	Others	0	0
5	Landless	17	2.33

Source: CBS 2001

Some of the respondents held more than one occupation.

No. of victims abducted by the Maoist 13 Feb 1996-12 Feb 2006; in Achham District.

Table 9: No. of Victims Abducted by the Maoist 13 Feb 1996-12 Feb 2006; in Achham District.

S.N.	Types	Male	Female	NA	Total
1	Released	172	40	317	529
2	Disappeared	117	8	451	676
Total		286	48	768	1105

Source: INSEC, 2006

No. of Victims killed by state and Maoist in Achham (13, Feb 1996 - 12 Feb, 2006)

Table 10: No. of Victims Killed by State and Maoist in Achham (13, Feb 1996 - 12 Feb, 2006)

Killed by State	Killed by Maoists	Total
168	158	326

Source: INSEC, 2006

4.2 Causes of insurgency in Study/Area

By studying the given data about the contemporary situation of VDC, some causes of insurgency can be presented as billow. The insurgency started in 2055 Ashad 1, by capturing two houses a VDC Chairman (Narendra, Timisaina, and "Mukhiya" (Laxmikant Timilsina) (based on the interview of Keshab P. Timilsina, teacher).

4.2.1 Economic Causes

The whole district, itself isolated and marginalized from mainstream of development, Kuika VDC Can't be exception. The urgent necessary factors for economic development i.e. road access, irrigation facility, education facility, employment opportunity. Energy are not adequate almost all peoples are holding agriculture as main occupation. But, the land distribution patter is very discriminative. The lower caste Dalits don't have enough land for their livelihood. So, they are compiled to leave the house to India for livelihood.

Only the 1.50% people were holding trade/business as secondary occupation and 5.89% were in services. The 2.33% were landless. This kinds of pathetic economic condition, gave the fertile land for insurgency. Marginalized people attracted towards the Maoist ideology, as land reform, end of discrimination by caste, improvement of services to the poor, and to corruption (base on the interview a politician. Nanda

Singh Chalauni). Low level of economic activities income inequality, land holding pattern, feudalistic mores of production were the causes for the origin of insurgency.

4.2.2 Social-cultural Causes

Dominance of Brahman/Chhetri in society. So called untouchables exploitative labour system, deprivation/marginalization of low cast were the root causes of insurgency. The Dalits were not allowed to enter in the public place (tap, temple and so on), Dalits had to work without payment, they used to be helper in marriage, death and festivals of upper castes. The social hierarchy was very in human where they can feel free and equal. The same psychology of people had been adopted by Maoist, they gave the slogan of discrimination less, exploit less and just society by destroying all types of discrimination as cast, gender and so on. The discrimination in terms of education, health, economics, starvation, larger, illiteracy, poverty were the enemies of people and they dreamed to be free from these by involving in Maoist movement (based on the interview-of Amar Bhul, a social worker).

The discrimination in terms of gender was also very in human. The female were obliged to stay at only 22% are literate the Chaupadi goth in their menstruation. They were not allowed to touch the other members house, and public place. By birth they are deprived from education, and other facilities. They were not allowed to read and write. Their occupation was determined, as "Dhiki and Janto'. The parents didn't become happy in birth of daughter. Such types of in human socio-cultural system were the root causes for insurgency. The Maoist captured the pathetic situation and given the attractive slogans towards the gender equality and equity and right of female (based on the interview, K. Mamata, activist of Maoist).

4.2.3 Political Causes

The constitution of Nepal 2047 "made the provision" No discriminations shall be made against any citizen in the application of law as ground of religion, race, sex, caste or ideological conviction. But in practice the provision did not give any favorable result. Traditionally dominant and high ranking Brahamins and Chhetries cast controlled the political power. The person, Cast, sex who were dominance in Panchayat again held the power. Other castes were excluded from the governance which led to inequality as well as conflict among ethnic minority. In the local election of 2054, only Brahamin, constitutes 63.82% in village council. So, the minority, as Dalit and women did not feel any ownership in the contemporary political system. They attracted towards the political demands of Maoist, as a republic and abolition of the constitutional monarchy, constitutional reform of the political system through constitutional assembly, self-determination of ethnic groups, inclusive democracy, equal participation of dalit and women in politics (based on the interview of Apil and Ranjana, PLA members of Maoist).

CHAPTER FIVE: ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FIELD SURVEY

This chapter including the demographic status of respondent deals with the impact of Maoist interagency, on the different aspect of society. Particularly the socio-cultural impacts in terms of social relationship with Dalits and women, health and education impact have been analyzed. The economic impacts in terms of infrastructure development and economic situation of local people, and political impacts in terms of participation of so called low caste /Dalit & women in political activities (Maoist Activities) .It helps to know the real picture of insurgency in rural areas. The sentiment of rural peoples and the major problems faced in regards to insurgency are described.

5.1 Demographic status & Gender issues

The kuika VDC of Achham district was taken as a study area. A specific criterion was set to choose respondents for collecting appropriate information that could represent the whole VDC situation. The total population of respondents is 65, which is composed almost 25% of the total household of sampled wards (2, 3, 4), and 64.62 % male and 35.38 % are female respectively.

Table 11: Respondents by Sex

Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
42	64.61	23	35.38	65

Source: Field Survey, 2006

. As shown in table no.1 participation of women respondents are least than the male respondents. On the basis of selection criteria which are

set first, least participation of female reflects the intensity of backwardness of women. Intentionally it is done to assess the impacts of insurgency on women in the study area.

Table 12: Respondent by Sex & Age

Age group	Respondent		Total	
	Male	Female	No.	Percent
< 20	4	1	6	9.23
20-35	10	6	16	24.64
35-50	8	4	12	18.46
50-65	15	8	23	35.38
65+	5	3	8	12.30
Total	42	23	65	100

Field Survey -2006,

The above table reflects the data base age and sex composition of the respondents. Among the 65 respondents 42(64.61%) are male and rest 23(35.38%) are female. The age composition of respondents shows that the age group <20 constitute 6(9.25%), sixteen 16(24.64) respondents are of age group 20-35, 12 respondents (18.46%) are the age of 35-50 , 23(35.38%) are the age of 50-65 and 8(2.30%) are the age of above 65. The percentage of the age group 50-65 is higher than other age group and the age group <20 constitute least percentage

5.1.1 Occupational Structure

Agriculture is the major source of livelihood of inhabitants of the study area. Traditional practices of agriculture farming, lack of effective irrigation facility, fertilizer, modern seeds and fertile soil, young

generation of VDC inclined towards other occupation. However, almost 51% respondents were found to be agriculturist.

Table 13: Occupational Structure

Occupation	No. Person	Percentage
Farmer	28	43.07
Teacher	7	10.76
Politician	12	18.46
Student	6	9.23
Businessman	3	4.61
Labour	9	13.84

Field Survey -2006,

Table no 4 shows the highest number of population i.e. 43.07 percent are engaged in agriculture followed by 18.46 percent in political field,. Labour are in 13.84 percent and 10.76 are teachers 9.23%are students followed by 4.61 percent are businessman. It shows the political awareness of the local people because of insurgency.

5.1.2 Educational Status

Table 14: Educational Status

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	27	41.53
Literate	18	27.69
Under S.L.C	8	12.30
S.LC	5	7.69
Intermediate	4	6.17
Bachelors	2	3.07
Above Bachelors	1	1.55
Total	65	100

Source: Field Survey 2006

As shown in the table no 4 the 41.53% are still literate and 1.55percent has passed above bachelor. The numbers of respondents are higher in the literate group which covers 27.69%.

5.2 Economic Impacts of Insurgency

Conflict has both negative and positive impact in economics field. Raising level of awareness, decrease in social exploitation and discrimination .In each sector is taken as a positive impact. The situation of infrastructure, employment and income level of household for the household requirement, has considered to analyses the economic impacts of Maoist insurgency

5.2.1 Impacts of Insurgency in Household Income

Table 15: Impacts of Insurgency in Household Income.

Type	No. H.H	Percent
Positive	18	27.69
Negative	22	33.84
No charge	25	38.46

Field Survey -2006

The above table shows that there is no change of insurgency in the household income of 38.46 percent household. The insurgency has given the negative impacts of the 33.84 household. Only 27.69percent respondents have the positive change in income

5.2.2 Contribution of Income for Household Requirement

The income level of household or people is very discriminative .Some are landlords, who sell their production after fulfilling the household requirements. But some are very poor, because their income level is

very low only a few months of the year they are able to fulfill their household requirement. The following table shows the contribution of the income.

Table 16: Contribution of Income for Household Requirement

Type	No. HH	Percent
<3 month	5	7.69
3-6	12	18.46
6-9	28	43.07
9-12	20	30.76

Field Survey -2006,

The above table shows that only the 43.07 percent of people are able to fulfill their household requirement for 12 months. Still 4.61 percent are very poor. Their income is enough only for 3months. It shows the very pathetic situation of the society.

5.2.3 Impact of Insurgency on Infrastructure Development.

Infrastructure development is one of most affected sector by insurgency. One estimation shows that the total cost of destruction of the government banks, offices, effect city generation plants, post offices, buildings to be more than 1.2 billion rupees country. The society is returning to middle/dark age of human civilization. Even, also it has positive impact of insurgency on infrastructure sector.

5.2.3.1 Positive Impact of Insurgency is Infrastructure Sector.

In some extent, the on going insurgency impacts positively unequal and injustice distribution of resource, lack of proper utilization of resources, discrimination, lack of access of minorities' corruption and women were

the major characteristics of society. These caused the frustration and anger in marginalized people and emerged insurgency.

Table 17: Positive Impacts of Insurgency in Infrastructure Sector.

Type	No. of Respondent	
	Number	Percent
Transparency	26	40.00
Control of corruption each sector	33	50.76
Peoples Participation	25	38.46
Proper Utilization of resources	15	23.07

Source: Field Survey -2006.

Note: Some of the respondent ticked more than one option.

According to the respondents, control of corruption is the major positive impact which consults 33%, 26 percent pointed that present insurgency brings transparently. The 25% of the respondents identified people participation and 15% expended the proper utilization of resources as positive outcomes of resources.

5.2.3.2 Negative Impact of Insurgency on Infrastructure Sector.

It has already mentioned that, infrastructure sector is one of the most affected sectors by insurgency. The respondents identified the area of infrastructure affected negatively as, reducing development budget, destruction of public infrastructure, and lack of improvement for development. Difficulties in transportation of construction materials, lack of skilled human resource at community and involvement of youth is conflict either side affect the community level infrastructure development practices.

With the increased of the intensity of armed conflict development budget has been reduced, no working atmosphere at local level frequent/daily news of cruel death, killing, kidnapping, arresting create psychological disappointment to the people. Because of security problem by both parties youth displacement has increased in maximum level and created the core problem to carry out the development activities at local level. At the same time, dissolution of local bodies also hampers the development process of local level. Some major negative impacts of armed conflict identified by the respondents are shown in following table.

Table 18: Negative Impact of Insurgency on Infrastructure

Area of Impact	No. Respondents	Percent
Reducing development budget	19	29.23
Absence working environment	27	41.53
Dissolution of local bodies	23	35.38
Psychology	21	32.30

Source: Field survey: 2006

Note: Some of the respondent ticked more than one option.

The above table shows that the area of infrastructure sector affected negatively in percentage. Among 65 the response regarding, reducing development budget constitute 19 (29.23) and absence of working environment, dissolution of local bodies 23(35.38%) and impacts on constructive psychology constitute 32.30 percent respectively.

According to the respondent, the causes of negative impacts have been given below in details in area wise.

5.2.3.2.1 Reducing the Development Budget.

From the very beginning of the armed conflict expenses in security was been raised, since last 4 years, after the royal takeover, it had been increased tremendously then previous regime. On the one hand, king had increased his budget 65 fold, on the other hand international donor agencies curtailed their money and at the same time state had increased the security expenditure which ultimately had reducing development budget and stagnant development phenomenon. The following table illustrates causes of decreasing development budget identified by respondents.

Table 19: **Cause of Decreasing Development Budget.**

Types	No. of Respondents	Percent
Increasing security expenditure	29	44.61
Increasing Royal	23	35.38
Reducing donor Support	15	30.07
Stagnant trade/business	11	16.92

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Note: Some of the respondent ticked more than one option.

Out of 65 respondents 29(44.61) viewed raising security expenditure that has reduced the development budget. Similarly 11(35.38%) persons viewed increasing riyal expenditure 15(30.020 reducing donor support and 11(16.92) percent identified stagnant trade/business in the causative factor behind the decreasing development budget.

5.2.3.2.2 Stoppage of on going Development Activities

According to the respondents and key informants identified that there has been stoppage of on going development activities. The development activities affiliated with different/NGOS and government stopped by Maoist. Before, 2055, the care Nepal, Lutheran Federation Nepal, JICA, GTZ were working, in this village. They stopped their development activities except, GTZ because of insurgency. The activities were reported with trade, health and education.

5.2.3.2.3 Going in Development Activities.

According to respondents, some development activities are going on in the initiation of Maoist in the last period. The development activities basically related with road (Goreto Bato), Bridge (made by woods and some public buildings as school. The people are working voluntarily called "Sarma Dan". The Maoist allows taking 'Anudan' from the government. GTZ also working, "Food for work".

5.2.3.2.4 Absence of Local Government.

In the absence of local bodies' voices of local people has not been heard. Difficulties in day to day activities, registration of the demographic phenomenon i.e. fertility, morality and marriage recommendation for the citizenship and development program has been stopped. There is no one to listen the poor people's voice.

Table 20: Problems Faced by Locals in the Absence of Local Bodies.

Area of problem	No. Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Increased gap between people and government. Difficulties in registration and	18	27.69
Maintaining day to day activities	32	49.23
Implementation of the community level programs have been reduced	25	38.46

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Out of 65 respondents 25(38.46) views that difficulties/reduction of the local level development programs, 32(49.23) respondents identified the difficulties in terms of registration and maintaining day to day activities and 18(27.69) respondents painted the increasing gap between government and people.

5.2.3.2.5 Impacts on Constructive Psychology

Because of fear and conflict the constructive nature has been destructed. Without favorable and desirably working environment construction is impossible. Transportation of constructive materials has been difficult due to frequent security check in one side and on the other side, senses of fear and feelings the terror, insecure. In common people have loosed the constructive mind. Unnecessary physical and mental torture from side is the causative factor of construction. They could be charged as terrorist or "Suraki". The following table illustrates impacts on constructive psychology and causes identified by the respondents.

Table 21: Causes for the Impacts on Constructive Psychology

Causes	No. Respondents	
	No.	Percent
Feeling of insecure, unsafe	25	38.46
Possibility of abduction and arrested by either side	18	27.69
Displacement of Youth from local level	22	33.84

Source: Field Survey, 2006

A table of 25 respondents that is 38.46 percent expressed that feeling of fear and terror destroyed the constructive mind of people. Like wise, 22

respondents (33.84%) expressed that the displacement of youth affected the constructive environment and 18(27.69%) respondents pointed that abduction and arrest of development activist supported to the absence of working environment.

5.3 Socio-cultural Impact of Insurgency:

Socio-cultural sector is also one of the most affected sectors by insurgency. Negative as well as positive impacts have been identified in the study area. Destruction of service providing sector, killing, kidnapping displacement, torture, fear and sense of insecure ness from either side to people and decreasing budget in the service providing sector are negative impacts. Proper utilization of resources, reduction of corruption, reduction of social discrimination as women and Dalit relations increasing the level of awareness, reduction of social abuse and superstition are the positive impacts of insurgency. The negative as well as positive impacts of insurgency have been discussed below in detail.

5.3.1 Positive Impacts of Insurgency in Service Providing Sector

After the evolution of Maoist local government (Gaun Jana Sarkar), injustice allocation, delaying is delivery have been reduced. People expressed that the quality service has been risen, timely managed and provision of available services, minimization of corruption, and reduction of monopoly of local elite are the positive impact on service providing sector positive impacts of insurgency on service providing activities revealed by respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 22: Area of Positive Impact on Service Providing Sector.

Area of impact	No of respondents	
	No	Percent
Egalitarian distribution of resources	22	33.84
Minimization of corruption and redtapism in service providing phenomenon	25	38.46
Increasing the quality of service then past	18	27.69

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Among the 65 respondents 25(38.46%) respondents expressed that present insurgency caused the minimization of corruption, 22*33.84) respondents pointed the egalitarian allocation of service without any gender, class, caste based discrimination and (27.69) 18 respondents due to regular Maoist monitoring. The quality of service has been increased.

5.3.2 Negative impact of conflict on service providing sector

Besides the positive impact insurgency has so many negative impacts on the service providing sector. Maoist targeted the government offices as their strategy of people's war. Number of post offices, police post, communication office etc. has destroyed. Along with number of other service provided form VDC and other local organization has tremendously hampered from this insurgency. Hence, due to the worsening situation skilled and trained human resource, displaced in safely area and youth compel to free in gulf country. The negative impacts of insurgency of insurgency in service providing sector has been listed below table.

Table 23: Negative impact of the conflict on service sector.

Area of Impact	No of Respondents	
	No.	Percent
Impact of VDC level Services	34	52.30
Increased the school enrollment ration	48	73.84
Deteriorating Health Services	38	58.46
Displacement of Human resources	52	80.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: Some respondent ticked more than one option.

Primarily present conflict has adversely affected the community level service providing activities which has been beneficial to the locals particularly, in about table or 34 respondents--% pointed difficulties to get VDC's services. Meanwhile 48 respondent's i.e. 73.84% in 65 viewed the increased literacy or school enrollment ratio: the 38(58.46%) respondents 58.46 percent expressed the deteriorating condition of health services and 52.30% respondents identified the displacement of human resources.

5.3.3 Increased School Enrollment Ratio

The present insurgency has badly suffered to the school going children. Displacement of their father lost of income sources, pressure of Maoist to participate their activities because of making the shelter to the school caused to leave the school. With the intensification of conflict, abduction of teacher/student and attention of security forces virtually disturbed the students/education sector. Due to fear, terror, feeling of insecurity and psychological impact of insurgency. The following table shows the causes of increasing school enrollment ratio.

Table 24: Causes of Increased School Enrollment Ratio

Reasons	No. of Respondents	
	No.	Percentage
Maoist Activities	42	64.61
Attention of Security forces	52	80.00
Lack of income sources	44	67.69

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: Some respondent ticked more than one option.

Among the total population, of 65 sample, 52(80%) respondents argued that attention of security forces in the major causes to leave the school. The 44 respondents 64.61% expressed, lack of income sources and 42(42.61%) identified the Maoist activities are responsible for leaving the school.

5.3.4 Deteriorating Health Sector.

Health service is another which has been badly affected from the insurgency. Due to lack of basic medicine skilled health worker has been deteriorating. The people could not get best cure because the health worker have left the village with the incensement of security budget and decreasing budget to health sector creates the scarcity of basic drugs and equipment at community level. Respondents identified the reasons for deterioration health services.

Table 25: Causes for Deteriorating Health Service

Reasons	No of Respondents	
	No.	Percentage
Absence of medicine at local level	45	69.23
Absence of health worker	48	73.84
Lack of access of general people	32	49.23

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: Some respondents ticked more than one option.

Above table indicates that 45(69.23%) respondent out of 65, said that lack of medicine at local level. Among 65 respondents 48(73.84%) respondents expressed absence of health worker and 32(49.23%) viewed locks of access of general people are the responsible for deteriorating health services.

5.3.5 Impact of Insurgency on the Gender Relationship.

According to the respondents, it has been identified that social relationship in terms of gender is one of the most affected sector. One can see the positive impacts on these issues. The following table shows the impacts of insurgency on gender relations.

Table 26: Impacts of Insurgency on Gender Relation

Type	Respondents	
	No.	Percentage
Positive	55	84.61
Negative	10	15.38
Unknown	0	0.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows that out of 55(84.61) respondents among 65 experienced the positive impacts and only the 10(15.38) respondent viewed negative impacts.

According to respondents, the discrimination in terms of gender has been decreased, there is no discrimination between daughter and son both are going to school together, women are allowed to out door reduced. Women are allowed to sty at home is their menstruation. The following table signifies the area of positive impact on the gender issue.

5.3.5.1 Area of positive Impacts on gender Issue

Table 27: Area of Positive Impacts on Gender Issue

Area	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Daughter and son are treated equally	45	69.23
Women are allowed to out door activities	48	73.84
Woman are allowed to stay at home in their menstruation	51	78.46

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: some respondent ticked more than one option.

Among the 65 respondents 48(73.8%) expressed that the women are also allowed to out door activities as men. There is no restriction to stay at home in the menstruation period. It constitute 51(78.46%) respondents viewed that there is no any discrimination between son and daughter. So, they are treated equally.

5.3.6 Impacts on Awareness Level

The insurgency also has affected the awareness level of people. They have increased their bargaining power and knowledge about authority, rights, and duty. They got knowledge about education, health and political attitude. People have become aware about the role of women and Dalit. The cast discrimination has been decreased. People are also aware about the superstition; they have left to visit Dhami Jhakri for treatment. The following table shows significant change in the awareness level.

Table 28: **Impacts on Awareness Level by Area**

Area	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Reduction of discrimination of Gender	41	63.07
Untouchables	45	69.23
Women's participates	48	73.84
Superstition	52	80.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: Some respondent ticked more than one option.

The above table shows that the 41 respondents expressed the gender discrimination has been reduced. Among 65 respondents 45 the untouchables has been changed, 48(73.84%) respondents says, women's participation has been increased in social work. And the 52 (80%) identified the superstition in terms of Dhami Jhakri has been reduced.

5.3.6.1 Reason of Significant change in Awareness level.

Every thing has cause and effects relationship it was already mentioned that the awareness level of people significantly changed. For this requirement different factors has played vital role. According to respondents Maoist insurgents are the major responsible factor. The following table shows the role of different sector for this significant change.

Table 29: **The Causes to Change on Awareness Level.**

Causes	No Respondents	
	No	Percent
The Role of Maoist insurgents	51	78.46
The role of Government	18	27.69
1/NGO Support	28	43.07
Others	32	49.23

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: Some respondent ticked more than one option.

The above table shows the significant role of insurgents for changing the awareness level of people which constitute 51(78.46%) out of 65. Willingly or unwilling people are forced to change their attitude behaviour towards the society, Dalit and woman. Only, 18(27.69%) identified the role of government for this change and other 28(43.17 %) signified the 2/NGO support , and 32(49.23) signified this other causes as self efforts, and so on for this change.

5.3.7 Impacts on Social Practice

Maoist insurgency also has brought the change in social practice as marriage, death ceremonies and festivals. According the respondents, the love marriage and inter cast marriage has increased child marriage has reduced. The death expenditure has decreased. Unnecessary expenditure on death ceremony has reduced. People are unwilling to expend a lot of expenditure on festivals. The local songs are also changed into radical songs. The following table shows the change in social practice.

Table 30: **Impacts on Social Practice**

Social Practice	Respondents	
	No	Percent
Marriage	53	81.53
Death	42	64.61
Festivals	38	58.46
Songs	25	38.46

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Note: Some respondent ticked more than one option.

The given table shows that 53 (81.53) respondents out of 65, has identified the marriage practice in the society. According to them arrange marriage has been a rare car in the society. Inter cast marriage is also allowed. Our of 42(64.61) respondents signifies that they are unwilling to over expenditure in death ceremonies. The morality of

festivals has been also changed. On the cultural program/ceremonies, the new songs have been practiced. The traditional songs and lyrics have been changed into radical songs. It shows the positive in terms of awareness level but negative in terms of cultural point of view.

5.3.8 Impact on 'Chaupadi System'

One of the most inhuman and uncivilized social practice of Far-Western development region is called "Chaupadi System". It is a social practice where women are treated as "untouchable (Achhut) in their menstruation period. They, are kept separately, in the improper, unsecure room called "Chaupadi Goth." They are not allowed to touch anything for 7 days. This, social practice is one of the most affected sector by Insurgency on the study area. The following table shows, the present situation of "Chaupadi System".

Table 31: Present Situation of "Chaupadi System"

S.N.	Residence in Menstruation	Persons	
		No.	Percent
1.	Together with Family	17	26.15
2.	Separate room in Home	32	49.23
3.	Chaupadi Goth	26	40.00
Total		85	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows the changing situation of chaupadi system. Only, 26 (40.00%) out of 85, have the "Chaupadi Goth" and the 17 (26.15%) have no any kinds of discrimination. They, like with their female partner without any hesitation and the 32 (49.23%) have managed the separate room within the home.

5.3.9 Ward-wise Number of Displaced Person

The inter-displacement is the major impact of Maoist insurgency. In the study area, two kinds of displacement can be seen, internal and external. The youth have been displaced in different parts of India because of insurgency. Here, our concerns are about that persons/family that has migrated by leaving their homeland. The table, which is given below shows the number of people who have displaced of fear of Maoist insurgency

Table 32: **Ward-wise Number of Displaced Person**

Ward No	Peoples	Internal	External
1	26	10	16
2	32	8	24
3	14	2	12
4	22	5	17
5	24	7	17
6	28	6	22
7	27	3	24
8	25	2	23
9	11	4	7

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows the scenario of displacement. The total number of displacement is 209. Among them 162 have displaced in the India and remain 47 have displaced within the country.

5.4 Political Impact of Maoist Insurgency

It has aimed to identify the people's participation in Maoist activities by the research. Basically, the Dalit and women's participation has been tries to find out. The 65 household has been taken as the Sample size. Among them 27 household are from Brahamin, 23 from Dalit and 15 household forms, Chettri. To identify the women's involvement, is all caste wise distribution at least 25% has been sampled. The following table shows the political participation has been shown in detail.

5.4.1 Sex-wise participation in Maoist activities

5.4.1.1 Dalits Participation

Table 33: Sex-wise Participation in Maoist Activities

Type	H.H	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Whole Timer		3	2	5	21.73
Party P.M.		2	1	3	13.04
Militia	23	3	2	5	21.73
UP.G		2	1	3	13.04
Supporter		2	0	2	8.69
Neutral		1	4	5	21.73
Total		13	10	23	

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows the participation of Dalit in high level. Among 23 the 18 respondents has involved in Maoist activities. Among the 18, 11 are male and 7 are female. It shows the increased level of female participation. It also shows that the people of age group >20 and 20-40

have involved. It also shows that the only 6 are neutral about the insurgency.

5.4.1.2 Chettri

Table 34: **Sex-wise Participation in Maoist Activities**

Type	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Whole Timer	1	0	1	6.66
Party P.M	1	1	2	13.33
Millitia	1	0	1	6.66
V.P.G	1	1	2	13.33
Supporter	2	1	3	20.00
Neutral	5	1	6	40.00
Total	11	4	15	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows that from the chettri community 9 respondents (60percent) have involved Maoist activities among them 3(20.00%) are women/female. Only 6(40%) are neutral. Among the 9 respondents only 1(6.66%) has involved in whole timer. The supporter constitutes highest number among 9 respondents.

5.4.1.3 Sex-wise Participation of Brahaman.

Table 35: **Sex-wise Participation of Brahaman.**

Type	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Whole Timer	1	0	1	3.70
Party P.M	1	0	1	3.70
Millitia	1	1	2	7.40
V.P.G	2	2	3	11.11
Supporter	3	0	4	14.81
Neutral	10	6	16	59.25
Total	18	9	27	

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows that 11 respondents among 27 have engaged in Maoist activities and 16(59.25%) have been neutral. In the comparison of other Dalit and Chhetri, less participation of Brahman can be seen. It is also remarkable that male participation is higher than female participation.

Table 36: Cast-wise Involvement in Maoist Activities.

No of Respondents	Involvement In M.B.	Percent
Dalit (25)	18	65.21
Chetri (15)	11	33.33
Brahman(27)	11	29.62

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The above table shows that the participation of Dalit is higher (65.21%) than other cast. Among them the Chhetri covers 33.33 percent and Brahman covers only 29.62 percent.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

Conflicts related to insurgency/terrorism, revolution and people's movement have occurred in many countries for numerous reasons and backgrounds. Looking into the causes of insurgency in Nepal, can be listed as lack of good governance, historical, geo-political, economical socio cultural, religious, regional and international influences. These factors play vital role to evolve and grow the Maoist insurgency. The root causes of Maoist insurgency are socio-cultural, economic, political, legal, geographical as well as ideological. Social exclusion, acute inequalities, absolute poverty, lack of access to resources, economic arrangement and power biased toward certain group of people are the some economic causes; Deep rooted social cleavages in terms of cast, ethnicity, gender and regional, cultural, linguistic and religious forms of discrimination, unequal, unjust or unrepresentative social structure, social exclusion and vertical social stratification are the social causes which provided fertile ground to escalate insurgency.

Misuse of power and administrative resources by ruling classes, lack of good governance, Rampant corruption at all levels, Deprivation of Dalit/women and other underprivileged ethnic communities, failure of governance, poor service delivery in all fields, lack of participation of marginalized community, are the political causes; Cultural discrimination by state, elites and politician exploit racial, religious, tribal ethnic or linguistic differences; Constitutional biasness towards the non-hindus culture are the cultural causes.

Geographical disparity, especially the neglect of Mid Western and Far Western Region and remote areas coupled with widespread poverty, skewed resources distribution and structural inequality, centralization

and regional imbalance, stewed distribution, access and control of natural and other product resources, are the root causes. The Maoist successfully capitalized the widely spreaded disillusionment of people towards poor performance of current political and social process and structure. The insurgents are following Maoist ideology and strategy. The Maoist perceived that the deep rooted oppression coupled with the feudalistic mode of production and unequal power structure. So, that, it will conclude, the insurgency, which has engulfed the whole country, has not spread a single region, ethnic group, class, profession of community of it's effects. Nevertheless, dalits, who have been suffering social and economic oppression for centuries, even in the twenty-first century, have been compelled to become its biggest victims.

6.1.1 Impact on Study Area

Since the Maoist rebels launched the armed struggle against the state on February 13, 1996, 13092 individual have been killed, similarly 47076 have been abducted (INSEC, 2006) and thousands of others become the victims of conflict. At, the same, time, Nepal has created a new record in the world's history, in the sense of destroying age old monarchy through the peaceful movement. The level of political awareness is very high of the people. This is the positive outcomes of insurgency. Although, the April Movement was peaceful but, it was on the foundation of 12 points understanding between CPN (Maoist) a seven party Alliances. The country has entered into the new era to make their own fortune by their own hand.

The Maoist launched the 'Armed insurgency in late 1998 in Achham district, it's impact has been felt in every hook and corner of Achham District. The study area, Kuika VDC, is the origin place, of Maoist insurgency in Achham District. In 1998 July 14, the Maoist captured the

two houses (Narendra P. Timilsina) VDC Chairman and Laxmi Kanta Timilsina (Mukhiya). They captured two guns from VDC chairman and Mukhiya. Since then, negative as well as positive impacts can be seen in the study area. Since the Maoist people's war was launched, the political leader and activists of Kuika VDC have moved district headquarters and other neighbour district because of fear and terror. There is no existence of political parties except CPN (Maoist). The VDC has been changed into VPG (Village people's Government). The negative and positive impacts of insurgency in the study area can be listed as below:

6.1.1.1 Negative impacts.

-) Displacement of local people in the number 250.
-) Demands of food and shelter without payment.
-) 4 people have been killed.
-) Most of the youths have forced to leave the VDC; they are wandering in the India.
-) Stoppage of development activities.
-) Destruction of infrastructure (VDC office)
-) Arbitrary law and order system: Violent punishment of non supporters and "enemies of people".
-) Spread of sense of insecurity and fear.
-) Student's people have forced to involve in their activities.
-) The age old society culture has been changed.

6.1.1.2 Positive Impacts

-) Social discrimination in terms of cast, sex has been reduced.

-) Social abuse as alcoholism and gambling has been stopped
-) Lowered interest rates of money lenders.
-) Fight against corruption, suppression.
-) People are free from all kinds of suppression.
-) Transparency has been increased.
-) Empowerment of lower castes, ethnic groups and women.
-) Dalits and women encouraged to participate in socio-political activities.
-) Untouchability has been reduced.
-) Chaupadi system has been reduced.

6.2 Recommendation

In the present, changed situation, after the reestablishment of house of representations, people are looking for lasting peace and prosperity. People are very hopeful about the salvation from violence and murder. The Great April movement of 2063, given a new knowledge to all stockholder of conflict, the negotiation is the better way for solution. The displaced person wants to return their homeland. All are praying for no more bloodshed in the homeland/birthplace of Buddha. People are waiting not only for peace but for the guaranteed of their rights. The peace without right is meaningless. So, for the lasting peace and prosperous society the following recommendation should be followed by all stakeholders of peace.

6.2.1 Recommendation for All

-) Both parties should be honest/responsible toward the negotiation/peace building process.

-)] The essence/heart of 12 points understanding should be followed.
-)] The cease-fire monitoring mechanism should be made powerful and effective.
-)] Both parties should exercise every decision in the value and norms of inclusive democracy.
-)] The proper environment for constitutional Assembly should be created.
-)] The all kinds of exclusion, discrimination, suppression should be addressed in "interim-policy".
-)] The root causes of insurgency are social, cultural economic and political discrimination. So, these, root cause should be addressed.
-)] Transformation of inhuman socio-cultural system, injustice economic system and corrupted political system is necessary. Without addressing these problems the solution of insurgency is impossible.

6.2.2 Recommendation for Government

-)] Go for constituent assembly with the inclusion of parliamentary parties and the Maoist. Give up self-righteous attitude.
-)] The government should understand the mandate of April movement.
-)] The interim constitution should be made by addressing all kinds of problems of transitional period.
-)] The interim Government should be more immediately.
-)] The pro-poor policy should be made for education, economics and society.

) The government should be aware about the rights of marginalized/disadvantaged groups.

) The proper management of Armed forces should be start on the monitoring of UN.

6.2.3 Recommendation for Maoist

) Give up violence and killings and give up the self-righteous attitudes.

) Realize that people want peace.

) participate in the mainstream of politics,

) All kinds of violence should be stopped.

) Peaceful transformation should be applied.

) Armed politics should be stopped.

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ANNEX A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Questionnaire for Personal Information

1. Name of the head of the household:
2. Age:
3. Religion:
Hindu Christian Others
4. Caste:
Brahaman Chhetri Dalit
Others
5. Language:
Nepali Others
6. Marital Status:
Married Unmarried Divorced
Separated Widower/widow
7. If, Widower/widow, why?
Death Murder
8. If Murder, by whom?
Maoist Government
Others
9. Household Size

Male	Female	Total

Questionnaire for Socio-cultural Survey

1. Household Type:
Nuclear Extended
Others
2. Do you discuss about the household problems with your female member?
Yes No Others.....

3. Who does collect firewood and fodder in your family?
 Husband Wife
 Both Others
4. Who does work in the kitchen?
 Husband Wife
 Both Others
5. Who does help basically in your kitchen?
 Daughter Son Both
 None Others
6. Who does participate in social function from your family?
 Male Female
 Both Others
7. Where does your female member live in the mins period?
 Home Seperate room
 Chaupadi Goth Others
8. What do you think about the Chaupadi System?
 Right Wrong
 No Comment Others
9. What do you think about the involvement of female in outdoor activities?
 Positive Negative
 None of them Others
10. Where do you visit to check-up your family members? When they are ill?
 Health post Dhami/Jhankri
 Baidhya Others
11. Is there any positive impact on service providing activities?
 Yes No
12. If Yes, What are the area of positive impact?
 Increase in quality of services
 Justice allocation of service
 Decreasing corruption in Services

Realise the need of mobilization of a local resources for local needs

Proper utilization of resources

Proper participation of Dalits & Women

13. Is there any negative impact of the insurgency on service providing activities?

Yes No

14. If, Yes, what are the area of negative impact?

Impacts on education

Impacts on health services

Impacts on communication service

Impacts on Communication services

Impacts of VDC Level services

Impacts of Skilled Human resources.

Others

15. Where did you visit to check-up your family members? When they are ill before 2055?

Health post Dhami/Jhankri

Baidhya Others

16. Do you think that there is significant change in the awareness level on the issue like

Reduction of discrimination in Gender

Untouchability Political Attitude

Women's participation Superstition

Others

17. If yes, what is the reason?

Maoist insurgency I/NGO Support

Government role Others.....

18. Are there following facilities in your area/ village?

Health post Post office School

Electricity Telephone Others.....

19. Educational Status of household

Type	Male	Age Group (<10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40+)	Female	Age Group (<10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40+)	Number
Illiterate					
Literate					
Under S.L.C.					
S.L.C.					
Intermediate					
Bachelor					
Above Bachelor					

20. Is there anyone to leave the school in the period of Maoist insurgency?

Yes No

21. Is yes, What is the Cause:

Insurgents Government

Expensiveness House problems

Others ...

22. What do you think about the behave of parents to daughter and Son?

Equal Unequal

Others

23. Is it necessary to teach the daughter?

Yes No

24. Have you noticed any change in social practice after 2055?

Yes No

25. If yes, Changes have occurred in:

Marriage Status of Dalit

Social status of women Death Ceremonies

26. Who is the change agent?

Government Insurgent

Bureaucracy Others.....

27. Are Dalits allow to enter the public places (temple and tap)?

Yes No

Questionnaire for Economic Survey

1. Household Occupation

Main		Secondary		Others Specify	
Agriculture		Agriculture			
Services		Services			
Business		Business			
Labour		Labour			
Students		Students			
Politician		Politician			
Others		Others			

2. What's the contribution of income your (major + minor) source?

Less than 3 months 3-6 month

6-9 months 9-12 months

Others specify

3. Is there any change in your household income after the 2055?

Yes No

4. What types?

Negative Positive

5. What's the cause

Maoist insurgency All above

Government Others.....

6. Which is the most affected sector by insurgency?

Infrastructure development

Socio-cultural practice

Service providing activities

7. Is there any positive impact on infrastructure development?

Yes No

8. If yes, What is that?

Proper utilization of budget

Transparency in each sector

Decrease in corruption

Mobilization of local resources

Other Specify

9. Is there any negative impact on infrastructure development?
 Yes No
10. If, yes, in which area of infrastructure development?
 Decreasing development budget
 Low level of working environment
 Dissolution of local bodies
 Impacts on constructive psychology
 Others Specify
11. Has there been any stoppage if the on going development activities or destruction of infrastructure in your area?
 Yes No
12. Specify the destruction of infrastructure
 Road Buildings
 Bridges Others...
13. Is there any development activity going on in your area/village?
 Yes No
14. If yes, by whom?
 Maoist Government
 I/NGOs Others.....

Questionnaire for Political Survey

1. Involvement of your family in Maoist insurgency?

Type	Male	Age Group (<20, 20-40, 40-60, 60+)	Female	Age Group (<20, 20-40, 40-60, 60+)	Total
Whole timer (WT)					
Party P.M.					
P.L.A.					
Millitia					
V.P.G.					
Supporter					
Neutral					

2. Impacts of insurgency in your family?

Type	By State	By Moist	Number
Killed			
Wounded			
displaced			
disappeared			
Others			
widow/widower			

General Questions

1. Is insurgency necessary?

Yes

No

2. If yes, why it is necessary?

For improving Dalit participation in social function

For elimination of discrimination against women/Dalits

For ending superstitions

To improve the awareness level of backward community

3. What is your feelings about insurgents?

Terrorist

Change agent

Political party

others.....

4. What are the causes of Maoist insurgency?

5. What are the positive causes of Maoist insurgency?

6. What are the negative causes of Maoist insurgency?

Annex B
List of People Visited in the Field

S.N.	Name	Caste	M	F
1.	Keshab Raj Timilsina	Brahmin		
2.	Chet Raj Upadhya	"		
3.	Netra Raj Upadhya	"		
4.	Durga Pr. Timilsina	"		
5.	Chettra Raj Devkota	"		
6.	Shiva Raj Joshi	"		
7.	Purna Kanta Joshi	"		
8.	Jaganath Koirala	"		
9.	Gauri Kant Timilsina	"		
10.	Prabhunath Upadhyaya	"		
11.	Ranganath Upadhyaya	"		
12.	Mokchya Raj Bhandari	"		
13.	Badri Prd. Bhandari	"		
14.	Narad Prd. Upadhyaya	"		
15.	Prabhati Timilsina	"		
16.	Hansa Kala Upadhyaya	"		
17.	Sarita Devkotas	"		
18.	Pana Timilsina	"		
19.	Madhavi Bhandari	"		
20.	Kuniti Timilsina	"		
21.	Ramila Timilsina	"		
22.	Ambika Timilsina	"		
23.	Sita Timilsina	"		
24.	Maya Upadhyaya	"		
25.	Narendra Prd. Timilsina	"		
26.	Gopi Prd. Bhandari	"		
27.	Jhankar Joshi	"		
28.	Rana Bdr. Thapa	Chhetri		
29.	Nanda Singh Chalaune	"		
30.	Lok Bdr. Khatri	"		
31.	Man Bdr. Khatri	"		
32.	Bhuwan Singh Bohora	"		
33.	Chakra Bdr. Bohora	"		
34.	Madhu Sudan Thapa	"		

35.	Sher Bdr. Thapa	"		
36.	Bakhat Thapa	"		
37.	Jivan Thapa	"		
38.	Dhanrup Bohara	"		
39.	Laxmi Thapa	"		
40.	Ranjana Bohara	"		
41.	Nirmala Chalaune	"		
42.	Parmila Chalaune	"		
43.	Amar Bhul	Dalit		
44.	Shalivan Sunar	"		
45.	Aause Kami	"		
46.	Moti Kami	"		
47.	Bal Bdr. Mijar	"		
48.	Randele Bhul	"		
49.	Kamal Singh Bhul	"		
50.	Khante Bhul	"		
51.	Nanna Sunar	"		
52.	Jahare Bhul	"		
53.	Janga Kami	"		
54.	Bajire Bhul	"		
55.	Nain Singh Bhul	"		
56.	Ujir Bhul	"		
57.	Narapati Bhul	"		
58.	Damdari Kami	"		
59.	Jaukal Kami	"		
60.	Saraswoti Bhul	"		
61.	Chasma Sunar	"		
62.	Khadi Kami	"		
63.	Runch Bhul	"		
64.	Padma Bhul	"		
65.	Lali Bhul	"		