

**Impacts of Madhesh Movement and India's Undeclared  
Blockade in Bhotiya Tole 06, Siraha**



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# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The study context

“Together you and I will begin to build the new society, a society in which each of us has the chance to grow, to achieve, to contribute, to create dignity for ourselves, and not for ourselves alone but for others also; a society in which each of us has a stake, a share; and we will give back to our children what they deserve – a heritage of hope” – Tony Blair, April 1997 (Manandhar, 2010: 1).

As per the above mentioned definition, a collective action and effort can bring the change. Such action and behavior in collective form shapes and produces social movements which results to social change. Here last 70 years Nepal has experienced four major social movement that has brought the change in social and political structure of Nepal in 1951, 1979, 1990, and 2006 (BS. 2007, 2036, 2047 and 2063).

Characteristics of these social movements of Nepal indicate resistance of people against the State. Gellner D N (2003: 3-4) defines forms of resistance as:

- 1) struggles within the elite, when factions within political parties fight for dominance, or political parties themselves represent different sections of elite
- 2) opposition to the activities of the State on the part of ordinary people, or exploitation of its mechanisms to personal advantage
- 3) opposition to the whole basis of the State based on explicitly political ideologies, expressed in underground movements and sometimes violent resistance
- 4) full-scale and open rebellion, which happens only occasionally. (Manandhar, 2010: 1)

Every movement starts in order to restore own's rights. After the issue rose about the federalization of Nepal according to Ethnicity, *Madhesh* movement began formally. They began the voice of *Madhesh* and *madheshi* with the single kingdom of *Madhesh* with their own autonomy. They came with the single slogan of *Ek Madhesh ek*

*Pardesh* and revolted against government of Nepal. After the declaration of constitution of Nepal 2072, ignoring their demand, the *madhesh* movement took climax position and continued for about five months with strike and other hand at the same time Nepal has to bear the undeclared blockade of India which has made the living of Nepalese people full with difficulties. As stated by Karl Marx that “the history of all hitherto existing society is the result of class struggle” (Coser 2002: 48). It was the struggle of *madheshi* who were kept under margin by the government of Nepal. Thus Marx claims that “it is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but on the contrary, their social being determines their consciousness” (Coser 2002: 46) brought the consciousness in *Madhesh* peoples about their rights. They started the movement about the equality or equity in the constitution of Nepal.

In *The History of Terai in Nepal* by J.K. Goit (2007) provides the detail about on “*Madhesh* Libaration Movement” & “*Madhesh* Liberation Front” with its origin and objectives. He writes that, in 1956, Raghunath Thakur established “*Madhesi* Mukti Aandolan” to oppose and fight against the discrimination and exploitation against Terai residents. He claimed that Terai came under section 73 of UN charter and Terai was an autonomous region. It also had every right to make its own foreign policies. He later formed “*Madhesi* Janakrantikari Dal” to continue *Madhesh* Revolution. Its major objectives were to snatch power from Nepalese government for self-governance; to choose capable *Madhesis* to make their own army, police and bureaucrats; to hold domestic and international trade of *Madhes* to *Madhesi* people; to enforce law made by *Madhesis* in *Madhesh*; to give every *Madhesi* land’s ownership to *Madhesi* people; to chase away all the enemies who had authority from *Madhesh*.

Based on Hachhethu (2007) on his “*Madheshi* Nationalism and Restructuring the Nepali State” presents the history of *Madhesh* movement as:

The *Madhesh*, in the context of the rise of regional based ethno-nationalism, is going to be different from the past. Increment of the *Madheshis*’ share in national politics through an electoral system which ensures proportional representation based on the strength of population and their domination in regional power structure through a federal system are the critical issues. In principal the Nepali state, though reluctantly, met these demands. It is certainly a complex task that entails dealing with multiple tensions, between a

hill-dominated state and emerging Madheshi political forces/parties, between Madheshis and Pahadis, between plains castes and plains Janjatis, between forward and backward groups among the Madheshi castes, and between those who profess peaceful means and others who have taken up arms. Due to the imminence of the constituent assembly elections, it would be sensible to negotiate all outstanding disputed issues at the time of framing the new constitution.

The recent Madhesh movement is an outburst of anger against systematic exclusion of Madhesh since long ago. The Anglo-Nepal war of 1814-16 – in which at least some Madheshis took the side of British India (Goait 2007: 3) – was the starting point of the existing discrimination against Madhesh. The prohibition on Madheshis in the security forces was its legacy. Madheshis had to obtain a written permission to enter the Kathmandu Valley during the Rana regime (1846- 1950). Only in the post-1950 period did the Nepali state actively and aggressively launch several programmes to integrate the Tarai, culturally, economically and administratively. The state designed scheme of national integration and acculturation through the imposition of Nepali language (as the only official language and medium of education) and hill culture adversely impacted to the Madheshis. The Citizenship Act of 1963 is biased against non-Nepali speaking population and consequently many Nepali citizens of the plains origin were either deprived from citizenship certificate or they faced much difficulty in process of acquiring citizenship cards. The advent of democracy in 1990 and its reinstatement in 2006 with a new vigour of inclusive democracy failed to feed ethnic and regional aspirations of the Madheshi people. On one single issue – citizenship issue – the post-1990 government took some initiatives – formed a commission to study the problem of citizenship distribution in Madhesh; distributed citizenship cards to 34,900 Madheshis in 1997; and passed the Citizenship Act 1999. But the Supreme Court foiled these steps by declaring latter unconstitutional. This is humiliating to the Madheshis and for which the UML's ambivalence policy and the palace's obstructionist role were responsible. The extreme politicization of the citizenship issue has exacerbated the problem. Distribution of citizenship certificates across the country in January-April

2007 through door to door visits recorded the number of its distribution, 1.5 million in Tarai and 1.02 million in the hills.<sup>10</sup> This may have revealed an earlier exaggeration of the citizenship problem for political gain since a government commission formed in 1994 reported that 3.5 million people residing in the Tarai had been deprived of citizenship certificates.

The post-1990 period witnessed the rise of ethnicity and regionalism. The constitutional provision of 'right to protect and promote own language and culture' was experimented with introducing mother tongue, Maithali as official language in District Development Committee of Saptari and Newari in Kathmandu municipality. But the Supreme Court voided this decision. Discrimination against Madhesh was distinct in many other cases. For instance, to the satisfaction of some excluded groups, the government formed Dalit Commission, Women Commission and Foundation for Indigenous Nationalist in the post-1990 period, but none of similar inducement to the Madheshis. The Madheshis were not listed when the governments of both the pre- and the post-*Janandolan* II initiated for reservation policy to the excluded groups.

Moreover, the Deuba government, with consent of all major political parties, took a decision, in 2002, overriding the constitutional provision of delimitating parliamentary constituencies on the basis of population in aftermath of the national census. The population of Tarai increased from 10% in 1991 to 18% in 2001 which, according to the 1990 constitution, required an increment of parliamentary constituencies in the Tarai. The decision not to follow this constitutional provision for the next 25 years was a clear discrimination against the Madhesh. The accumulative effect of the state's long discrimination has placed the Madheshis in disadvantaged position. Madheshis constitute one third of the total population of Nepal but their share in the power structure is much lower than this, i.e. 11.2% in integrated index of governance, 17.4% in parliament, and 96.3% (100 national) in integrated human development index. The figure of integrated human development index excludes data of the plains Janjatis, Muslims, and Dalits – the most marginalized groups among non-hill origin people residing in the Madhesh.

Along with the Madhesh movement, Nepal has to pass through the India's Undeclared Blockade which really changed the lives of Nepalese with difficulties. A blockade is the stage to cut off supplies, war materials or communications from a particular area by force, either in part or totally. It is a barrier to trade. Similar situation is created by the India to Nepal by blocking the essential supplies showing the cause of madhesh movement in Nepal. It is also distinct from a siege in the case that a blockade is usually directed at an entire country or region, rather than a fortress or city. While most blockades historically took place at sea, blockade is still used on land to prevent someone coming into a certain area. A blockading power can cut off all maritime transport from and to the blockaded country. It can stop all land transport to and from an area. It restricts the trading rights of neutrals, who must submit for inspection for contraband, which the blockading power may define narrowly or broadly, sometimes including food and medicine. In the 20th century air power has also been used to enhance the effectiveness of the blockade by halting air traffic within the blockaded airspace. India Blockade to Nepal really stroke to the economy of Nepal and its impacts were observed to all most every parts of Nepal where Siraha is also one of the victims of both movement and blockade.

During the movement and blockade, almost all the people and each places of Nepal got affected by its negative impact. Impact is the result or affect observed on any things due to the any happening. Sometimes it might be positive and sometimes it might be negative. Though the madhseh movement and India's undeclared blockade was for the restoration of the madheshi people, but it has caused almost negative impacts to all the people living in Nepal including madheshi too. It is because of almost five months of continuous strike. It has created the crisis of each and every necessary thing in the market. Crisis of petroleum products, crisis of medical equipments and medicines, crisis of essential daily things and many more occurred which has direct impact on Nepalese people economy and country's economy. Because of which, black market flourished in Nepal that finally resulted expensiveness in each and every materials, almost by three times and more than that. It has changed the daily livelihood of Nepalese people with difficulty to get small amount of required things being in queue and paying expensive price.

Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade had shown its impact on the transportation, education, health, livelihood, services and many more. Due to the

crisis of petroleum products, almost only few vehicles started to ride on the busy road of Nepal. Almost long route vehicles, were stopped because of which travelling from one place to another became almost impossible. Because of problem based on transportation resulted the closing of the schools and colleges. Even services based on the transportation and through transportation came into risk. If it was, it was risky. People started to cook their food, on firewood due to unavailability of gas and kerosene oil. It even created the lack of medicines and medical equipment which resulted the problem with risk to the people's life. In the case of the terai region, it was even worst since everything were closed during strike. Availability of the essential and daily things was complicated. Even to conduct the financial transaction in the terai region was almost impossible.

Siraha district, located at southern region of Nepal, shares its open boundary with India. It has the majority of *Madheshi* residents, although some minority groups like *Magar*, *Brahmin* also share a part of it. However, these days, people share the discrete feeling of *Madheshi* and *Pahade* which creates the threat to the minority groups. Since the Madhesh activism of any form, whether peaceful movement or armed insurrection is temperamentally anti-hill. Is it directed principally at the hill-dominated state system or is it motivated purely by a desire to provoke a communal clash? "Pahadis out of Madhesh (*pahadi chor, desh chod*) was the central slogan of the Madhesh movement" (Hachhethu 2007: 5). Most demands of the Madheshi movement revolve around its central thrust, federalism.

On top of that, the Madhesh movement after the declaration of New Constitution 2072 and India's undeclared blockade has increased the threat to minority groups on the various aspects. *Madhesi* Front, an alliance of four different *Madhesh*-based parties, has been on the warpath for over last five months. They have demanded amendment to the recently-promulgated constitution which they think fails to ensure their proportional representation in all state organs. As a result of which, they have started 'strike' which adds up the fuel to India's blockade that began on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2015. It is an economic and humanitarian crisis which has severely affected Nepal and its economy right after the huge earthquake in Nepal on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 and its aftermaths.

“The Government of Nepal has accused India of imposing an undeclared blockade although India has denied all the allegations, stating the supply shortages have been imposed by *Madhesi* protesters within Nepal, and that India has no role in it.” which is stated by Press TV on 30 September 2015 in *Nepali party leader blames India for blocking vital supplies*. However, despite their denials, minimal border entries even from open border points that witnessed no agitation, added to the allegations that it was indeed the Indian enforced border blockade. Being Nepal as a landlocked country, it imports all of its food and petroleum supplies from India. Roughly, 300 fuel trucks enter Nepal from India on a normal basis, but this has dwindled to a sporadic passage of 5–10 fuel trucks daily since crisis started. Shipments of perishables like fruits and vegetables have been allowed to pass though. The blockade has choked imports of not only petroleum, but also medicines and earthquake relief materials. Not only that, In *Madhesis intensify protests on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2015*, Sunday from *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia states that “cadres of the agitating Madhesi political parties have burnt down public vehicles, fuel, fertilizer and other essential commodities in several parts of the Terai on Sunday.” Their strategy was to choke people already hit hard by an acute fuel crisis, Madhesi protesters had stopped public vehicles, took fuel out of them and burnt it down. In Saptari, they had even an ambulance was robbed of fuel by *Madhesi* protesters. Madhesi protesters burnt down fertilizer, fruits and vegetables apart from fuel in Mahottari, Siraha, Rautahat and Parsa districts as well. The ongoing Madhesh movement and India’s Undeclared Blockade has shown its’ adverse impacts almost all around the country economically, politically and psychologically. As an alternative, people have started using firewood and other sustainable resources for their livelihood. Among many areas that are affected, Bhotiya tole-06, Siraha is one which is the center of my interest in this research.

*Bhotiya tole-06, Ramnagar Mirchaiya* Siraha, is a small village and a residential community of *Magar* along with few *Chhetri*, *Rai*, *Mushahar* and *Bishowkarma*. Though the composition of this village is of different groups of people, but they living here with mutual understanding helping one another. They have the feeling of brotherhood. It has 35 households mostly dependent on agriculture, remittance and business. This village was named as ‘*Bhotiya tole*’ after the name of great hunter *Bhotiya*. Because of his name and reputation, this village holds strong position even in

the majority of *Madheshi* people. However, after the class clash between *Madheshi* and *Pahade*, minority group of people feel insecure even on their own long-term residence. In addition, recently passed *madhesh* movement strike of about continuous five months and India's undeclared blockade has really increased the problems in the people of *Bhotiya tole*.

### 1.1.1 Social movement: Concept and Perspectives

“**Social movements** are symbiotically locked to the politics of self-actualisation or an emancipatory form of politics. It is the politics of life-chances because it tries to achieve what Jurgen Habermas calls liberation of the life-world from the penetration of technological, bureaucratic and economic rationality in everyday life (1995:335-7)” (Dahal, 2004: 4).

“Social movements are a type of group action. They are large informal groupings of individuals and/or organizations focused on specific political or social issues, in other words, on carrying out, resisting or undoing a social change. Charles Tilly defines big social movements as a series of contentious performances, displays and campaigns by which ordinary people made collective claims on others [Tilly, 2004] (Manandhar, 2010:2).

**An alternative measure** is one that you can use if you do not want to use another one (Cambridge Dictionary Online). It might depend upon own's choice or due to compulsion. Because of continuous and long strike of Madheshi movement and India's Undeclared Blockade has forced Nepalese people to use the alternative measure of fuel as firewood, bicycle, electric vehicles and local commodities with sustainable use.

**A crisis** is a difficult or dangerous situation that needs serious attention. (Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary). During the period of strike and blockade, Nepal has extremely faced energy (fuel) crisis. An energy crisis is any significant bottleneck in the supply of energy resources to an economy.

### 1.2 Statement of the problem

*Madhesh* strike and Undeclared India's blockade has really stroke to the economy of country. It has really changed the regular and daily work sheet of Nepalese people due



to the scarcity of fuel, gas and other essential commodities. Because of fuel crisis, it has even greatly hampered to the education, health sectors and many other sectors. Not only that, it has also increased the black market and has excessively increased price of commodities. People have to spend their whole day in a queue in order to get their basic needs fulfilled. This has really worsened the condition of the country. Its negative impacts have been seen all over the country. Its degree of influence is more or less in the different area of the country. But their measures have not been evaluated in the different areas and to different group of people. There remains the gap between the study being focused to certain region and certain group of people.

Bhotiya tole lies in Ramnagar Mirchaiya 06, Siraha where majority of the people are madheshi. It lies in the central terai of Nepal where the concentration of the movement and India's undeclared blockade were observed. In Siraha district, many people were killed, many vehicles were destroyed, many people were injured and many physical damages took place. Under such circumstance, Bhotiya tole is small village where different group of people live there with mutual understanding. Here the majority is of magar including musahar, bishwokarma, chhetri and rai. This village lies near to *chowk* of about one kilometer in distance where concentration of movement was oriented. Many people from the village have been continuing their business and works centric to *chowk*. As a result of which they have been to bear the impacts of movement in somewhat more intensity. Other than that peoples of village even had to, too. Even this village has not been the expectation to get away from the impacts of movement and blockade. Thus to measure the impacts of movement and blockade along with survival technique by the people in *Bhotiya tole* is the major concern of this research particularly based on the following research questions:

1.2.1 What are the social, economic, physical and daily livelihood impacts of *Madheshi* Movement and India's Undeclared Blockade in *Bhotiya tole*?

1.2.2 How did the residents of *Bhotiya tole* managed their livelihood (alternative techniques) during *Madheshi* Movement and India's Undeclared Blockade?

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

This research is particularly focused to *Bhotiya tole* under the circumstances of *Maheshi* people in majority. Under the boundary of *Madhesh* movement and its strike along with India's undeclared blockade, its specific objectives will be on following issues:

1.3.1 To find out the impacts or effects of *Madhesh* Movement and India's Undeclared Blockade in *Bhotiya tole*.

1.3.2 To find out residents response and alternative measure adopted to cope up the crisis during movement and blockade.

### **1.4 Rationale of the study**

In the present condition, especially concept of *Madhesi-Pahadhe* differentiation has been envisioned in the Terai region of Nepal. Because of this, there has always been the threat to the minority group of people. Recently passed violent *Madhesh* movement and India's undeclared blockade has really caused the impact all over the country which is the current and important issues in the parliament of Nepal to be resolved that was raised during ethnic federalization process in constitution of Nepal. This research warns the national level constitution of Nepal to be conscious on the matter of federal decision because of which it might create the ethnical riot in the nation. It also alerts on the difficulties and economical retardation caused due to movement and blockade which has to be stopped forever. It even adds the additional information in the academic institution to provide an idea on the *Madhesh* movement and India's undeclared blockade. Thus this research intensifies on the physical and psychological impact on the residents of *Bhotiya tole* and their response to adopting different alternative measures.

1.4.1 It will approach to explore the impacts or effects on the people of *Bhotiya tole* on economy, health, education, occupation, livelihood and psychology.

1.4.2 It will help to know the reaction of people (with the use of alternative measures to live their livelihood under the crisis that arouse after movement and blockade) at what level.

Moreover, identification of the impacts of movement and blockade is very helpful to prepare a suitable plans, projects for particular groups and particular place. On the other hand the study will be also helpful to find out the structure of human society. Thus the study will be helpful for government officials, planning commissions, social workers, social institutions, I/NGO's as well as government employees, student, teachers and researchers.

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

The current understanding of Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade is a result of numerous inter disciplinary studies conducted by anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, politicians, economists, and journalists, as well as business academics. This chapter includes a few theoretical and empirical studies about movement, especially, Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade.

#### **2.1 Social Movement**

Nepal as being a pluralistic society consisting of variety of culture, ethnicity language, religion, Nepalese society seems like a beautiful garden of multi colored flowers and there is a very good harmony among the various groups from time immemorial, but it is also true that hundred percent harmonies is not possible in any society. In this context we can categorize and identify various groups or classes that are based on ecological zones, territorial zones, location, caste, tribe, ethnicity, interest, culture, religion, social status. All of them are conflicting in any way as a process of social mobility, such type of conflict is sometimes covert and sometimes overt and it plays a very important role in social process and development process. Conflict of human society during Marxist government was very complicated. It is very difficult to cover the integral aspect of society through studying its political and social process which finally leads to the social movement. According to Mario Diani, "A social movement is a network of informal interactions between a plurality of individuals, groups and/or organizations, engaged in political or cultural conflict, on the basis of a shared collective identity" (Diani 2002:165). Similarly, the rise of Madhesh movement took place in the Nepal which took the violent shape with the great destruction in Nepal taking many lives of people.

The anti-Pahadi fire stoked by the United Democratic Madheshi Front (UDMF) in grassroots supporters has manifested into action, resulting in calls for not only autonomy, but also secession and a Pahadi-free Tarai. In response, ethnic cleansing of Pahadis by hardcore supporters has already begun in some parts of eastern Tarai. The

UDMF stokes the expectations of supporters by promising to fulfill a One Madhesh demand that is increasingly unlikely. In turn, supporters promise to return to violence and fight for secession if the February 2008 agreement is not implemented 'line by line', with the One Madhesh promise top on the priority. This is the result based on the "fearful of technological, bureaucratic and corporate domination of society, these movements also try to capture "reformed vision of rationality, universality and evolutionary development" (Tucker, 1998: 127). In the industrial society, identity was subsumed at the level of class and social movements arose out of unsatisfied redistributive demands and aspirations within the sovereign territorial nation-state based on equality, justice and participation.

Madhesh movement is "new social movements transcend class bias, tend to project identity at the cosmopolitan level and attempt to seek new solutions to newer types of risks and challenges produced by a new modernity of what social theorist Ulrich Beck calls, "risk society" (Dahal 4). It is the conflict arouse due to the differential created between Madhesh and Pahad. It has been the challenge for Nepal, since it took the sense of differentiation because of which country has been the victim of its negative consequences. It is even ". . . to expose the dynamics of societal development and to identify the emergent social movement capable of transcending the contradictions of existing social formations and ushering in a new epoch in which men and women may actively and deliberately create their own history" (Rootes, 1990: 5).

Here in the Nepal, the proponents of new social movements are of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, youths and marginalized population are seeking a structural shift in reason-based knowledge to both reason and feeling in social science knowledge discovery. "Their engagements have created contradictions and tensions. Since, they have found that Nepalese social scientists stand in a chain of social causation, as an acting and reacting force, rather than emancipator, they are looking for a representative knowledge in teaching, socialization and research where socially constructed institutional and knowledge biases are eliminated by opening them to dynamic interaction of various worldviews" (Dahal, 2004: 27).

This is the reason new social movements have questioned the legitimacy, validity and ownership of social science products. This movement can open the "captive mind," (Alatas, 2004: 83-98) to social learning of contextual knowledge, conduct research

with the citizens, provide inputs to the policy makers and reverse their linear, structure-bound, rationalist and disciplinary thinking into the one that represents what the *Nepal mandala*, the Nepali space, is really like and how to improve it for the better. This opening is essential to expose them to native reality, learn from it, adapt them to the technological evolution of society as per the spirit of the Age and undergo a deep reflection about the gap they created between context, reason, expert knowledge and human feelings. “The renewal and indigenization of qualitative social science research is important to overcome the spirited challenges posed by social forces in Nepal and contribute to the application of scientific reasoning in public policy and social change” (Dahal, 2004: 27-28).

Nepal has recently been the victim of catastrophic earthquake in *Baisakh* 12 and it's after maths. Right after that it is even followed by the violent *Madhesh* movement along with India's undeclared blockade which has really ruined the economic, political and psychosocial conditions. It has really stroke to the daily lives of Nepalese people. It has created crisis all over the country and made the life in difficulties in the hope of resolution. It has made the crisis of petroleum products, LP gas, medicines and other essential commodities. It has hampered to the schools, colleges, hospital and even offices. It all happened after the declaration of New Constitution 2072 where *Madheshi* people and their leader consider that their rights are not being inclusive proportionally.

## **2.2 Blockade of India**

According to the Valerie Plesch on the article *Crisis on Nepal-India border as blockade continues* claims that “A major reason for the disaster is an unofficial blockade imposed by the Indian government and supported by the ethnic Madhesis in the south of the country who have protested against the government and the new constitution.” According to the claim, it has caused the severe shortage of fuel, food, medicines and vaccines. Even it has resulted, the black market back in Nepal since about 70 percent of imports from India flow through this border point and many travels to India through the border to buy fuel and other supplies to sell on.

According to Nepali Times on Unofficial blockade has fore grounded that though India denied imposing a blockade but said: “As was already said on 21 September

2015, our freight forwarders and transporters had voiced complaints about the difficulties they are facing in movement within Nepal and their security fears, due to the prevailing unrest.” This has resulted, the fuel crisis here in Nepal. It had made the difficulty in the lives of Nepalese people being in queue to fuel their vehicles. It has caused the difficulty in the transportation and hampered the other different fields indirectly.

On *The Rising Nepal*, Nandalal Tiwari on *India Welcome Nepal's New Constitution With Blockade* has forwarded that “It is an irony that the country which claims to be the largest democracy in the world has rejected the most democratic process to write a constitution. India, Nepal's southern neighbor, has stopped so low as to effectuate an economic blockade following the promulgation of the new constitution through the Constituent Assembly (CA) in Nepal on September 20, 2015 consensus”. It has took an inhuman measure of an unannounced economic blockade to register its dissatisfaction forgetting that Nepal, a country which safeguarded its sovereignty and independence even at the time when the world was divided among the world empires, is a sovereign, independent country. A blockade or threat of a blockade has been a weapon used by India to impose its interests in Nepal. But the blockade has always added pains to the common people than to the ruling elite.

On *Republica*, *Blockade will have long term impact on economy*, economists of Nepal oversee that “The economic blockade imposed by India and unrest in Tarai-Madhesh is pushing industrialists toward bankruptcy, according to a leader of country’s apex private sector body”. On such condition, economists claim that the blockade for the past three months will hit the economy in the long run. “Not only this year, will the ongoing blockade make negative impact on our economy for at least 4-5 years.” Even if the blockade is lifted immediately, it will take at least six months for supply of goods to return to normal.

According to *The Rising Nepal* on *Blockade Effects On Children, Elderly*: BG claims that "The school cannot provide snacks to your children due to acute shortage of cooking gas, please do send your children with the required snacks". It is even announced that blockade imposed by Indian officials on the supply of essential goods to Nepal has affected normal life. The situation could be worse in the old-age homes and orphanages of Kathmandu and other cities where the people depend on cooking

gas to prepare their meals. The situation has really ruined the old aged people and children due to the deficit of medicine and other essential day to day needs.

### **2.3 Problems during movement and blockade**

In every part of the country their movement had played negative impact upon the people of Nepal. Their movement including Indian blockade has really stroke to the economy of the country. This movement has been directed violently with burnt down of public public vehicles, fuel, fertilizer and other essential commodities in several parts of the Tarai. Not only that even they have robbed ambulance and created crisis all over the country. It has really made the life full of difficulties in the scarcity of fuel, fertilizer, gas and other essential commodities. Because of crisis people of Nepal started to seek the alternative source to live their life. They have returned to the ancient period by the use of firewood for their cooking, in place of vehicle they started to walk and used bicycle. Not only that, people stared to return back to village. Because of such condition Nepal government even started the alternative to make it stable by seeking the help from China and even imported fuel from air root from Bangladesh. In Kathmandu Post published in 29 September 2015 on *Nepal mulls flying in fuel to beat blockade* states that “Nepal mulls over importing fuel by air, recalling an episode of 26 years ago when aircraft transported vital kerosene to bear a land blockade imposed by India. In 1989, planes of the then Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation had brought fuel from Bangladesh to keep the kitchen fires burning after the southern neighbour sealed the broder.”

This has really worsened Nepal’s condition to fetch the fuel by air route from Bangladesh which is really expensive to the poor country like Nepal. To the next, *IOC refuses to provide fuel despite assurances* published in Kathmandu Post on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015, Sunday by Rajesh Khanal illustrates that “Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC) said on Sunday India continued to impose strict restriction on oil supply despite assurance on Saturday that it would provide required quantity of petroleum products. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had reached out to the NOC after reports emerged that New Delhi had instructed its agencies on the ground to lift restrictions on essential supplies to Nepal.”

It is a direct blockade by India by not providing the petroleum products to the landlocked country like Nepal. It is a pressure created by India within Nepal in the



fuel crisis as an indirect colonization. Not only that, Movement and Indian blockade has really caused the scarcity of drugs. On *Dearth of essential drugs hits Sarlahi* by Aman Koirala on 28 October 2015 has fore grounded that “locals say the government should address the issues of the agitating Madhes-based parties and resolves the ongoing problems. Health institutions and medical stores in the district have been facing an acute shortage of emergency medicines due to the prolonged banda and Indian blockade. As a result people, particularly those suffering from high blood pressure, diabetes and several heart diseases, are deprived of medicines.” According to Sashi Bhusan Prasad Singh, a pharmacy owner, said the district is facing an acute shortage of emergency medicines. “All of the stock has been finished,” Singh said, adding that there are only some vitamins left in his godown.

Even UNICEF forwards about *Serious shortage of essential supplies threatens millions of children this winter* on 30 November 2015. It envisions more than 3 million children under the age of 5 in Nepal are at risk of death or disease during the harsh winter months due to a severe shortage of fuel, food, medicines and vaccines, UNICEF warns. It states that “in the past 10 weeks, vital imports of essential commodities have been severely restricted at Nepal’s southern border due to unrest over the country's new constitution. Fears are also growing that the rising dependence on firewood because of the fuel crisis is increasing indoor pollution, which in turn could lead to a spike in cases of pneumonia.” Because of which last year more than 800,000 children fewer than five suffered from the condition in Nepal and around 5,000 died.

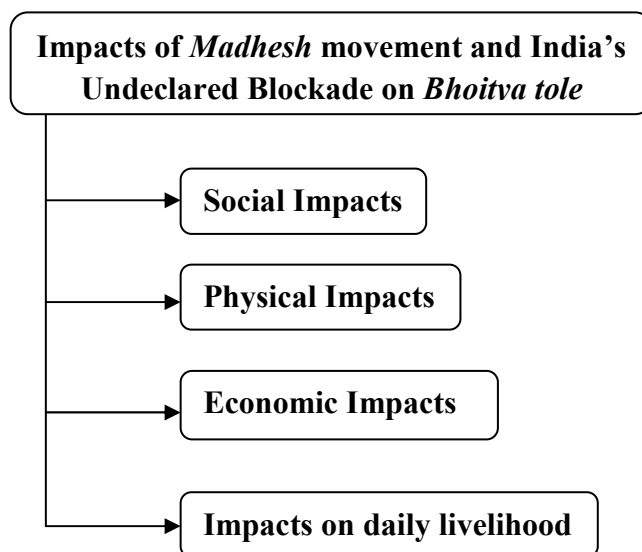
Not only that, UNICEF warns over *New Humanitarian Crisis in Nepal* on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2015. The UNICEF has expressed “it’s serious concern over the children of Nepal as the possibility of humanitarian crisis looms over. The declining stocks of gas, food and medicines, together with the closure of schools due to political strife in the Terai plains and shortages of fuel throughout the country, are inflicting damage to the lives of the children”. The UNICEF has urgently appealed to all to think not only of the coming winter, but of the longer term future as well. UNICEF has also expressed its concern over the closure of schools in Nepal's southern plains where more than an estimated one and a half million children are out of school due to strike and protests.

Here, different sources state that Nepal has been severely affected by the Movement and Indian blockade. It has been under the state of humanitarian crisis as claimed by UNICEF. It has been the victim in the crisis of fuel, medicines, gas, and commodities. Nepal's economy has been really stroke with huge loss every day with stoppage of school, industry and offices. It has send Nepal back to the Stone Age. Because of crisis, it has really made the miserable condition of Nepalese. It has really raised the difficulties in the daily lives of Nepalese.

## 2.4 Conceptual framework

Madhesh movement and India's undeclared has really brought the negative impacts on Nepalese people and Nepal's economy. It has caused the destruction of the many property of the country along with the lives of many peoples. It has brought the socio-economic, physical, infrastructural and livelihood impact on Nepalese people. It has its major impact, mostly on the terai region of Nepal. Almost everything was closed due to strike during movement and blockade. At the same period, the people of the *Bhotiya tole*, 06 Ramnagar Mirchaiya, Siraha had its affect on the different sectors like physical, social, economical and livelihood. Impacts on those sectors had made the live of people of this village had become complex.

Schematic diagram of the '*Madhesh* movement and India's undeclared blockade's impacts in *Bhotiya Tole*:



On the impacts of *Madhesh* movement and India's Undeclared Blockade, its concentrates on the social, economic, physical and daily livelihood impacts in the people of *Bhotiya tole*. In social impacts, it focuses on the differentiation brought between *madheshi* and *pahadhe*. It measures the partisan between two different groups of people living in terai. Whether there exists the internal dispute between the two measure groups in the terai area particularly based on social factor. Similarly on the economic impact, its prime focus is on their income, expensiveness in commodities, transportation and health. During the time of movement and blockade, it has resulted crisis of every daily needs. Because of which people of Nepal had to pay three times more money than the normal prices of commodities and problem created on the financial transaction. During the same time, business was stopped, regular works were made irregular, services of the people were at risk and many more. Thus on the economic sector, it measures the availability of commodities in normal price or not and the access on the daily transaction on economy from the financial institution, occupation of people based on economic transaction.

During the movement and blockade many property were destroyed. Some have lost their vehicles, some houses were damaged, some property were burn out and ceased, some got injured and some even got dead. Thus on physical impact, it explores on any physical damage caused on property or even in an individual of the village during movement and blockade. Finally on daily livelihood, movement and blockade had turned the daily livelihood of Nepalese people in abnormal condition with full of difficulties. People had to manage their livelihood by sustainable use, though people had money but there was crisis of necessary things. It had increased the difficulty, by being in queue to get things for a long time. Thus, its concern is on the difficulties they faced due to scarcity of fuel, gas, and commodities by the people of this village during movement and blockade.

## CHAPTER - III

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents a discussion on the methodology that is used to collect qualitative and quantitative data for this study. For my study different methods are used for the validity and reliability.

#### **3.1 Study site description and rationale for the selection of the study site:**

After the concept of ethnic federalization raised in the parliament of Nepal according to certain ethnic groups which has brought differentiation all over the country. Such differentiation between *Madheshi* and *Pahade* has been observed some years onward in Siraha and other parts of the Terai area. Because of which group of minority people are under the threat of majority group. *Mahdeshi* is the majority group of people in Siraha district where minority groups like *Magar* and *Brahmin* are under threat. During that time of movement, peoples those who were travelling to Biratnagar on bike at the early who were not madheshi, their bike was ceased and burnt out though they were appealing that it was urgency. Even some people told that if someone raises the finger against the masheshi at that time as a reaction they replied that they will cut down the finger of those. Even they were there in front of them. Recently, passed *Madhesh* Movement and its strike along with India's blockade might have even raised the threat to the minority in that area. Under such condition *Bhotiya tole* is a small *Magar* community under the circumstance of majority of *Madheshi*. This has really been major condition to select the site because its effect has been seen all over the country and what might be there in that village. It is even the first research of this village since no any research has been done yet.

#### **3.2 Research design**

Research Methodology determines activities to achieve the main objective of the study to find out information through qualitative and quantitative data. On the basis of nature of research and its objectives it seems that the research follows positivist approach. Here the collected information basically on the impacts on daily livelihood, social, economic and physical conditions and alternatives techniques are based on the descriptive and explorative research design. It even digs out the history of the village and its ongoing from key informant interview. Thus research based on the qualitative

data is explored through historical analytical design. Therefore the appropriate research design of this study is descriptive, explorative and historical analytical method.

This research is particularly based on the household survey so data is quantitative in nature where background characteristics for interview schedule is be family members, age, caste, gender, family background, economic status, impacts they have faced, alternative measures they have applied during crisis and so on. Not only that, it is even further preceded with qualitative data with key informant interview and case study. Thus nature of data is qual-quan and sources will be primary sources. In the study area, there are 35 households and those all the households are included which is the universe for this research. Here, universe itself is the sample unit for this research. Hence, census method is adopted for the study. Here, each household single member who is above 15 years old or above respondent is interviewed because they could provide the real situation of the movement and blockade that they have experienced including their family members and village.

### **3.3 Data collection tools and techniques**

As per the household survey method each and every households of the village who have been directly or indirectly influenced by the impact of movement's strike and blockade are resource persons to explore findings to research questions. Applying the interview schedule with open and closed interview is carried out to explore family members, age, sex, impacts on daily livelihood, social, physical and economic condition and alternative techniques they adopted for survival during movement and blockade. Interview schedule is used in this research for data collection since all the people of this village might not be literate. Even it includes, key informant interview; where selected informant, must one of the recognized and active member of the village. For which key informant interview is carried with checklist to collect the information. It even includes field notes.

#### **3.3.1 Rapport Building**

The first step for the researcher is to become familiar to the study area and to establish friendly relationship with targeted respondents of the area. Investigator visited the village sharing talks and tea. It was a kind of warming up before starting interview to

make the work success. Mrs. Nirmala Devi Balampaki, Mrs. Rachana Balampaki and Mr. Rajkumar Balampaki, active residents of the village, played a significant role to build rapport with the villagers. They helped as a guide and language translator for the entire work. They had good command on *Magar* language and also good relation with the villagers.

### **3.3.2 Interview Schedule (Household Survey)**

Interview is the verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant and reliable information for the purpose of research. It is also the process of social interaction to explore the finding with the research objectives which is different from questionnaires. It takes many forms, some very informal, others more structured. It is carried out by asking different types of questions which in turn generate different types of data.

Here in the research structured interview schedule is prepared for the interview with the respondents which include both open and closed ended questions. Closed ended questions were asked in order to get the information about the social, economical, physical and daily livelihood impact on them during the movement and blockade. Similarly open questions are asked to get the more information about the alternative techniques they adopted during the movement and blockade. Here, the interviews of every household single member of age more than 15 years or more than that were taken in order to get the required information based on interview schedule. Through this method information about the social, economical, physical and daily livelihood impacts experienced by the people of this village and the alternative techniques that they have adopted during the critical situation of movement and blockade are collected. Particularly, it helped to collect the details about the impacts on the occupation, education, transportation, health, economic transaction, availability of daily needs things and many more that were shown in their family and village and their adaptation techniques.

### **3.3.3 Key Informants Interview (KII)**

Key informant interviewing is an integral part of research. Good informants are people who can talk easily, who understand the information you need, and who are glad to give it to you or get it for you (Bernard 1994). This technique was an

important tool employed to generate the key data on impacts made by the Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade in Bhotiya tole 06, Siraha. Here, Mr. Rajkumar Balampaki was the Key informant of age 38 year who has been doing hardware business currently. Through this method, overall impacts that were observed in the village and around its surrounding information are collected. It even includes the history of *Bhotiya tole* and Siraha, background of the movement and blockade observed in that area and many more.

### **3.3.4 Field Notes**

Field note was maintained during whole study period in a diary on a daily basis. Each and every event and portion of information was noted with its full reference, which was supposed to be useful for report writing. During manuscript preparation, field note proved very useful as ready-made capsule in hand.

### **3.4 Method of data analysis**

The collected information from the each household of the village by household's survey and key informant interview are analyzed through different techniques. For categorical data statistical techniques such as uni-variate analysis through SPSS and the qualitative information is analyzed describing the qualitative information generated.

### **3.5 Limitations of the study**

This research is particularly based on the *Bhotiya tole*. Since it is one of the small *Magar* communities existing within the majority of *Madheshi*, the threat from the majority group has been still there to the minority after the differentiation aroused between them as *Madheshi* and *Pahade*. Under such circumstances, recently passed *Madhesh* strike and India's undeclared blockade has challenged the residents of that area. So this study only concentrates on *Madhesh* Movement and India's Undeclared Blockade in 2072.

## CHAPTER – IV

### HISTORY, IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES

#### 4.1 History of Siraha and *Bhotiya tole*

Bhotiya tole is a small village of 35 households with the majority of magar people living, here. It has its unique history along with its district, Siraha. Many years ago there used to be a great king Salaheshwor ruling this place. He was interested in hunting. Once he was on hunting, he has found the footprint which was really attractive. That footprint really enchanted him because of whom he consulted with the sage and saint of his kingdom. As respond of his inquisitiveness, he got a reply as it is the foot print of 32 lakshan ukata gareki female. After he heard the reply soon he started in search of that female. After his long search, he identified that female named Sirawati who was mali by occupation. When king, proposed for the marriage, girl refused to him because of her inferiority. When a king insisted her regularly, she told him to come in the place recently named Phurbaridham at the day of first Baisakh where she will appear as a flower. From then onward, every year in first of Baiskah, there used to be great mella in the memory of King and Queen. It is even surprising that, flower only bloom on that day and when it gets appear and disappear, it is invisible to the ordinary people. This has been mysterious of this place. It is even believed that after the name of queen Sirawati, Siraha is named.

Similarly, in the village there was a great hunter named *Mann Bahadur Balampaki* who has been given to *Bhote* for certain period of time. Because before him, his all the brothers and sisters died without any reasons. As ancient belief, in such case villagers used to hand over their children in the other hand neglecting him/her considering them as not their one child. Similarly he was given to *Bhote* for six months and returned back paying debt to raise him. After doing so he and his coming brothers and sister got alive. Since he was given to *Bhote*, people of the village used to call him *Bhotiya*. As he grew up, he became one of the great hunters of that area and after his name village is even named as Bhoyita Tole. This was the honor title given to him to regard respect towards him. This is the place where six generations of him have been living here. Rather than his real name, he used to be known by *Bhotiya*.



## 4.2 Scenario of movement and blockade

Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade of 2072 B.S. were the curse for the country. Due to movement and blockade, the economy of Nepal has been really deteriorated. It has changed the life of the Nepalese with full of difficulties. It has affected almost all the part of the country and Bhotiya tole was also one of them. This movement and blockade has taken the lives of many people along with many injured, destruction of the vehicles and physical property. Thus, according to key respondent Rajkumar Balampaki, "Movement is the violence act". When people of the village used to come outside to highway market, they only used to be white (*padhade*) in front of the majority of Madheshi. But they used to believe that it is the place of their origin where they have to remain calm forwarding hand of friendship because they are the one living here together as brother and sister. During this movement period, Ashok Rai one of the leaders also collaborated his hand with *madhesh* movement which has even given strength to people of village with the clear vision that it is the movement of whole the terai resident people. For him, "blockade is the dominance act of India towards Nepal". During this movement and blockade, Expensiveness in commodities have been increased. It makes the difficulties in moving outside from the village near to highway area. It has raised the threat to people that what might happen because violence has really taken negative act on the most part of the terai. It has raised the problem to the terai people. According to him, "this has really caused the loss of 10 *lakh* to the people of village". It has raised the black market because of which the price of commodities have increased rapidly in great propotion. Not only that scarcity of petroleum products, gas and commodities have been increased. Because of movement business was totally hampered but still they have to pay house rent of whole the months that were influenced by movement and blockade. People of this village have managed the sustainability for their livelihood. To him, "government should be concious to address the right demands of the movement and should manage the confict for peace to lead country towards progress". He even said that "during the case of difficulties we should not only wait for closed door rather than that we should for alternative door to reslove difficulties".

Though impacts of Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade has caused great loss to the country and mostly to the terai region. But its significant has been observed ib the moderate level in the village. It has mostly caused the problem in the

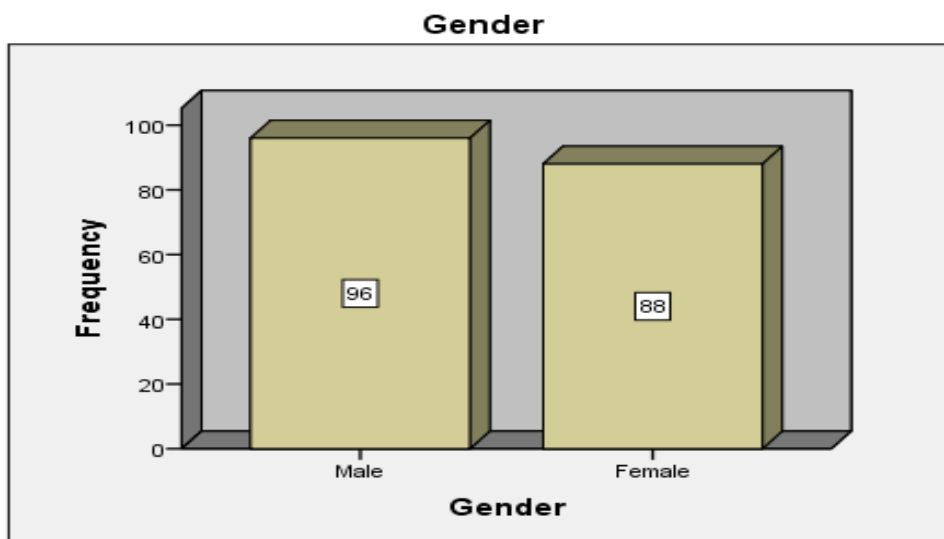
Mahendra highway and chowk in Mirchaiya bazar. Mostly those you have been infatuated to the chowk were greatly affected due the movement and blockade. Here those who have been doing business and works in the market are got problem to continue their work. Other than that, in the village people got the problem of expensiveness in the commodities. It is not only due to the movement, along with this it is caused by the undeclared blockade by India. Because of which, the import of necessary daily commoditied, medicinal prodcuts and petroleum prodcuts got deficit. Both movement and simutaneous blockade has brought the crisis in Nepal.

Madhesh movement and India’s declared movement has affected in every sectors and every places of Nepal. It has increased the difficulty on the lives of people, education, health, transportation, economic transaction and many more sectors. It has raised the crisis of daily needs, medicines, medical equipment, petroleum products and many others. Its impacts were all around the Nepal but its concentration was more in the terai region of Nepal. The impacts basically physical, social, economical and daily livelihood on the people or Bhotiya tole and village itself is evaluated as:

#### 4.3 Composition based on gender and caste

*Bhotiya tole* is small village with the majority of *magar* where other immigrated castes people are living here with the mutual understanding helping one another. Here composition of the gender is in equal ratio.

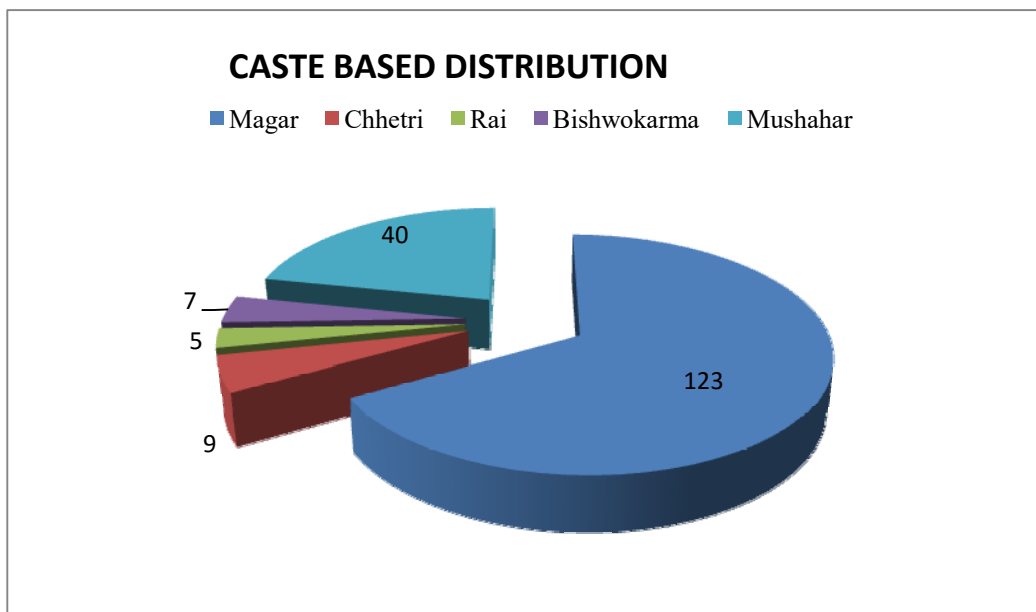
Figure No. 1: Bar graph of gender



Source: Field Study, 2016

Here in the given above bar chart, shows that male and female population ratio. It states that male population is comparatively slightly more than the female population. But in the present condition here in the village is that the number of male youth being in the foreign land for earning has been increasing day by day. Because of which, in the current situation, female population living is more than the male living population in the village. Here, in the village male are engaged in the market oriented works on the works whereas most of the female are engaged in the household works. In such a condition, male are mostly affected on their works rather than female. But it has given the opportunity for both the male and female to spend their time with family. It is a mixed community with the majority of *magar* where every caste of people lives here together with helping hands for one another.

Figure No.2: Pie chart of caste based distribution



Source: Field Study, 2016

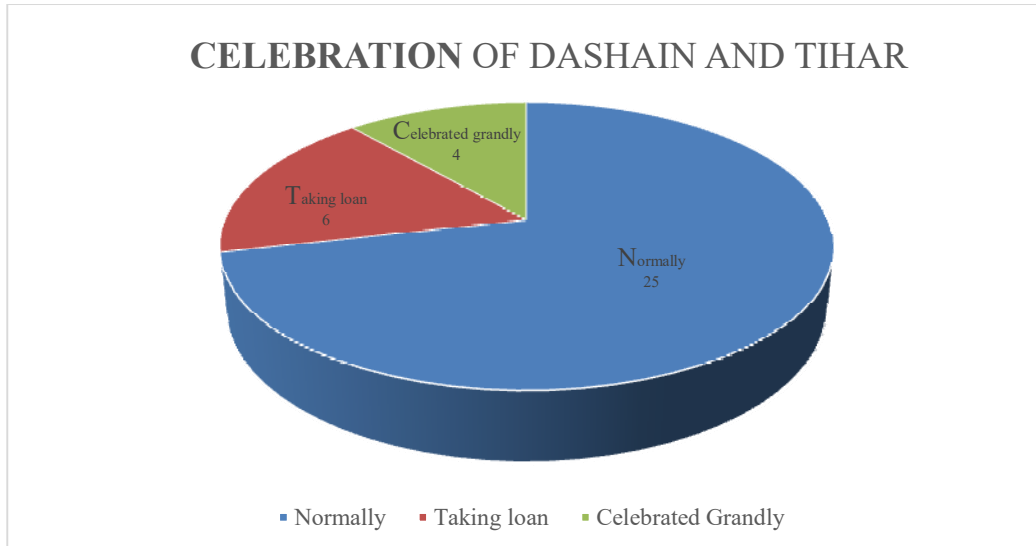
From the given above bar diagram, shows that majority is of *magar* which is followed by *mushahar*. In the case of other minority groups like *chhetri*, *rai* and *bishwokarma* are in equal proportion. Though there is diversity of different castes but there is unity among them to fight against any difficulties come against the village. Here the *mushahar* group of people belongs to the *madheshi* group because of which they less threat in the condition to be in market though they have their own difficulty of earning money through labor works. But to the other *pahadhe* group of people living in this place had a bit more threat than *mushahar*. But in the case of religion, all the people

living in this village are the follower of Hinduism. They have established the feeling of brotherhood because of which village has maintained the peace and prosperity at the current stage.

#### 4.4 Culture of celebration of Dashain and Tihar

This village is cent percent *Hindu* village so *Dashain* and *Tihar* are the main festival which used to celebrate grandly. Every year other than during this movement and blockade, people of this village used to celebrate *Dashain* and *Tihar* getting together with their relatives. This was the suitable period for them, to get together to share one another feelings. But, this year *Dashain* and *Tihar* were celebrated normally. Due to this movement and blockade, transportation facility got disturbed and risk of travelling was maximum because of which this year number of guests and relatives arrival were less in number. Thus it was not as grant as other years *Dashain* and *Tihar* used to be. Even this movement and blockade has caused the poor people to take loan used to be. Even this movement and blockade has caused the poor people to take loan to celebrate *Dashain* and *Tihar*.

Figure No. 3: The ways they celebrated *Dashain* and *Tihar* this year.



Source: Field Study, 2016

In this table, during this movement and blockade majority of people of this village celebrated the great festivals of *Hindu Dashain* and *Tihar*, normally. During this blockade many relatives become unable to come due to transportation problem. Since, it has stroke to the economy of every people so festivals were normal. To the

economically poor group from really stroke to them since they depend on daily wage because of which they celebrated festivals by taking loan.

#### 4.5 Occupation

During the *Madhesh* movement and India's undeclared blockade has really made the life difficult to live all over the country. Similar was the case here in *Bhotia tole* since it is closed to highway. Here the multiple kinds of occupation group of people live. Those whose occupation was based on the highway were greatly influenced but those whose occupation was based on the agriculture were slightly less affected during the movement and undeclared blockade by India. Especially during this movement and blockade really stroke to the business, student, builder and labor because there works were centric to highway or market. It really hampered the productive works rather than the unproductive works. It has even hampered to education, health, business, transportation and many others.

Table No. 1: Occupation of 10 year or above that of village people

	Frequency	Percent
Farmer	12	7.5
House wife	34	21.3
Student	27	16.9
Labor	9	5.6
Foreign labor	15	9.4
Business	15	9.4
Carpenter	3	1.9
Builder	2	1.3
Unemployed	16	10.0
Aged	6	3.8
Other	21	13.1
Total	160	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Here in the above given table, shows that most of the women are involved in the household activities as housewife and most of the children are students except from the *Musahar* group. Other than that most of the people of this village are engaged in the productive work like business, builder and labor. Here, almost all the musahar people are engaged in labor work for their livelihood. People of this village, some of them are involved in the teaching sectors especially by female, few in office works and some in shops in the market area. In the village, rests are unemployed and older

peoples are the dependent population. Rather than productive work, majority is of unproductive work in the village.

In the village, those who have been doing the productive works were really stroke by the movement and blockade. They had to make the stoppage of their works because of strike and threat because of which they have faced some economic loss. Some of them have faced the problem to be in their works. Though they deed their work, they have to do the work in risk. Even some of the people from the village didn't get their salary especially in the field of teaching of those closed days of school. Whatever the condition was, but still they have been continuing their work they have been doing before. Movement and India's undeclared blockade has really obstructed the progress of the country with the rise of many problems. It has directly hampered to the occupation of people. To its alterative to the occupation, people of this village have adopted the following solution as presented as:

Table No. 2: Alternative techniques for Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
deed household work	17	48.7
deed work at night	5	14.3
deed work at risk	10	28.6
deed work at risk to run school in out dress for student	1	2.8
deed work of accountant within closed office	1	2.8
dropped materials at night of hardware business	1	2.8
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

From the given above table presents that majority of the people used to do household activities. Other than they have adopted the night and risk for alternative to their occupation. Even student used to go to school in out dress and office work used to be done in closed office.

Movement has really stroke to the productive work rather than unproductive work. Thus for the alternative, people have chosen household activities and night for work. Those who have got business in the highway market, they have chosen night to drop goods to compensate loss and even labors have started to work at night because to live their daily livelihood. Other professions like accountant and school teachers have went to their work at morning and managed their duty in the closed room of their duty sport at risk. People have shown the boldness and seek alternative for their occupation

as household activities and night to compensate loss and live livelihood. But it has made the people conscious on the household works and agricultural based work. It has united the family members helping one another doing the homely works in their own home.

Because of this continuous strike of about 5 months has really stoke to the economy of Nepalese people and Nepal, because of which, many youths have been to the foreign countries for earning. The orientations of the Nepalese people became negative towards the country that it remains always same and go with such problems again and again. They didn't see any hope and future in the country because of which emigration from the country is increasing. This condition even had brought some change in the orientation of the Nepalese people and villagers of *Bhotiya tole*. Though the rate of emigration after the movement and blockade were less but the orientation was negative to country. The future in country is not secured because of the same conditions go on repeating in Nepal. Remittance has been the source of the country economy and even the Nepalese people. Youths have been sending the money to strengthen the economy of the family most especially from the golf countries. During this situation, the rate of sending the money in the village was more.

#### **4.6 Livelihood**

Movement and blockade has really made the problem and live full of difficulty all over Nepal. Most of the places had faced severe problem due to crisis of daily needs and some of places have somewhat less significant impact. The degree of impacts in the village has been categorized on the three bases: difficulty, moderate and normal. Here, the condition of difficulty means for the crisis of day to day daily needs including petroleum products, problem in travelling and access to other facilities since they have been using it regularly It shows the dependency on the market and market oriented products. Moderate means availability of daily essential goods but in expensive and services if available has to pay huge amount. Here, the people of the village have been using their own agricultural products on some degree on fooding and cooking whereas market based products on other hand. Normal means no influence of movement and blockade on their daily livelihood life since they don't have to depend on the market nor any means of infrastructures nor they have any means and facilities that are based to the market oriented. It has its impact even in

*Bhotiya tole*. The degree of difficulty faced by the people of the village has been presented as:

Table No. 3: Living during movement and blockade

	Frequency	Percent
Difficult	33	94.3
Moderate	1	2.9
Normal	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

As per the given table, result shows that people of the Bhotiya tole have even had to encounter the problem of movement and blockade. Almost the livelihood of the village during such condition was full of difficulty. Even few people came with the view that, they didn't face such difficulty as other part of the country had faced and other few told they didn't had any problem during such condition. Because they were from the moderate family whose occupation was based on the agriculture and didn't have any means of transportation. They even told that this land of ancestor and it's their right to live their autonomously. In their opinion, even the border between Nepal and India is closer because of which scarcities of everyday used materials were almost available here.

Before the movement, people had a normal life, those who had their land; they used their production from field for fooding. But in the case of oil, sugar, salt and other spices they used to buy from the markets. Rest of villagers used to buy the food from the market in the normal price that was existed, in the same price, they were spending their daily livelihood on fooding. But during the movement and blockade, normal started to pass in difficulties in crisis and expensive. Thus in the case of fooding, economically poor people managed food with the sustainability. For the others, they have purchased in expensive and used. That who has land and does agriculture has got less effect in this condition because they have managed food from their agriculture products. Some of the villagers have kept some stock so they managed their fooding. Because of such condition, occurred on the fooding those who have had agricultural land, they started to grow agricultural products mostly vegetables though they have irrigation problem. During that time, they tried to become less dependent on the market for purchasing the agricultural products like vegetables since movement and



blockade for such a long duration of time provided them the leisure time and made compulsion to engage in agriculture which has been the alternative source for the villagers to continue their daily livelihood at that situation.

Table No. 4: Alternative techniques for Fooding

	Frequency	Percent
Own food from agriculture, and bought in expensive	10	28.6
Sustainability of food	24	68.6
Used own crops and had kept some stock of necessity products	1	2.8
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Table presents that most of the people of village deed sustainability of food for their alternative technique for fooding because of scarcity and expensiveness. Other than that they went for own agriculture and bought in expensive and used stock products.

From the many years ago, people of this village have been using firewood. All most all the household uses firewood for cooking. But along with the modernization, some of the household have been using gas set for cooking. In the present condition, some of the houses have the both the facilities of firewood and gas set for cooking. Since most of the people here use firewood so they didn't have much more problem in the case of cooking. Those who have been using gas have, also used firewood as replace to gas so even they didn't have much more problem since they have. In the case of cooking, movement and blockade had negligible impact since they have alternative as firewood. Because firewood is only own product to Nepal which is available to our own field and forest.

Table No. 5: Alternative techniques for cooking

	Frequency	Percent
Used firewood in place of gas	11	31.4
Using firewood from beginning	24	68.6
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Since villagers used to use firewood for cooking as per the above table, tells that maximum number of people used firewood during and before movement and blockade. Here the people of this village had the practice of cooking the food by firewood that is why in the case of cooking they had insignificant impact except some. But those exceptional also managed through firewood. Due to such crisis of gas

during such a movement and blockade, people started to go to the forest collectively to collect firewood as other days before but the group number has been increased and that was really enjoyable as per their sharing. On the other case like availability of commodities, they told that almost all the things were available in the market but they have to pay little bit more money. Because of such condition, people living in this village had slight impact on the availability of commodities.

Most of the people of this village are involved in the agriculture because of which they had sustainability from their own agricultural production. During that year even they had cultivated their land as before but the production was moderate and for its cause was due to untimely rain rather than the consequences of movement and blockade. Those who haven't deed cultivation are due to the untimely and less precipitance of rain. Here in the village for most of the household, yielded crops become sufficient for almost for 8 months. For other months they have been managing their livelihood from business, works, remittance, and animal husbandry.

#### **4.7 Transportation**

Movement and blockade has affected in the many sectors like health, market, education, transportation and many others. Among them, transportation is one. Other than during movement and blockade, almost all kind of transportation facility used be available for the people of this village with easy access and in normal price they had in the market. But, because of movement and blockade transportation was completely closed. No any long route vehicles were in function. Even small route vehicle like motorbike was also made dysfunctional. Those who disobeyed their movement, their vehicles were crashed and destroyed. Because of such a threaten nobody dare to use their vehicles during movement. Because of which it has raised the difficulties on travelling. Some of the local vehicles were in function occasionally looking at the condition of risk, but they used to take heavy fare. Not only were those, some of the vehicles functional at the night time at the full risk during movement and blockade by using the fuel in black. Because of which common people has to pay expensive fare. Even in the case of emergency, they have to use ambulance for travelling paying too expensive fare.

Table No. 6: Problem faced during travelling.

	Frequency	Percent
Didn't get any means of vehicles	32	91.4
If any, fare was too expensive	3	8.6
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Given above table, shows that during movement and blockade, most of the peoples of this village got the problem of not getting the any means of vehicles. If they got they have to pay expensive fare. It means that transportation was totally stroke; only few were in functioning occasionally at risk.

Madhesh movement and India's undeclared has really caused the major problem in the petroleum products. Because of which it has raised the difficulty in the transportation. During the normal situation, people of this village used to get the availability of petroleum products from the established petroleum products at the rate determined by the Nepal government. Almost the service of availability of petroleum products was easy. But during the movement and blockade it was almost unavailable; if it was then people have to pay lots of money. The black market of petroleum products was in practiced in the market. In this case people of Nepal are forced to seek the alternative for the petroleum products. Most of the people of Nepal have managed the petroleum products through the sustainable use of it which is even followed by the villagers of *Bhotiya tole*. Here most of the people didn't have any means of petroleum products and those who have, have managed sustainably.

Table No. 7: Alternative techniques for petroleum product

	Frequency	Percent
No any means of petroleum product	24	68.6
Sustainable use of petroleum	11	31.4
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Mostly movement and blockade has shown impact on travelling or transportation because of strike and crisis of petroleum products respectively. The villagers of this village used to use motorcycle, bicycle, riskshaw, and other means of vehicles for long route during normal days. But during the movement and blockade, the condition was bit difficult due to strike. Thus in the case of necessity and emergency people of this village have used ambulance for travelling paying more money than usual before

the time of movement and blockade. But in the other cases they normally used bicycle and foot for travelling to short distance. Even for the petroleum product means have been replaced by minimum use, bicycle and walking which was even good for health and environment.

Table No. 8: Alternative techniques for Travelling

	Frequency	Percent
Rare use of bike in necessity	1	2.8
Used ambulance and cycle	1	2.8
Used bicycle	4	11.5
Walking	11	31.5
Walking and use of Bicycle	18	51.4
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

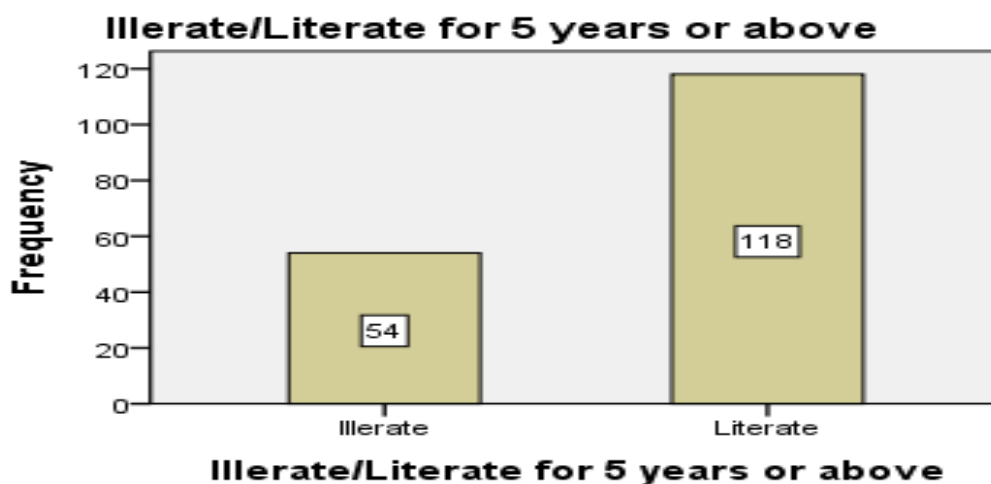
Village is near from the main street (*Chowk*), thus this table depicts the picture that most of the people used to walk to reach to the main street. Even they used to use bicycle for alternative measure for travelling other than that they have been using ambulance and bike at risk during the time of emergency. During such movement and blockade, almost long tour travel was impossible but for the short route travel from village to the market, it was almost done by walking and through bicycle.

#### 4.8 Education

The people of this village are self-aware towards the importance of education so most of the people other than that of *mushahar*, they have been sending in school. But in the case of *mushahar* no one from the family had been to school which is still in practice because they are economically poor group in the village. So they didn't have any effect on education compare to others. According to the capacity of family, they have been sending their children to government and private school. Because of which the literacy rate of this village has been increasing annually. Even literacy rate of this village is more than illiteracy rate. But during this movement and blockade has really hampered to the education of the students because schools and colleges were closed for long time. During such a situation some of the private schools have made functional by tuition classes in out dress during morning at risk. But in the case of government school, they were completely closed during long time. Some of those conscious families has managed the tuition classes for their children in their own

home and looked after their children for teaching by themselves under their supervision. Because of this movement and blockade, they have to pay fees for those closed months. Only some of the schools have only reconsidered for one or two month fees but for other months they have paid the money in vain.

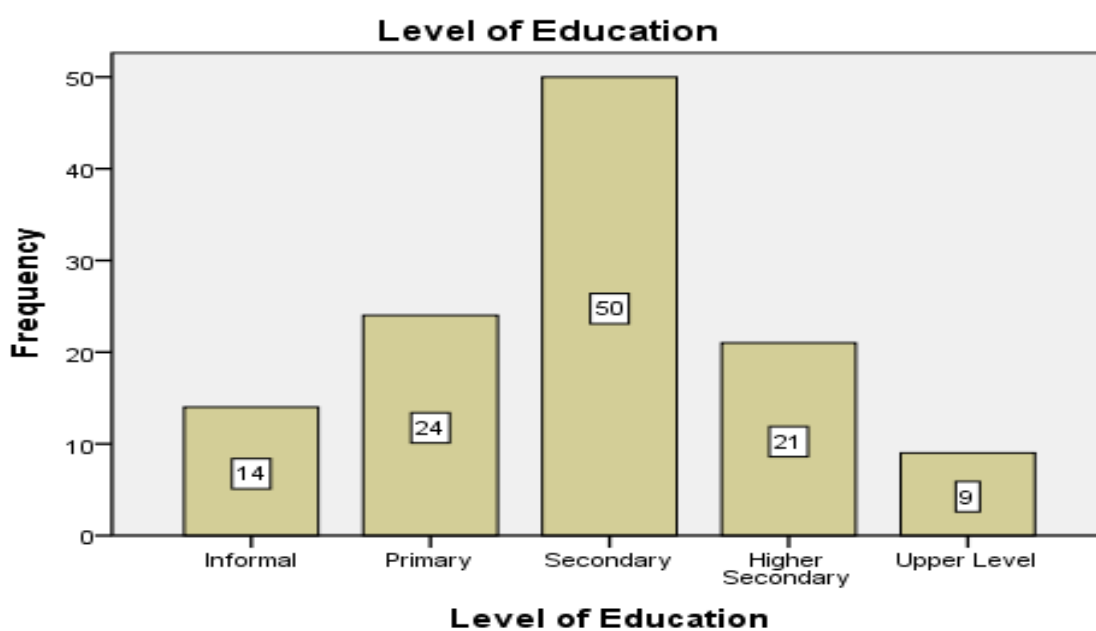
Figure No. 4: Illiterate/Literate from 5 year or above



Source: Field Study, 2016

Here the people of this village are really conscious on the education of their children. Thus most of these villagers are literate which is presented by the above bar chart. Being the education oriented minded people; many are continuing the upper education.

Figure No. 5: Level of education



Source: Field Study, 2016

The bar chart above presents the number in different level of education. Here the number of people studying in the secondary level is optimum. Even the rate of education to the higher level to the primary level is somehow equal. This shows that the education rate is increasing in this village. Here in the village, all the people are conscious about the education so they have been sending their children in school which is just vice-versa in *Musahar* group. The good education ratio in the village with the upper level from the secondary level of education presents the engagement of the people in the better jobs that are based on the market. Some of them are engaged as the teachers, accountant, business, offices and shops that are based to the market. The higher level of education chances of good jobs that are based to market but during the movement and blockade, it has been totally affected. Here, cent percent people from *Musahar* group from this village are illiterate thus they have been doing labor work. During the normal condition, children of this village used to go to their school. Normally during school day and at school time, no any children used to be in village. Students used to go to their school in their school uniform at the school time at 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. normally. But during the movement and blockade, condition of going to school was almost closed.

Table No. 9: Alternative techniques for Education

	Frequency	Percent
no one for study	17	48.5
studied in home itself	15	42.9
studied in out dress for sometime	3	8.6
Total	35	100.0

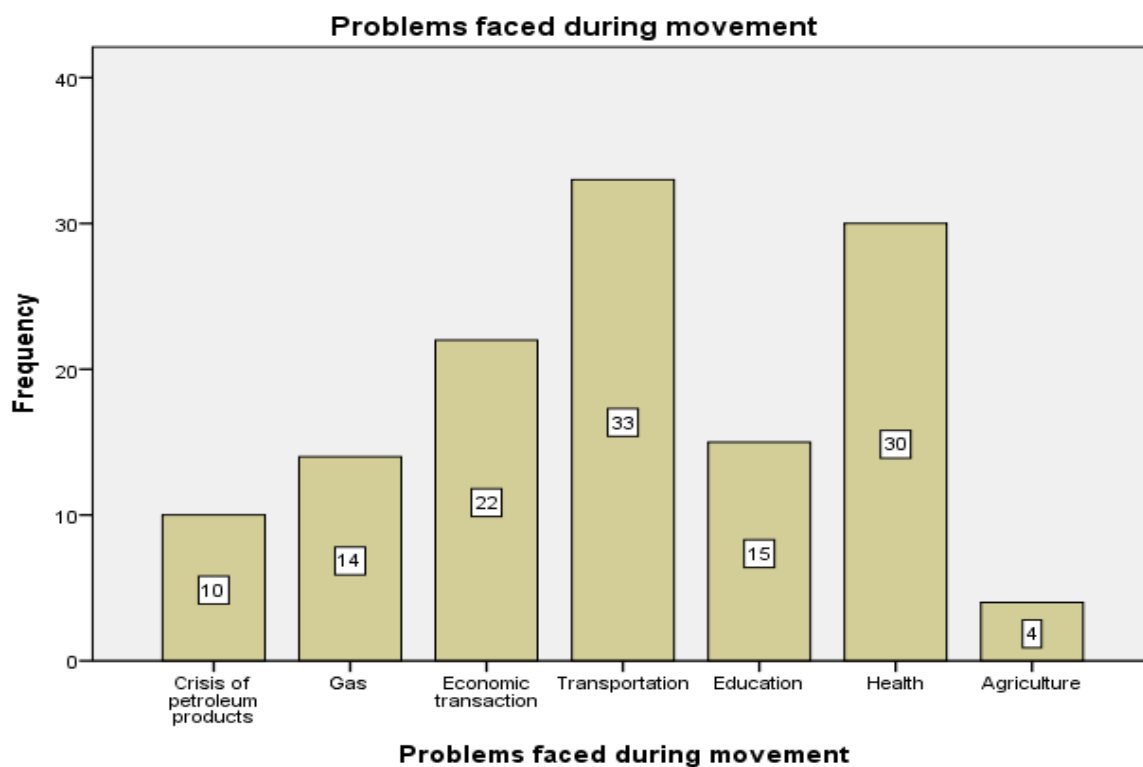
Source: Field Study, 2016

Madhesh movement and India's Undeclared Blockade has even caused its' impact on the education of Nepal. It has mainly caused its influence to the schools in the terai regions. Most the students were deprived from the education for more than 4 months. To which, the people of this area compensated their recovery through home study and sometimes by sending their children in out dress (school uniform). In the case of next majority of people by *Mushahar* didn't have trend to send their children for education, they didn't have any impact for this matter.

## 4.9 Problems

Basically during movement and blockade, here in *Bhotiya tole*, people have faced the problem of petroleum products, gas, economic transaction, transportation, education and health. Given below table, shows that it has really stroke to transportation and health sector. Comparatively petroleum product has less impact since some of the villagers only have motorbike. Most of the people here use cycle or uses foot for short distance but in the case for long distance travel, it has greatly affected. Even in the case of gas, people used the firewood so it has got less impact. But in the case of health, it has really stroke negatively. Because of which has created crisis of vaccine. Even to reach hospital and get health facilities, it was really challenging with the full of risk. In the case of economic transaction, it has also caused slight hampered. In case to receive remittance, people used to get money but half of money that was send. But in the other case of banking transaction it was totally closed. Since the people of this village do rare banking transaction so it has also less impact on the people of this village. But in the case of commodities, everything was available in the market but people have to have to pay expensive.

Figure No. 6: Problems faced during movement and blockade.



Source: Field Study, 2016

Above figure shows that, the most problem faced by the peoples of this village are of transportation which is followed by health, economic transaction, education, and gas and petroleum products respectively. They have to face the major problem in transportation and health comparatively to gas and petroleum products since it based firewood for cooking.

The most problem faced by the people of this village were in the case of transportation, education, crisis of petroleum products and economic transaction. Other than that, they faced the insignificant problem in case of health, agriculture, drinking water, electricity, gas, crisis of commodities. Even they told that due to such condition, the availability of electricity was improved which should even continue on other days. In the case of such happening was due to the result of the industries being closed. Here a bit problem was even found in the case of economic transaction, since most of young people of the village are in foreign land for earning. During such condition, they told that they face slight difficulty to take the money from the financial institution. Though they got the facilities, they didn't get the full payment. But later when the condition became normal they got their full payment.

#### **4.10 Health**

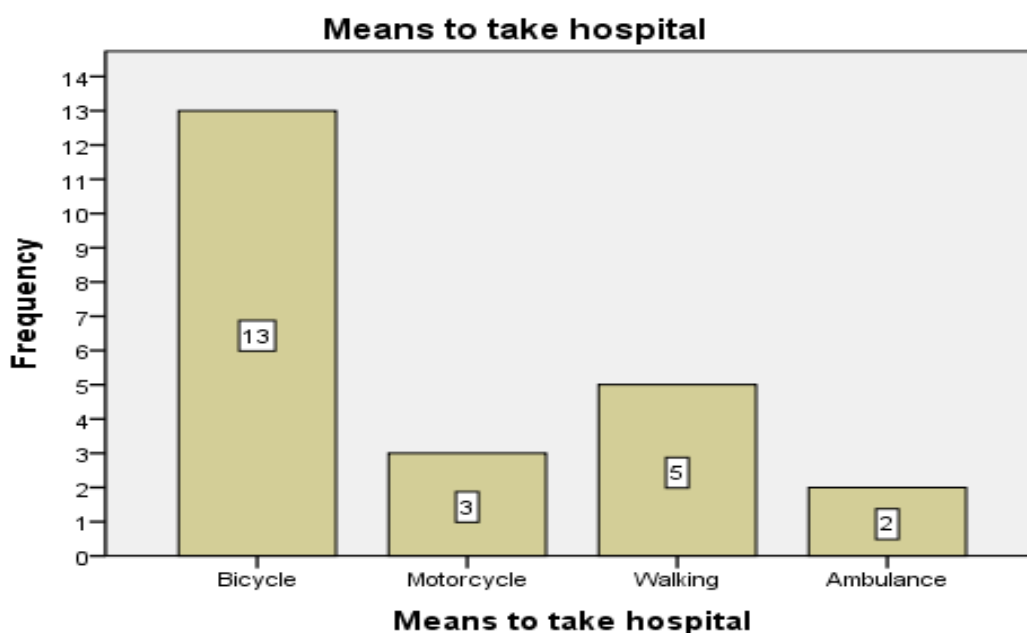
Movement and blockade has really affected the health sector in Nepal. It had raised the crisis of medicines, medical tools, ambulance, blood, vaccines and many others. The village is near to the market area (Mirchaiya) where the health post, government hospital, private hospital and clinic are there. Almost most of the facilities of health services are available here except the major and serious condition. Even the ambulance services exist here. Almost general treatment and availability of medical services including medicines and vaccines used to be available during the other days at any time. But, at the time of movement and blockade, the condition was bit difficult due to crisis of medical services along with medicines and vaccines. It has even caused impact on the villagers here in *Bhotiya tole*. Because of such condition, most of the children were deprived to get the vaccines at the right time. Its fortune to villagers since it didn't have much more pregnant woman. Those who have little children got problem to get vaccines only at the right time. Even in the case of sickness they have got the problem to take to the hospital in the case of emergency. Here one of patient got affected to bring up to Kathmandu for the further treatment.



Most the severe condition, in the case of health during such condition was not observed which fortune was for the villagers. Since there was not sever condition, in health, but there existed crisis of some medicines.

During movement and blockade, people used the bicycle and foot for the normal sickness to visit hospital but in the case of emergency, they used motorcycle and ambulance at risk. For the normal case of sickness it was managed in the near health services which was even not the major cause to take up to hospital because it is near from the village. But in the case of emergency, people used ambulance which took them expensive fare and even for travel they have to wait for night with full of risk. But to their luck during such a violent act during movement and blockade for almost five months long duration of time, most of the people didn't have to suffer from such a serious problem of health.

Figure No. 7: Means to take hospital



Source: Field Study, 2016

Above table, shows that most of the people used bicycle to take patients to the health post or hospital. Other than that they used to walk for health facilities. In case of emergency they have even used ambulance and motorcycle to get health facilities at risk.

Madhesh movement and India's Undeclared blockade has even the impact on the health sectors. It causes the deficit of the medicines and other health related materials. Not only that, it has even caused the problems to take the patient to the hospital for

the treatment. In the case of to Bhotiya tole, most of the patients were taken to the hospital at risk, few took to hospital at night and even took to the Kathmandu by ambulance, some delayed their vaccine and rest of them took care about their health which made relief to them through illness in that worst situation.

Table No. 10: Alternative Techniques for Health

	Frequency	Percent
Delayed in vaccine of baby	2	3.6
No one got sick	12	34.3
Took hospital at night	1	2.8
Took hospital in Kathmandu	1	2.8
Took to hospital at risk	19	46.5
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

In the case to the information about the previous Madhesh Movement by the villagers, almost of the villagers were unknown to it. Among the total respondents only the 3 of them had some knowledge about the movement took previously. This represents that previous movement didn't have much more impact before to them. Because of which they have insignificant idea about the madhesh Movement at the earlier period though being in the Mahdesh.

#### 4.11 Madhesh movement and blockade

Madhesh movement got rise with the claims to restore the rights of madheshi right. It took the great format, right after the declaration of new constitution which lasted for 5 months followed by India's undeclared blockade. It has been taken at 2045 B.S. with the rights of madhesh and madheshi. But their earlier movements were insignificant to the villagers which are presented as:

Table No. 11: Information about the Madhesh Movement before this.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	8.6
No	32	91.4
Total	35	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Most of the villagers were unfamiliar to the madhesh movement at the earlier phase. Though many causes might be there to be unknown but one of the causes might be

that they didn't have any such impact of previous madhesh movement. Because insignificant impacts, they might have been ignorable to the situation. In the case of those who have idea about the previous madhesh movement, they have got the idea through reading newspaper, listening radio, and watching television. Their information to previous madhesh movement is only through newspaper, radio and television rather than the previous experience. This indicates that they might have insignificant impact of the earlier movement.

Table No. 12: Information for any previous blockade

	Frequency	Percent
Pervious, experience about Madhesh movement and 2045 Blockade	0	0
Reading newspaper, listening radio, watching television	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0

Source: Field Study, 2016

Though, the madhesh movement and blockade had brought violent appearance in the most part of Nepal (especially in the Terai region). It has some negative impact in the village but violent cases were not found. They had the collaboration between the people living in the village with the relational bond. Because of which physical damage to property and villagers were not found during such condition. Though, they had some economical loss.

## CHAPTER- VI

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 6.1 Summary

Social movements are forms of collective action that emerge in response to situations of inequality, oppression and/or unmet social, political, economic or cultural demands. They comprise 'an organised set of constituents pursuing a common political agenda of change over time' (Batliwala 2012: 3). It forms go through stages of growth and change, in some cases growing systematically in strength and impact over time and in others fluctuating in response to internal dynamics and external pressures. Historically, in Nepal governance derived its rationality and authority from the notion of *dharma*, based on institutional duties of the holders of power and the governed. The state acted as an enforcer and mediator of the interests of contending social castes and classes. Caste hierarchy and feudal system created a society of many divisions, and respect for authority by the people was passed on from the old feudal regime to multiparty democracy caused many movements in Nepal.

Recently passed Madhesh movement is even the rise along with the demands to restore their rights with establishment of federalization in the country which took Of about five months. It was even followed by India's undeclared blockade which really made the lives of people miserable being at the stage of crisis. During this condition in Nepal, many lives were taken away, many got injured, crisis of essential goods, petroleum products, medicines and medical equipments and many more, vehicles were destroyed, transportation and market were closed and defamation on the economy of Nepal occurred. Almost all the people living in the different parts of Nepal got affected by the movement and blockade. It seriously caused the people of Nepal, just to get survive seeking the sustainable alternative measures.

*Bhotiya tole* is a small village with the majority of magar people living along with chhetrai, bishwokarma, rai and musahar. They have been living there with mutual understanding maintaining peace and prosperity. It is village which is located at Ramnagar Mirchaiya 06, Siraha which has the majority of madhesi. It was even the main concentration of movement and blockade. During such a worst situation, lives were really complex. Thus to the research objectives raised in this research: impacts

of the movement and blockade and alternative measures adopted by the people of *Bhotiya tole*, applying the household survey, key informant interview using checklist and interview using interview schedule research is forwarded. Collected set of data is further proceeded with the statistical analytical derived using the SPSS for evaluation. The different sources have presented the violence act of movement and blockade creating difficulties in the lives of people. Similar here in the case of this village but the degree of its impact differ.

The research carried out in *Bhotiya Tole 06*, Ramnagar Mirchaiya, Siraha is to examine impact of *Madhesh* Movement and India's Undeclared Blockade and alternative measures adopted by the people of the village under such circumstances, on the basis of statistical description and analysis of data. According to the analysis of gender in the research by bar graph, the population of male is slightly more than female. In the case of caste, pie-chart shows that majority is of *magar* followed by *musahar*, *rai*, *chhetri* and *biswokarma*. In the case of celebration of *Dashain* and *Tihar* during movement and blockade, festivals were celebrated normally by 71.4 percent and taking loan by 17.1 percent since movement and blockade has really stroke the economy of people of the village.

In the case of occupation of 10 year or above states that the percentage of unproductive work is 52 percent from housewife, student, unemployed and aged where housewife has majority of 21.3 percent. On the other hand, percentage of productive work is 48 percent from business, others, builder, labor and foreign labor. Here, alternative technique for occupation, people adopted household work by the majority of 50 percent which is followed by working at night, working at risk, school in out dress, worked in closed office and dropped materials at night of hardware business by 10 percent each. In the condition for their livelihood during the *Madhesh* movement and India's undeclared blockade, shows that most of the people faced difficulty by 94.3 percent and even few of them faced the moderate type of difficulty and few had normal life. To its alternative technique for fooding, people managed through sustainability of food by the majority of 68.6 percent. On the other case of alternative they utilized their own agricultural products and products bought in expensive by 28.6 percent and used kept stock of necessity products in 2.8 percent. In the case of alternative technique for cooking, people used to use firewood for cooking

from earlier period with 68.6 percent and in place of gas also they used firewood by 31.4 percent so they didn't have problem in cooking.

Transportation was almost blocked during movement and blockade. In such a situation, problem faced during travelling were problem of unavailability of vehicles is of 91.4 percent and in other case if they have got to pay expensive fare is 8.6 percent. In the case of alternative techniques for the petroleum product, of 68.6 percent of the people didn't have any means of petroleum products. Those who had, managed the petroleum products used it sustainably. To the alternative technique for travelling, people started to walk and ride bicycle by 51.4 percent and only adopted walking by 31.5 percent. This is even followed by the use of bicycle and other cases like rare use motorcycle and ambulance in the case of necessity and emergency. In the case of Illiterate and literate for 5 year or above, literate rate 68.6 percent is greater than illiterate rate 31.4 percent. Based on level of education, most of the students are at the secondary level by 42.4 percent which is further enhanced up to higher secondary level and finally to upper level. Even the rate of new coming generation towards the education is equally good in number. It shows the consciousness of the people towards education except the *Mushahar* group in the village. In such situation, alternative to education; villagers made their children to study in the home itself. Other than that, they have even managed by the sending their children in out dress for sometimes at risk.

Almost all the Nepalese people faced the problems due to five months long Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade. In the case of problems faced during movement and blockade in *Bhotiya tole*, the problem of transportation is at top with the majority of 25.8 percent followed by health, economic transaction, education, gas, crisis of petroleum products respectively, and agriculture. The least problem in the village was in agriculture by 3.1 percent. In the case of means to take hospital, people used bicycle most by 56.5 percent followed by walking, motorcycle and ambulance. For minority condition, they used cycle and walk where as in emergency, they used motorcycle and ambulance at risk. To the alternative for health, villagers took to the hospital at risk by 46.5 percent. Other than that they have delayed the vaccine to their baby and so on. In the case of information about the previous Madhesh Movement, most of the people of this village were unaware about it. Almost 91.4 percent of people didn't have any notification of the previous Madhesh Movement. That

information they got about the previous Madhesh movement and blockade were just known to 3 respondents by reading newspaper, listening radio, and watching television. These people are the most elite people of the village.

## 6.2 Conclusion

Recently passed *Madhesh* movement and India's undeclared blockade for long time has really caused negative impact on the economy of Nepal. It has really created the disorder in the daily activities in the people of Nepal. Similar was the case in the *Bhotiya tole* of Siraha where majority is of *Madheshi*. It has made real damage on the occupation of people who have been attached to highway market doing business, teacher, accountant and labor. To its alternative, they have adopted night for their occupation and on other hand, they have accepted risk. In the case of education they have bare the dysfunctional of school and colleges for long period. Even they have to pay fees for those closed period though some of them considered for one to two month. In this condition, students were even taught in closed boundary of school in out dress in morning for some time at risk. In the case of travelling and transportation were totally closed because of which long distance travel was impossible. If any case, they have to pay expensive fare at risk in ambulance. Even in the case of health, people of this village got crisis of vaccine which made delayed to vaccine their baby. Even has to use expensive ambulance at risk. Over all it has caused difficulties in the daily life of *Bhotiya tole* residential but in the case of cooking, it didn't have any effect because village people used to cook on firewood. Even in the case of commodities, everything was available but has to pay expensive payment. On the physical damage, no one in the village got any damage since it is a bit inside from the highway and even being the long live resident indigenious of that place. But outsider has to bear some of the physical damage and had threat always during movement. During such a condition, they enjoyed the facility of electricity which was available almost all the time since small and large scale industries were all closed.

In over all, those villages which are at the stage to move ahead towards the modernization or far from the modernization based on agriculture, firewood, no means of transportation, agriculture and animal based occupation are somewhat less affected by Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade of about five months compare to people living in city area. Though the people of *Bhotiya tole* had

face impacts of movement and blockade but it has faced less significant impacts since it's a village being inside from the highway by one kilometer which is at the stage of modernization rather than being modernized though the concentration of movement and blockade core area was in terai region of Nepal where even the majority groups were madheshi where it was a small village with the majority of magar.



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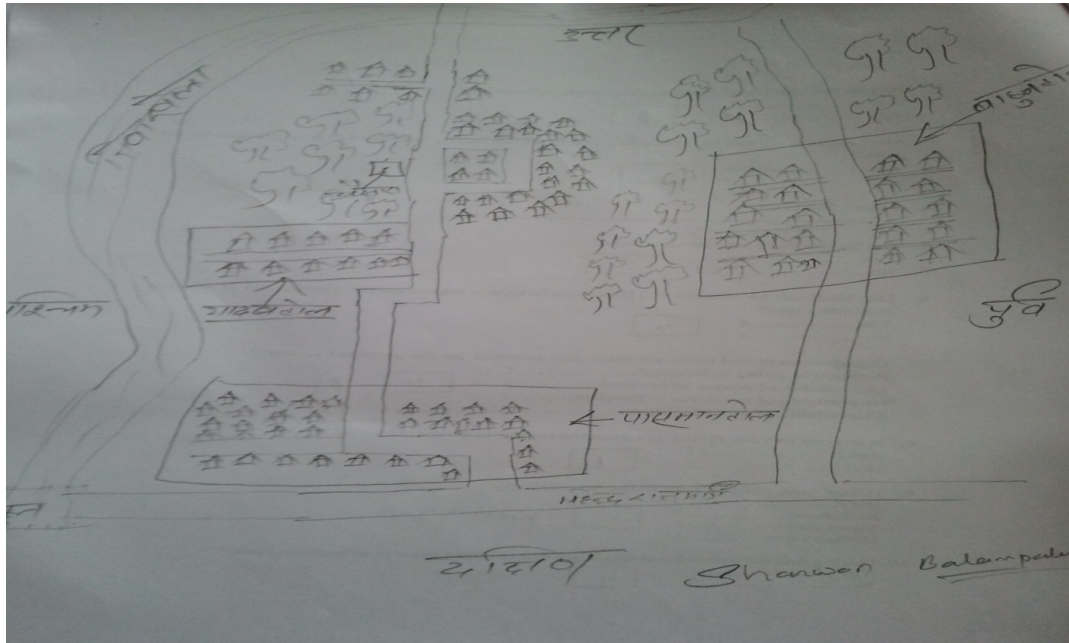
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## ANNEX-1

Picture No. 1: The rough sketch layout of *Bhotiya tole* by the resource person Sharwan Balampaki:



It is the four boundary of the village (*Bhotiya tole*). To it's east; Bahuntole, west; small river, north; forest and south; Mahendra highway.

Picture No. 2: Protestors at the border between Nepal and India to obstruct import



During movement and blockade, protestors didn't allow any essential and other imports materials from the border between Nepal and India. They protested blocking the border.

Picture No. 3: Violence occurred during movement and blockade



During the movement and blockade, violent act occurred between the protestor and armed police force. Such violent act occurred many times at different places at different time which caused injured and even took the lives of many people.

Picture No. 4: Vehicles were burnt out by the protestor



During the movement and blockade, transportation was obstructed. Those who disobeyed their obstruction, those vehicles were burnt out or destroyed.

Picture No. 5: Vehicles in queue at the border to pass



During the movement, transportation was almost blockade. Because of which vehicles were in queue to pass from Nepal to India and vice-versa.

Picture No. 6: Queue to get the gas due to crisis



During movement and blockade, no any petroleum products as well as essential materials were allowed to enter in Nepal. Because of which crisis was created. Thus people were in queue to get a single cylinder of gas provided in a limited amount.

Picture No. 7: Crisis of petroleum products



During movement crisis of almost everything occurred. Because of which in the petroleum distribution notice was hung that “No petrol”.

Picture No. 8: The picture of black market fuel that displayed on the side of a road in Birgunj.



Black market fuel is displayed on the side of a road in Birgunj. Many Nepalese have to turn to the black market to purchase fuel that is smuggled from neighboring India. Unlike the capital, Kathmandu, where the black market thrives at night but remains hidden, it is a common sight to see fuel for sale in Birgunj during the day. Fuel prices are usually two to three times higher than before the fuel crisis [Valerie Plesch/ Al Jazeera].

**Annex-2**

**Name of the respondent:** .....

**Address:** ..... **Ward No.**.....

**VDC**..... **District**.....

**Zone**..... **Position**.....

**Check List**

1. Please tell me about the Mahdesh Movement and India's Undeclared Bloclade of 2072.

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2. What kinds of impact that you observed in people of Bhotiya tole?

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3. What are the survival techniques they adopted during the crisis created by movement and blockade by the people of Bhotiya tole?

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4. Is there any physical damage or economical damage caused by movement and blockade?

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5. How did the protestors react to the people of Bhotiya tole?

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6. What do you think that the problem of movement and blockade would be managed by government and people itself?

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7. What is your opinion to the Madheshi protestors and government?

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**Annex-3**  
**Tibhuvan University**  
**Central Department of Sociology**  
**Semester System of 2070**



**Study on the impacts caused by Madhesh Movement and India’s Undeclared Blockade 2015 and adaptation on the crisis with survival techniques.**

Namaskar, my name is Radha Sherpunja from the Central Department of Sociology. Recently passed Madhesh Movement Strike and India’s Undeclared Blockade has really caused great loss to the economy of the country. It has really strike to the people of Nepal physically, psychologically, politically and socially. It has caused the daily routine of Nepalese people in the crisis of fuel, gas, commodities, medicine and many others. It has affected to the education, health, transportation, offices and other sectors pathetically. In order to get reed off from such condition, people have been adopting the various survival techniques. Thus to know the fact about the impacts of Madhesh Movement and India’s Undeclared blockade and survival techniques adopted by them in Bhotiya tole, I would like to ask you the following questions. It would take of about 30 minutes. Whatever the true information that you provide is will be used only for this study. The given information will be kept confidentially according to the “Statistical provision of 2015 of Nepal”. Could I have a concern of yours to further proceed with the following questions?

**District: Siraha**

**VDC/ Municipality: Ramnagar, Mirchaiya**

**Ward No: 06**

**Village: Bhotiya Tole**

**Result of interview:** Completed in first attempt.....1

Completed in second attempt or more times.....2

Interview uncompleted or not given.....3

**Name of Respondent:** .....

**Head of the family:** .....

Nature of the family: Single family.....1

Joint family.....2

Extended family.....3





SECTION 1: IMPACT OF MOVEMENT AND BLOCKADE ON LIVELIHOOD.

1. How was your living during movement and blockade?

Difficult.....1   
Moderate.....2  
Normal.....3

2. How did you cook the food? By

Gas.....1  
Firewood.....2   
Stove.....3

3. Have you got all the commodities for your living during movement and blockade?

Yes.....1   
No.....2

4. If not, what commodities that you didn't get?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

5. What kind of the problem did you face during travelling?

Didn't get any means of Vehicles.....1   
If any, fare was too expensive.....2  
If any, mention.....3

6. What problem did you face during movement and blockade?

Crisis of Petroleum products.....1  
Crisis of commodities.....2  
Gas.....3  
Economic transaction.....4   
Transportation .....5  
Education.....6  
Electricity.....7  
Drinking water.....8  
Health.....9  
Agriculture.....10  
If any, mention.....11

7. How much difficult that it was for economic or financial transaction?

Very difficult.....1

Moderate.....2

No difficult.....3

8. Have you cultivated this year?

Yes.....1

No.....2

9. What crops did you cultivate this year?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

10. How were your crops this year?

Good.....1

Moderate.....2

Bad.....3

11. What are the major causes for unproductive this year?

Untimely rain.....1

Unavailability of good seeds.....2

Unavailability of fertilizers.....3

Unavailability if Tractors for cultivation.....4

12. If not cultivated, why didn't you cultivate?

Unavailability of good seeds.....1

Unavailability of fertilizers.....2

Unavailability if Tractors for cultivation.....3

If any, mention.....4

13. For how many months did that produce crops will be sufficient for your family?

14. In the case of insufficient month or foodstuff, what did you do?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

15. How did you celebrate Dashain and Tihar this year?

Normally.....1

Taking loan.....2

Celebrated Grandly.....3

SECTION 2: IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

1. Did the movement and blockade make any hamper on your occupation?

Yes.....1

No.....2

2. Do you want to return back to your own occupation?

Yes.....1

No.....2

3. After movement and blockade any one from the family had been to foreign country for work?

Yes.....1

No.....2

4. Where had been?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Did he/she have sent some money?

Yes.....1

No.....2

6. Did Madhesh Movement and Blockade have any impact on the vaccination of recently got birth child?

Yes ..... 1

No.....2

7. Did movement and blockade make any problem for the pregnant woman?

Problem in going to hospital.....1

Unavailable of doctor in hospital.....2

Unavailable of medicine in hospital.....3

Unavailable of other facilities.....4

8. Is anyone in your family got affected to take to hospital?

Yes.....1

No.....2

9. If yes, how did you take to the hospital? By

Bicycle.....1

Rickshaw.....2

Motorcycle.....3

Human labor.....4

10. During this movement and blockade did children gone to school for study?

Yes.....1   
No.....2

11. If they had not been for 5 months in school, Did they take fee of those 5 months?

Yes.....1   
No.....2

12. Do patient get the easy health than other days?

Yes.....1   
No.....2

13. During this movement and blockade, anyone from the family got hampered in their health condition?

Yes.....1   
No.....2

14. Have you got medicine easily?

Yes.....1   
No.....2

SECTION 3: DAMAGE AND IMPACTS OF MOVEMENT AND BLOCKADE ON FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MOBILITY.

1. Have you heard about Madhesh movement and India's Blockade before?

Yes.....1                      No.....2

2. How did you get the information?

Due to 2045 Blockade before.....1  
Reading Newspaper, listening radio, watching television.....2   
Blockade related magazines.....3  
If any Mention.....4

3. If any physical damage caused by movement and blockade, what are they of how much amount?

-----  
-----

4. During movement and blockade, anyone got delivery in your family?

Yes.....1                      No.....2

5. If had, where have you done?

In house itself.....1

In hospital.....2

In health post.....3

**SECTION 4: SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES THEY ADOPTED DURING MADHESH MOVEMENT AND INDIA'S UNDECLARED BLOCKADE.**

1. What are the survival techniques they adopted during Madhesh movement and India's undeclared blockade?

a. Fooding.....  
.....

b. Cooking.....  
.....

c. Petroleum products .....  
.....

d. Commodities.....  
.....

e. Travelling.....  
.....

f. Health.....  
.....

g. Education.....  
.....

h. Occupation.....  
.....

i. Others.....  
.....