

CHAPETR – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Nepal lies in one of the most fragile eco-region of the world and it is prone to natural and human induced disasters due to its topography and climatic condition with a high level of exposure to multiple hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorm, fire, and avalanches. Such hazards not only cause loss of lives and properties, but also pose severe threats to physical infrastructure, and also hinder economic development. Recently, on 25 April 2015, a 7.6 magnitude devastating earthquake struck in Nepal, with epicenter in Barpak VDC of Gorkha District causing thousands of death and injuries leaving millions of people displaced from rural hilly areas and Kathmandu valley. Many aftershocks were continued for a long time. Among the highly affected 14 districts in the country Gorkha, Lamjung Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dolakha and Kathmandu valley are mostly affected. (National Planning Comission, 2015.pg 134)

Although the natural and human induced disaster affect everyone, but those who have fewer resources and socio economically and physically disadvantage include very young, very old, physically and mentally disabled and women especially those who are poor, elderly, pregnant are in high risk of vulnerability and have high impact of disaster. (Mehta, 2007 pp. 76). This earthquake has changed everyday life of marginal people of Nepal mainly women, senior citizens, disables children, Dalits and other ethnic minorities. The existing social exclusion, widespread inequalities, and discrimination against these groups not only determine their high chances of death in earthquake but also their capacity to cope and respond effectively to the disaster. Basically these social groups are physically and economically weak and therefore have fewer resources for coping with disaster impacts. Their status in Nepali society also determines their participation and benefits from post disaster relief and recovery programs.

A total 8,792 died in April earthquake of which 55% women and girls and 45% men. In the 14 most earthquakes affected districts 50.5% population of women and girls are affected (National Planning Commission, 2015 pp.136). The traditional gender roles reflect the higher death rate of women because women are more likely to be inside the house doing their household chores than men. Also in absent of male members they have responsibility to rescue their children, old family members and valuables during disaster. The women have limited access to and control over the household, resources and economic assets. CBS data 2011 shows only 19.7% of houses, lands or both are registered in the name of female members in household. It has been reported in the 14 most affected districts 26% households are female headed (National Planning Commission, 2015 pp. 138). So they may face difficulties in recovery due to the fact they have limited resources to respond to disaster. Global studies show that women and girls are more likely to be violated after disaster. The problems like increased stress, feeling of powerlessness, mental health problem contribute to higher level of violence. It has been observed there was an already high existing level of sexual and gender based violence among women prior to earthquake, 22% of women have experienced physical violence and 12% sexual violence (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011 pp.84). The United Nations estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 Nepali women and children trafficked each year for sex and forced labor and now, those affected by earthquake are specially targeted.

Even though women are the major founders of the society, they have not achieved equality with men yet. They are suffering from domestic violence and are being discriminated in every aspect of the society. Men and women develop differently; they also have different life experiences, needs and priorities and have different abilities and ways of responding during disasters. Most of the women have lower literacy and educational level, have restriction on mobility due to socio-cultural practices and carry the double burden of productive and reproductive work and have the primary responsibility of domestic work. The participation and representation of women in decision making process at all levels is low which influence how and where the reconstruction and rehabilitation program should be focused and resources should be

utilized and allocated. Hence, due to the lack of opportunities, ownership and access to land resources combined with the lack of specific attention of recovery program could contribute women remaining below the poverty line. That is why the impact of earthquake on women is occurred. And it has made women suffered from different social problems. (Azad, Md and Ashraf. M. 2015)

Though different organization and agencies had carried out research on post-earthquake assessment but research on earthquake affected women is rarely found so it is essential to find out the effects of earthquake on women which would help to design community development program in future. The 7% population of Kathmandu valley is affected by April earthquake (National Planning Commission, 2015 pp.186). Chanpagau which is newly known as Bajrabarahi Municipality is also one of the adversely affected area of Kathmandu valley. In this municipality, most of the areas are affected by earthquake. Among them Chanpagau is also one of the affected ward of this municipality. Therefore, in this research I will hunch how women are severely victimized by April earthquake and highlight the socio-cultural changes occurred and problems and challenges they faced in their everyday life in this ward.

1.2 Statement of Problem

It has been widely observed, researched and documented that women are more vulnerable than men of the same social classes, races, ethnic and age groups during all phases of disasters. Women have less access to early warning system, less participate in disaster preparedness training, policy and decision making in disaster risk reduction which has made them most vulnerable groups in societies. In this way, Therefore, women in disasters have to face multiple vulnerability, social vulnerability due to lack of inclusion in decision making, physical vulnerability due to limited access to and control over economic and physical resources and psychological vulnerability due to perception of having little or no control over one's life (Mehta, 2007 pp.222).

During disasters, not only the percentage of women and girls who die is higher but the incidence of gender based violence including rape, human trafficking and domestic abuse

may increase tremendously during and after disaster. Women and girls suffer from a heightened risk of physical and sexual violence. Women and girls' vulnerability increases when they are left alone because male relatives leave to migrate for work or are killed. The likelihood of sexual violence grows when women and girls are living in shelters or refugee camps (Lauer, 2005 pp.39). The stress and economic uncertainty that results from disasters can also result in increased domestic violence, which has been documented after natural disasters in several areas of the world (Enarson, 1998 pp.194). Oxfam reports that with the overwhelming loss of women, young girls are being forced into marriage with remaining widows. Furthermore, they are encouraged to have more children with less spacing between births in order to replace lost community members (Oxfam, 2005 pp.270). This shows disasters may have tremendous effects on women.

Disaster can also be an important factor for social and cultural change. Archeologists have considered the roles of disaster as engines of socio-cultural transformation. It has been observed that disasters generally bring direct and indirect impacts on people's livelihood. The direct impacts like loss of life, property, infrastructure damage, which are immediately seen during disaster. Similarly, it would also have indirect and long term impacts like unemployment, widespread poverty, migration of people, increases in social crimes, brain-drain which would bring negative and positive changes in people's lives. The combined factors of poor living conditions, disruption in economic activities, and loss of income could compel people to negative coping strategies such as child labor, human trafficking, early marriage which would particularly impact on girls. This shows vulnerable groups like women and girls are at the high risk of violence, abuse and exploitation and the possible impacts during and after disaster can be higher among them. Likewise, there may also have positive changes like people would get opportunities to participate in recovery and reconstruction programs. In the absence of male members in the family women have to take all the responsibilities towards the family and community which make them to participate in all community development programs. It is said that sometimes disaster led to development of country if the reconstruction programs are properly designed and implemented. Therefore, the government should build gender inclusive reconstruction programs for the development of women. Disasters are also seen

as ‘windows of opportunities’ and may open new opportunities to women. (Bradshaw. S, 2004)

Women are not only victims of disasters, but they are also effective and powerful agents of change in relation to risk reduction, relief and recovery. Women have a strong body of knowledge and expertise that can be used in disaster mitigation and disaster reduction. Women’s responsibilities in households and communities have positioned them well for livelihood strategies adapted to changing environmental realities. Their inherent skills and life experiences are not identified as valuable sources and therefore are not incorporated into risk reduction, disaster preparedness, and recovery and rehabilitation program. In context of Nepal, basically domestic violence cases are getting importance along with this; gender inclusive disaster risk reduction practices should be taken into consideration as disaster education is low among women and are in high risk of vulnerability. Hence, special attention should be paid to enhance women’s capacity to manage risks, with a view to reducing their vulnerability and maintaining or increasing their opportunities for development (UNDP, 2010).

Following the earthquake, women tend to lose the entire social support structure which they badly require. Women have to deal with the grief of having lost their spouse along with the burden of increased responsibility towards their surviving family with young children. In such circumstance, they have to take on new roles of bread earner and protector for which they might not prepared both psychologically and physically. This may result socio-cultural changes in everyday life of women and they have to face problems and challenges while dealing with these changes.

1.3 Research Questions

The major questions to be addressed are:

1. What changes are taken places in everyday life of women after earthquake?
2. What problems and challenges are faced by women and how they are dealing with their problems?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the study is to know the effects of earthquake on everyday life of women and the specific objectives are as follows:

- 1) To examine the changes taken places in everyday life of women after earthquake.
- 2) To explain the problems and challenges faced by women and how they are dealing with their problems.

1.5 Significance of the study

The earthquake of 2015 has affected millions of people around the country causing large damages and many casualties. Basically women, girls, children and elderly people are adversely affected and are living in harsh conditions. Therefore, it is believed that this research helps to know the effects of earthquake on everyday life of women and how the devastating earthquake has brought changes in their life. This can be seen by both theoretically and empirically framework. In empirical framework, research starts from specific concrete examples/observations to create a model and subsequently, a theory that can be used for other study. On the other way, theoretical research is hypothetical. The researcher does not use empirical data such as open-ended interviews or questionnaires to build the theory, but uses hypothetical examples. Neither does the researcher analyses concrete and specific works. Theoretical research can be argued to be deductive but not necessarily so, i.e. it is top down and draws upon/integrates a variety of theoretical frameworks to explain specific phenomenon in humanities.

The collected information has been valuable for INGO, NGO, government institutions for designing program for the improvement of earthquake affected women. Similarly, it is helpful and guiding material for researcher, policy maker, government, university to carry out the further research.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This research consists of five chapters. The first chapter deals about the general introduction of the study. It consists of seven sub chapters: background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, Research questions, Rationale of the study, organization of the study and Limitation of the study. The second chapter is

literature review. It includes theoretical review, Empirical Review, Policy Review and Conceptual Framework. The third chapter is research methodology and it contains the description of the study site and rationale for the selection of study site. Similarly, in fourth chapter interpretation and analysis of data and in fifth chapter summary, findings, conclusion and recommendation have included. And after the fifth chapter bibliography and appendixes have been presented.

CHAPTER – 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Disaster

Disaster studies address the social and behavioral aspects of sudden onset collective stress situations typically referred to as mass emergencies or disasters. These situations can be created by natural hazards, technological accidents, violent intergroup conflicts, shortages of vital resources, and other major hazards to life, health, property, well-being and everyday routines. Disaster studies address the impacts of these events on all social units ranging from individuals and households to nation-states. All aspects of the life history of such events, both actual and threatened, are examined in terms of the ways in which populations at risk conduct hazard and vulnerability analyses as well as plan and implement mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions (Lindell, 2011).

Sociology, by definition, focuses on the group. While individuals respond to disasters, they do so in the context of social structure rooted in the group consciousness. Groups, whether they are small, medium or large in number of participants, exhibit an emergent social structure that is drawn from the collective social consciousness (Fischer, 2003).

Historically, the most significant contribution of sociological research on disasters has been the correction of distorted images of human response (Quarantelli 1960; Quarantelli and Dynes 1972). Images of panic, looting, and other such anti-social behavior were debunked and properly labeled as myths. That is not to claim that such forms of anti-social behavior never occur. They do. But the image of such behavior as the prevailing response is an exaggeration that simply is wrong. Both the public and emergency officials were found to support such erroneous notions (Wenger et al. 1975; Wenger et al. 1980; Fischer 1998). One of the most widely circulated documents among local emergency managers outlined these myths and the evidence that debunked them (Dynes et al. 1972). Today, many emergency management professionals point to disaster myths as the first item of substantive knowledge they associate with sociology.

2.1.2 Earthquake

The term "earthquake" refers to the ground vibrations that are induced by energy released into the earth during fault rupture. These vibrations are known as seismic waves. Seismometers operating around the globe on a continuous basis record the tiny displacements of the surface that are caused by seismic waves. An earthquake is the perceptible shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes can be violent enough and destroy whole cities. The seismicity or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time. Earthquake hazards include any physical phenomenon associated with an earthquake that may produce adverse effects on human activities. While they are often used as synonyms, it is useful to distinguish between "hazards" and "risk". Hazards are the natural phenomena that might impact a region, regardless of whether there is anyone around to experience them or not. Risk refers to what we stand to lose when the hazard occurs (UNWOMEN, 2015).

2.1.3 Earthquake in context of Nepal

Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth crust, sending out a series of shock and aftershock waves in all direction from its focus. Earthquakes constitute one of the most terrible natural hazards which often turn into disaster causing extensive devastation and loss of human lives and their properties. Nepal is a disaster-prone country. Floods, landslides, epidemics and fires cause considerable loss of life and property in Nepal every year. An earthquake, on the other hand is not so frequent, but has the potential for causing the greatest damage. Nepal is a seismic prone country and the risk it faces from earthquakes is very high. The last great earthquake to strike Nepal was in 1934 which had a magnitude of 8.3 Richter. It caused considerable damage to buildings along with great loss of lives. The Udaypur earthquake of 1998 has also harmed for the country as well as for the people. Another great earthquake, which occurred in Nepal, was Bihar- Nepal earthquake of 1934 (Pandey & Molnar, 1988). Assam great earthquake of 1897,

Kangra earthquake 1905, and Assam earthquake 1950 were also felt in Nepal. Similarly, recently a deadly earthquake shook Nepal and sent tremors through Indian subcontinent. On 25th April and 12th May 2015, Nepal and its surrounding area were hit by earthquakes which are considered to be the most devastating in the living memory of the inhabitants of these affected areas. The 7.6 magnitude quake was the strongest to hit Nepal for 81 years. It was the most horrible natural disaster to hit Nepal since the 1934 Nepal-Bihar border earthquake (Pandey & Molnar, 1988). The quake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale, which was followed by 97 aftershocks of magnitudes 3.0-6.9 on Richter scale, caused heavy casualties in Kathmandu and injured thousand others. The earthquakes had its epicenter at Lumjung, around 80 km north-west of Kathmandu. It had its impact in several areas in Nepal and India. It was also felt in northern and north-eastern part of India, China, Tibet, Bangladesh and as far as Pakistan. Continued aftershocks occurred throughout Nepal. A second major earthquake occurred on 12 May 2015 with a magnitude of 7.3 on Richter scale. The epicenter was near the China border between Kathmandu and Mt. Everest, at Kodari around 113 kms east of Kathmandu. It struck at the depth of 18.5 km. This earthquake occurred along the same fault as the original earthquake of 25 April 2015. As such, it is considered to be an aftershock of the 25 April quake. Tremors were also felt in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and other North-east Indian States (National Planning Commission, 2015).

Most of the territory of Nepal is an active seismic zone, experiencing low-level tremors on a regular basis, although these are often not perceptible to people. The main human hazard from earthquakes is the built environment: 80% of the risk of death in an earthquake comes from the buildings, while 9-10% of deaths are from lack of medical response and 8-9% from lack of emergency response systems. 93% of buildings in Nepal are described as 'non-engineered', which is, built without architectural and engineering advice. Many of these in rural areas are small single-storey dwellings made from light materials such as bamboo frames with clay plaster and roof thatch. Yet especially in urban areas where population growth has

increased congestion and land prices have risen there are now many multi-storey homes, residential apartments, and high-rise commercial buildings particularly in the Kathmandu Valley which constitute an even greater source of danger. The enforcement of the National Building Codes to ensure earthquake resilience for new private construction remains a major challenge for local government (National Planning Commission, 2015 pp. 69).

Without understanding the impoverishing consequences of displacement, the inequalities between gainers and losers from such projects will be amplified and perpetuated: more than a few displace people will end up worse off, poorer than before the project came into their midst. (Cernea 2003,p.37)

2.1.4 Psychological effects of Earthquake

The hundreds of thousands of men, women and children see their homes, streets and cities destroyed before their eyes. They witness death and destruction above and beyond the usual human experience. The scenes of dead bodies in the streets with injured people with no immediate access to medical care or water which we see on our television screens were just a small sampling of what the people go through during the time of disaster. The initial reaction in the aftermath of a disaster for many people will be a blunting of their feelings. They will be stunned or numb. Initially people may not accept what has happened. Grief is a something that we all must go through at various times in our lives. There are various stages of grieving and ultimately most people while never forgetting a lost loved one, are able to resolve their grief in an expectable manner. It is prolonged and much more difficult to resolve. There are often other psychological complications such as post-traumatic stress alcohol and drug problems, anger, depression and suicidal behavior. After this type of a mass trauma, at least half of the people will likely experience some symptoms of post-traumatic stress. They will have recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the events that they have seen and been through. This can include nightmares and daytime flashbacks. At times people, will act or feel as if the traumatic event were recurring. For example, the noise or vibrations of a passing plane or truck might immediately bring back a flood of the feelings that

occurred during the earthquake. This can include rapid heartbeat, fast breathing and other physical symptoms. In the aftermath of such an event, people suffering post-traumatic stress symptoms can make efforts to avoid conversations or thoughts associated with the trauma. They may avoid certain locations or even people who will remind them of the recent trauma. Some will feel detached and estranged from other people and may not be able to have any loving feelings for a long time. There can be difficulty in falling or staying asleep, increased outbursts of anger, and difficulty concentrating (Boudry. M & Buekens. F, 2011).

2.1.5 Overcome of problems

On 25 April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal causing widespread destruction and loss of life. The initial earthquake was followed by thousands of aftershocks and another powerful quake on 12 May measuring 7.3 in magnitude. About half of the monuments and historic buildings within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site and hundreds outside were destroyed. Many people affected by the disaster are highly vulnerable on the basis of socio-economic, language, religious, caste, ethnic and geographic factors. The collateral damage is huge, but the bigger impact is the psychological damage the earthquake has inflicted on the minds of the Nepalese people. In the rescue period, security agencies like the Armed Police Force and Nepal Police, stood firmly by the side of the quake victims and did their best. The divided political parties also demonstrated unprecedented unity at this time of national crisis. They have joined hands to support the victims of the earthquake and rebuild the country. A national unity government is necessary at the time of national tragedy, which may help to face the present crisis in a more resolute manner. The government has given assurances it would rebuild the earthquake ravaged buildings and infrastructure within two years. But it remains to be seen whether it will be able to instill optimism and confidence in the people who are mentally and psychologically ravaged. The April Earthquake has had a tremendous impact on the economy and economic policy management. Our country needs to overcome the constraints caused by the disaster steadily, strengthen

initiatives for achieving new growth, and restore the growth potential of our economy (National Planning Commission, 2015).

2.1.6 Gender and Disaster

Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. It determines opportunities, responsibilities and resources, as well as powers associated with being male and female. Gender also defines the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relationships between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context and time specific, and changeable. Gender does not mean “women.” However, given that women are often in a disadvantaged position in many developing, as well as developed countries, the promotion of gender equality implies an explicit attention to women's empowerment. Women, girls, boys and men belonging to different age and socio-economic strata have distinct vulnerabilities, and this shapes the way they experience disaster, and also their ability to recover from it. In countries where gender discrimination is tolerated, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. Not only is the percentage of women and girls who die higher in these countries, but the incidence of gender-based violence including rape, human trafficking and domestic abuse is also known to increase exponentially during and after disasters. Most disasters place an undue burden on women and girls who are responsible for unpaid work such as providing care, water and food for households. Women are particularly vulnerable because they have fewer resources in their own right and under their own control (Needs of Women are not being met. 2015).

Gender relations in disasters reflect gender relations in society. Owing to different life occurrences, women and men differ in how they experience, respond to, and recover from disasters. When disaster strikes, men and women have different abilities and ways of responding, and, in the end, the impacts are different. It has been widely observed, researched and documented that women are more vulnerable

than their male counterparts of the same social classes, races and age groups during all phases of a disaster. Gender-based social, economic, religious and cultural constructs marginalize women across all communities and groups, irrespective of class, caste, economic standing, status or age. Gender-based inequalities and vulnerabilities place women at greater degrees of risk to disasters, including less access to disaster early warning, to policy and decision making in disaster management, to knowledge and information, to relief assistance, in addition to higher level of illiteracy, poverty and risk of sexual and domestic violence and sexual abuse. Disaster situations, with the breakdown of family, community and institutional security and protection, generally make prevailing gender-based disparities surface to a greater degree than in normal situations, putting already vulnerable groups at higher risk. Women, in this context, can be identified as among the most vulnerable groups in most societies. It is important to stress that adopting a gender approach means to care for different needs of men and women (UNDP, 2010 pp. 1039).

2.1.7 Effects of Disaster on Women

While disasters create hardships for everyone, women and children are disproportionately vulnerable. No matter the country in which a disaster strikes, more women are at risk and continue to be at risk, during and after disasters because of existing gender inequities they are among the poorest, lack mobility and access to resources and have increased family responsibilities. In addition, women have responsibilities as caregivers. Women are most often responsible for taking care of children, the elderly and the disabled. This caregiver role limits their mobility and options during and after disasters. For pregnant or lactating women face additional challenges, as they have an increased need for food and water. These women are more likely to suffer malnutrition because they have specific nutritional needs when they are pregnant or breastfeeding. The stress and economic uncertainty that results from disasters sometime results in increased domestic violence, which has been documented after natural disasters in several areas of the world. In addition, following a disaster, women and girls are increasingly at-risk for sex trafficking. Along with this the risk of forced marriage, labor exploitation and

trafficking all increase in the uncertain times during and after a disaster (Fordham & Bradshaw, 2013 pp. 69).

2.1.8 Women as powerful change agents in disaster

While women's vulnerability to disasters is often highlighted, their actual and potential roles in disaster risk reduction have often been overlooked. Therefore, special attention needs to be given to enhance women's capacity to manage risks, and to mitigate the impacts of a disaster by implementing risk reduction projects prior to disasters. As such, women must be included in pre- and post-disaster planning. Rather than remain solely passive victims of disasters, women must be provided with opportunities to serve as change agents, gain self-confidence, and leadership skills and emerge as community leaders. However, if women and girls are left out of planning for disaster response or risk reduction measures, the special talents, skills and knowledge of large population are not capitalized upon and the needs of the most affected are unlikely to be met. Women have special needs following a disaster and special talents to respond to the disaster. Disaster relief can only be successful when these needs are met and women's talents utilized. It is important to shift from women as "vulnerable victims" to the understanding that women are citizens with specific capabilities and perspectives (Gokhale, 2008 pp. 23).

These literatures deal with about earthquake like earthquake in context of Nepal, Psychological effects of earthquake, overcome problem from earthquake, gender and disaster, effects of disaster on women and women as powerful change agents in disaster. After the review of these literatures I have analyzed the physical and psychological impacts of earthquake on women.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Haitian Earthquake 2010

On January 12, 2010, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, devastating the capital of the country, Port-au-Prince, and several other cities. Hundreds of thousands of Haitians died, approximately the same numbers were injured, and more than a million lost their homes. The Haitian government estimated that the death toll was between 250,000 and 300,000,8 an equal number of Haitians was injured or permanently disabled, and 1 million were left homeless. The massive destruction of the earthquake forced displaced Haitians to gather spontaneously in camps on empty pieces of land, either public or private, as well as on main roads and squares in urban centers. However, the heavy seasonal rains and the lack of water, sanitation, and hygiene in many makeshift camps facilitated the spread of cholera that killed thousands of displaced people by the end of 2010 and the beginning of 2011. The absence of police forces in the camps also contributed to a large number of criminal incidents and armed group activities as well as a lack of adequate measures aimed at maintaining security and enforcing the law (DesRoches, 2011 pp. 199).

The extreme poverty and desperation, coupled with sexual violence, affect the women and girls who have survived the earthquake. The lack of lighting, private sanitary facilities, secure shelters, and police patrols in the encampment areas endanger women's and girls' safety. The devastation and traumatic loss of family and community members following the earthquake further affect women's resilience and increase their vulnerability to abuse and sexual violence. The climate of increasing insecurity and gang activities in the makeshift camps for the displaced, women and girls have been daily victims of sexual violence and exploitation. Many settlements are overcrowded and lack safe accommodations and adequate sanitary facilities to allow proper privacy for women and girls. Gender-based violence typically increases in post-disaster settings in which infrastructures

are damaged and unsafe, living conditions are poor, and security services are inadequate (DesRoches, 2011 pp.213).

2.2.2 Japan Earthquake

The deadliest earthquake in Japanese history was the Great Kanto earthquake of 7.9 magnitudes in 1923 which destroyed two-thirds of Tokyo and all of Yokohama. More than 143 000 persons died in the earthquake and in the subsequent fires, which caused approximately USD 68 billion in property damage, or about 10 times that of the 1995 Kobe earthquake. Up to 700 000 houses were completely or partially destroyed, of which more than half were burned. The earthquake led to the introduction of urban planning measures to prevent the spreading of fire. Other earthquakes within the last century with high death tolls were the Tonankai of magnitudes 7.9 and Nankai of magnitudes 8.0 in 1944 and 1946, both with more than 1 000 fatalities. In the case of the 1946 Nankai earthquake, the tsunami which accompanied the earthquake was more destructive than the earthquake itself. The Kobe earthquake magnitude of 7.2 of 17 January, 1995, is the most costly disaster to strike Japan. The consequences of the event were disastrous. 6 425 persons died, about 300000 were made homeless, and approximately 150 000 buildings were damaged or destroyed. Fires started only minutes after the quake and spread rapidly. The high human and economic costs in Kobe were due to different factors. Although earthquakes are not unlikely in this part of Japan, it seems that the general level of preparedness was inadequate. An analysis of the fatalities shows that age and gender were the determining factors of mortality in the earthquake. The death rate of people aged 80 and more was six times that of people aged 50 and under. Furthermore, in the age group 60 years and above, the number of female fatalities was almost the double of male fatalities (Albini, 2013).

2.2.3 Great Earthquake of Nepal 1934

The book of Major General Brahma Shamsheer Nepalko Maha Bhukampa 1990 presents graphic accounts of the great earthquake of 1934. This earthquake was not only powerful, but also the most destructive of all the earthquakes in the living

memory of Nepal. According to Brahma Shamsheer, the first shock of 1934 earthquake broke out on 16 January. Exactly at 2:24:22 pm, there was a strong rumbling in the ground as it began to shake; the infamous earthquake of 16 January 1934 was taking place. Like the waves of the water, the earth moved from the east to the west. People began running towards open spaces. Some ran towards corners, and some ran to their gardens or fields. Dharahara and Ghantaghar both parted down the middle, breaking into large chunks. Thousands died at the mercy of the collapsing buildings, thousands were wounded. Water poured out from the nine to fifty meter cracks in the fields and roads, as rivers, including the Bagmati and Bishnumati, flooded, some reaching as high as seven to ten feet. In Balaju and Sankhamul, parts of roads caved in by a couple feet. The earthquake was horrible. As it subsided, family members began looking for one another, screaming each other's names in the streets. People started running towards their houses, digging through the rubbles to find their buried relatives, some dead and others calling for help. It's hard to imagine the fear and trauma that went through people's heads. The whole city was destroyed. Many of the people were assembled at Tundikhel because of lack of shelter. They all feared the winter rain which was very likely. No matter how rich or poor, they gathered together in fields or open spaces for the night. Thousands of people had no shelter at all. It has been said the earthquake of magnitude 8.4 Richter scale in 1934 claimed 8519 people's lives, destroyed 80893 buildings, and severely damaged 126355 more houses (Pandey & Molnar, 1988).

Nepal is one of the earthquake-prone countries in the Himalayan region and earthquakes in Nepal have been reported since 1255. Recent Gorkha Earthquake measuring Mw7.8 occurred at 11:56 AM Nepal Standard Time on 25 April 2015 with an epicenter 77 km northwest of Kathmandu at Barpak village of Gorkha district and killed more than 8900 people. This earthquake was the one of the most powerful earthquakes to strike central Nepal since the 1934 Nepal-Bihar earthquake. Earthquake-induced landslides, land subsidence, and liquefaction are major engineering geological issues after the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake in central

Nepal. In the case of the Gorkha Earthquake, topographic effect is quite well observed in many towns and villages on ridge in mountainous regions. Many houses on the ridge were damaged and many tension cracks were observed on ridges. Rock fall, shallow landslides and dry debris fall, deep seated landslides, debris flow and avalanche, valley fill collapse and cut-and-fill failure are major earthquake-induced landslides in the affected area of the Gorkha earthquake. More than 40% of house damage in Kathmandu valley was found to be caused by differential settlement of the land in Kathmandu Valley lacustrine sediments. Along with land subsidence, a few sand boils were observed in Kathmandu valley due to liquefaction of the lower strata (Dahal, 2015).

These all article emphasis on the empirical study of earthquake like Haitian earthquake 2010, Japan earthquake, great earthquake of Nepal 1934 and Earthquake of Nepal 2015. But this study has focused on the impact of earthquake of 2015 on women in Bajrabarahi municipality ward no. 12 Lalitpur.

2.3 Policy Review

2.3.1 International Agendas and Initiatives

Gender issues have slowly become visible on the global Disaster Management agenda after decades of marginalization in inter-governmental processes. This is largely due to consistent global advocacy, awareness-raising and technical support from development and disaster management related institutions. Among the main initiatives carried out at international level it is due to:

a) The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (2007) which session summary pointed out that while women play important roles in building a culture of disaster prevention, particularly at the community level, this was not well recognized and, so, their potential to contribute to DRR was mostly left untapped (DRR, 2007).

b) The Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (2008) which stressed the lack of a gender perspective in global agreements on climate change (Manila Declaration for Global Action on Gender in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction 2008).

i) Universal Declaration of Human Rights UDHR (1948)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the equal rights of men and women, and referred to as the international legal framework for the equal rights of women. Under this framework, governments are bound to guarantee men and women equal opportunities in terms of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights (UDHR, 1948).

ii) The Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination CEDAW (1979)

CEDAW is, as it has often been called, a fundamental bill of rights for women. Its unique character among the existing human rights instruments is largely based on the fact that it is not only concerned exclusively with promoting and protecting women's human rights on a wide range of areas, but also that it basically operates from the recognition of the universal reality of patriarchy (CEDAW, 1979).

iii) The Agenda 21 (1992)

Chapter 24 of the Agenda 21 UN Conference on Environment and Development calls upon governments to make necessary constitutional, legal, administrative, cultural, social, and economic changes in order to eliminate all obstacles to women's full involvement in sustainable development and in public life. Agenda 21 is to be achieved through government policies, national guidelines, and plans to ensure equity in all aspects of society, including women's 'key involvement' in decision-making and environmental management (Agenda 21, 1992).

iv) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000-2015

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are particularly important in crisis management, in light of the need to promote stronger links between relief and development. The themes of the MDGs are poverty, health, gender equality, education, environmental sustainability and overall human development - are all closely linked to the ability of a population to cope with and respond to disasters

and crises. Moreover, the third Goal of MDGs, the achievement of gender equality and women empowerment constitutes a fundamental cross-cutting principle, thus enabling other goals to be achieved (The Millennium Development Goals Report, 2015).

v) Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) 2005-2015

Governments adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005. The Hyogo Framework emphasizes that Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) must be addressed in the context of socioeconomic development, and mainstreamed into development planning and actions. The Hyogo Framework also states that a gender perspective should be integrated into all DRR policies, plans and decision-making processes as a necessary condition of effective DRR (HFA, 2005).

2.3.2 Legislation on Disaster Management in Nepal

The Ministry of Home (MOH) is the main government body in relation to disaster management in Nepal. Other Ministries play a supportive role in the event of a disaster. The major functions of the Ministry are to formulate and implement national policies, undertake rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural disasters, collect data and information, and mobilize fund and resources. Until the early 1980s government activities were mainly directed towards post disaster activities, rescue, relief and rehabilitation. But with the enactment of Natural Calamity Act, 1982, and its amendments in later years, pre-disaster activities also started to be recognized as important activities in the overall context of disaster management. The Act made provisions for a chain of Disaster Relief Committees from the central down to the local levels. The government has also developed a National Action Plan on disaster preparedness, disaster response, disaster rehabilitation as well as disaster mitigation. A draft Disaster Management Act (DMA) was prepared in 2008, coordinated by the Nepal Centre for Disaster Management with assistance from Oxfam, on the basis of extensive stakeholder

consultations. A revised draft Act has recently been cleared by the Ministry of Law and Justice and will soon go to Cabinet. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal (NSDRM) was adopted by the Executive Government of Nepal in 2010. It was drafted for the Government by the Nepal Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) in 2008, through an extensive process of stakeholder consultations, with assistance from the European Commission and UNDP. It is a complex and large document containing a great deal more than a disaster management strategy, including substantial data on the risk profile of Nepal and a detailed analysis of the existing and proposed institutional and legal system for disaster risk management (IFRC, 2011).

i) Natural Calamity Relief Act 1982

The Natural Calamity Relief Act 1982 is the main legal instrument specifically directed towards disaster management in Nepal. Its focus is on response and reconstruction. The Government has recognized that it does not provide a sufficiently comprehensive platform for implementation of national DRR strategies, in particular the newly approved National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal (NSDRM). However, until replaced by a proposed new Disaster Management Act it remains the principal framework for disaster response and for a limited range of DRR activities within the scope of rescue, recovery and reconstruction. The Natural Calamity Relief Act provides for the Government of Nepal to declare areas which are, or are likely to be, affected by disaster (Natural Calamity Relief Act, 1982).

ii) Proposed New Disaster Management Act (DMA)

A draft Disaster Management Act (DMA) was prepared in 2008, coordinated by the Nepal Centre for Disaster Management with assistance from Oxfam, on the basis of extensive stakeholder consultations. A New Act that would allow a broader approach and wider participation in disaster risk management and provide a strong legislative basis for implementation of the NSDRM. It is of course not possible to make detailed comments in the absence of a draft Bill. However, it is hoped that the

new structure will enable the continued integration of other regulatory frameworks outside the usual understandings of rescue & relief, preparedness and reconstruction into Nepal's approach to DRR, including such long-term hazard reduction strategies as enforcement of the building codes, land use planning and management of water catchments and river systems (IFRC, 2011).

iii) National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management – NSDRM

The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal (NSDRM) was adopted by the Executive Government of Nepal in 2010.³² It was drafted for the Government by the Nepal Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) in 2008, through an extensive process of stakeholder consultations, with assistance from the European Commission and UNDP. It is a complex and large document containing a great deal more than a disaster management strategy, including substantial data on the risk profile of Nepal and a detailed analysis of the existing and proposed institutional and legal system for disaster risk (NSET, 2008).

2.3.3 Women's Right in new Constitution 2072

The Constitution of Nepal 2015 is the seventh constitution of Nepal. This is the first Constitution made and adopted by the Constituent Assembly (CA) which was specifically elected for this purpose. It was proclaimed by the President of Nepal on September 20, 2015. Article 38 of constitution ensures Rights of Women which are as follows (Adhikari, 2015):

- a. Every woman shall have equal right to lineage without any gender discriminations.
- b. Every woman shall have the right relating to safe motherhood and reproductive health.
- c. There shall not be any physical, mental, sexual or psychological or any other kind of violence against women, or any kind of oppression based on religious, social and cultural tradition, and other practices. Such an act shall be punishable by law and the victim shall have the right to be compensation as provided for in law.

- d. Women shall have the right to access participate in all state structures and bodies on the basis of the principle of proportional inclusion.
- e. Women shall have the right to special opportunity in the spheres of education, health, employment and social security on the basis of positive discrimination.
- f. Both the spouses shall have equal rights in property and family affairs.

These articles are about policy of earthquake and disaster and women rights like International Agendas and Initiatives, Legislation on Disaster Management in Nepal and Women's Right in new Constitution 2072. Like this I will have explained policy to implementing the earthquake affected area and for women.

CHAPTER – 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale for the selection of the Study Area

This study covers area which is ward no. 12 of Bajrabarahi municipality which is situated in Lalitpur district, Bagmati zone of Nepal. This is the new municipality formed by merging four existing villages Lele, Chanpagau, Jharuwarasi and Thecho. It is 9 km far from the Kathmandu valley. It has been reported that most of the wards of this municipality are adversely affected by earthquake. Among them in this ward larger population has been affected by earthquake and also it is near from Kathmandu Valley, so data collection would be easier. Therefore, this area is selected for study to find out changes taken place and problems faced by women after earthquake.

3.2 Research Design

In this research, descriptive research design has been used in which several methods observation and interviewing will be used for collecting quantitative as well as qualitative data. The qualitative research design includes case studies and observation. The case studies have been carried out through in-depth interview with the respondent concerning their life experiences. Similarly, observations will be done on contexts, situation, acts and behavior of respondents.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The study mainly is based on primary data. The primary data is collected during the field work through interview with recent earthquake affected women of a ward of Bajrabarahi Municipality of Lalitpur. The researcher also uses secondary data. The secondary data is collected from Internet, books, articles, journals and other published and unpublished research papers.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

On the basis of CBS 2011 data, there are 332 households in the study area comprising of about 1668 population. Out of these, 790 are male and 878 are female. Among them

67 households were directly affected and 45 women are interviewed for the study. The women are selected on the judgmental of researcher to produce a sample that is representative of a population. As using purposive sampling method, it helps to reach a targeted sample quickly and it is flexible and meets multiple needs and interests. It is easy to get a sample of subjects with specific characteristics based on the purpose of the study and knowledge of a population. Moreover, it can draw on a wide range of qualitative research designs.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques/Instruments

In this research, mainly checklists will be used to gain qualitative information from the field. Also, I have used camera for photographs to record the women's life ways and present the visual images about the social reality, context and responses of informants which would help me to draw qualitative information. Field notes have been used to record the social reality, contexts, situations, experiences and memories during the period of fieldwork. The researcher has used the following research tools for data collection.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

A set of Interview Schedule has been prepared with the list of questionnaire to get the primary data about the social changes occurred and problems and challenges women faced after earthquake of study area and the interview conducted with 45 selected women.

3.5.2 Observation

The researcher is non-participation observer in this research. Researcher observe different ongoing behavior and around their circumstances to collect the information pertaining to the study. The daily activities and livelihood activities done by respondent are observed. Audio and visual recorders or cameras can be used to aid with capturing raw data.

3.6 Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

The collected primary and secondary data have been coded, edited and analyzed in the appropriate format. The data have been analyzed under the close supervision of advisor. The collected data will be analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively based on the nature of information.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

I have used the pseudo name of respondent during my data analysis if they are not supposed to expose their name and I have not done any work that may be harmful to the respondents. I have not used unpublished data, methods, or results without permission and paid credit where credit is due, I have given proper acknowledgement or credit for all contributions to research and never plagiarize as well as try to avoid discrimination against the respondents on the basis of sex, ethnicity, or other factors.

3.8 Limitation of the study

The research will be carried out in limited territory of Bajrabarahi ward no. 12 Lalitpur thus the result of this study might not be generalized and applicable for other earthquake affected areas. In this research there are Disaster, Earthquake and Gender perspective applied only but there cannot be used conflict because it is focused on impacts of earthquake on women and how their socio economic status changed only. The study focuses only on social and cultural changes and problems women faced after earthquake of study site. The qualitative methodology requires in-depth interview to have density of information. However, people of earthquake affected area still may be in trauma and stressed so data collection would be difficult. Women are socially and psychologically affected so they may feel uneasy to express their situation. The size of sample is small so the finding of the study cannot be generalized largely. Also the study has been carried out with the limited time and budget.

CHAPTER – 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the overall analysis of the field that the researcher had acquired through the field study. In this analysis, researcher highlights the Earthquake Disaster and its Effects on Women in Bajrabarahi Municipality of Lalitpur. To justify the statement the researcher had analyzed both qualitative and quantitative data.

4.1.1 Caste/ Ethnicity

Caste group determines the ethnicity of people of research area. Ethnic groups are indigenous people of our country. Basically, there are Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit and Ethnic groups in our country. The numbers of different caste group are included in ethnic group like Newar, Rai, Limbu, Magar etc. Mostly low caste group are vulnerable to disaster due to their less access to resources.

Table No. 1. Ethnicity of the respondents

S.N	Caste	Frequency	Percentage
1	Newar	43	96%
2	Chhetri	1	2%
3	Dalit	1	2%
Total		45	100%

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

Out of total respondents, 2% are Chhetri, 2% are Dalit and 96% are Newar. Majority of people are Newar in this research area. Hence most of the respondents are Newar. Newar is also one of the ethnic groups and they are the main victims in the study area.

4.1.2 House types

House type means how the buildings are made. Those buildings which are made of mud and bricks are muddy houses. Mostly these types of buildings are old. Similarly, those which are made of cement and bricks are concrete houses. Both

types of houses are risky in earthquake if they are not well designed and build using earthquake resistance technique.

Table of No.2 Types of the houses of respondents

S.N	House Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Muddy	35	78%
2	Concrete	10	22%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents, 78% women used to live in Muddy house and 22% in concrete house. Majority of muddy houses were collapsed in earthquake and they are vulnerable to earthquake. So, due to it the people who used to live in muddy houses are forced to live in open places.

4.1.3 Daily activities before and after Earthquake

It determines the activities before and after earthquake.

Table No. 3. Daily Activities before and after Earthquake

S.N	Before earthquake	Frequency/%	After earthquake Frequency/ %
1	House Hold Works	12 (27%)	22 (48%)
2	Agricultural Works	15 (33%)	3 (7%)
3	Wages	3 (11%)	15 (33%)
4	Jobs	5 (7%)	5 (11%)
5	Busyness	10 (22%)	-
Total		45(100%)	45 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents 27% respondents were those who were doing households works before earthquake, 33% respondents were those who were doing agricultural works, 11% respondents were those who were doing jobs, 7% respondents were those who were doing wages and 22% respondents were those

who were doing business. But after earthquake activities of respondents was changed, 22% respondents started to give more time in making safe place to live, 15% started to work in daily wages as a labor instead of doing agriculture because they had nothing left in their house to eat. Only 7% was doing agricultural work. Similarly, after earthquake there was no one left to carry their business as most of their houses were destroyed and only 15% respondents were doing jobs.

4.1.4 Expenditure

It means in which things the respondents mainly spend their money in family after earthquake . The expenditure depends on the income of the family.

TableNo. 4. Expenditure of the respondents

S.N	Expenditure	Frequency	Percentage
1	Household Activities (Daily expenses, Cloths, Communication and Travels)	34	76%
2	Children's Education (Children School expenses)	11	24%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents, 76% make their expenditures more on household activities and 11% on children's education. Majority of them spend their income on household activities. Here, household activities mean expenses on repairing houses, food items and luxurious items and on health matters. Similarly, some respondents have told it has become difficult to send their children to school after earthquake due to lack of enough money.

4.1.5 Sufficiency

It determines whether the monthly income is sufficient to manage respondent's household expenses.

Table No. 5. Sufficiency of income of the respondents

S.N	Sufficiency of Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sufficient	11	25%
1	Somewhat Sufficient	20	44%
2	Not sufficient	14	31%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents, 25% respondents have said the monthly income is sufficient to manage their expenses in the family, 44% have told their income is somewhat sufficient and 14% have said the income is not sufficient. After earthquake, most of the respondents have lost their houses where they have lost their money, assets and belongings. It needs huge amount to recover from what they have lost. They have to start from beginnings to reach in their previous position which require huge investment. Most of them have lost their occupation and their income is also low. Some respondent's income is not enough to deal with their problems due to which they have to borrow from other sources. They mostly require more money for household activities, children's education, repairing houses and for health.

4.1.6 Strategy of managing money if income is not sufficient

It determines those respondents whose income is not sufficient to manage their household expenses how they manage whether from credit or loan.

Table No.6 Managing Money

S.N	Managing Money	Frequency	Percentage
1	Loan	8	57%
2	Credit	6	43%
Total		14	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the respondents who have told their income is not sufficient 43% used to manage through credit and 57% take loan to manage their expenditures. Here, loan means those respondents who have taken money from financial institutions to manage their expenses and credit means the money they have taken from their friends and relatives. Most of them have lost their occupation and are engaged in informal sectors where the income is low. In such case, their income is not sufficient to manage their household expenses so they have to take money from other sources.

4.1.7 Pay Back

It means the respondent have pay back the loan and credit they have taken loan from institutions and credit from their friends and circles.

TableNo. 7. Respondents pay back their loan

S.N	Pay Back	Frequency	Percentage
1	Totally Paid	4	28%
2	Paying Monthly	5	36%
3	Not paid	5	36%
Total		14	100%

Soure: Field Survey, 2016

Among 45 respondents, 14 respondents have told their income in not sufficient to make expenditure in household matters. Therefore, they have taken loan and credit from financial institutions and their friend and relatives. Among them 4 have totally paid back their loan, 5 are paying on monthly basis and 5 have not paid yet. They have used those money on repairing their houses, children's educaion and household expenses. Most of them have low income of which they are unable to pay back their loan.

4.1.8 Earthquake knowledge

It determines what knowledge do respondents had on earthquake. The level of knowledge determines the level of risk in earthquake.

Table No. 8. Earthquake Knowledge of the respondents

S.N	Earthquake Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Somewhat	24	53%
2	No	21	47%
Total		45	100%

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

As given in the above figure, out of the total respondents, 53% respondents don't have knowledge, only 47% respondents have somewhat knowledge of the earthquake. They gained some knowledge from radio, televisions and newspaper which was not sufficient at the time of earthquake. They had only theoretical knowledge rather than practical due to which most of them have seen frightened and depressed during earthquake and aftershocks.

4.1.9 Earthquake Training

It determines any training the respondents have taken on earthquake safety before. The training on earthquake safety would help to some extent to deal with the risk of earthquake.

Table No. 9. Training on Earthquake of respondents

S.N	Training on Earthquake	Frequency	Percentage
1	No	45	100%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As mentioned in the above, not even a single respondent has taken earthquake safety training due to which they don't have any idea of safety measurement during and after earthquake.

4.2 Emergency Period during Earthquake

4.2.1 During Earthquake

It determines the location of the respondents during earthquake whether they were inside or outside the home.

Table No. 10. Respondents during earthquake

S.N	During Earthquake	Frequency	Percentage
1	Home	21	47%
2	Outside Home	24	53%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As demonstrated in above figure, 47% respondents were inside home when earthquake have occurred and 53% respondents were outside home. Those who were outside home some were in the agriculture field, some were in open field near home.

4.2.2 Respondent felt during Earthquake

It determines what the respondents have felt suddenly when earthquake occurred. Some felt frightened and stayed in the same place or some felt stressed and escaped from their places.

Table No. 11. Respondent felt during Earthquake

S.N	Felt During Earthquake	Frequency	Percentage
1	Frightened	38	84%
2	Escaped	7	16%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of total respondents, 84% respondents frightened and stayed where they were and only 16% escaped and ran away from their house. Those who were frightened

felt safe to stay in same place than to run away. They thought if they escaped other houses would hit them and after they ran away to the field.

4.2.3 Person with Respondents during earthquake

It determines with whom the respondents were when earthquake have occurred. When they are with children and elder citizen they would have more responsibility to take care of them.

Table No. 12. Person with respondents during earthquake

S.N	Whom During Earthquake	Frequency	Percentage
1	Husband	8	18%
2	Children	15	33%
3	Elder Citizen	3	7%
4	Friends	19	42%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As given in the above graph, out of total respondents, 18% respondents were with their husband when earthquake occurred. 33% were with their children, 7% were with elder citizen and 42% were with their friends when earthquake have occurred.

4.2.4 Respondent went after earthquake

It determines where the respondents went to stay after earthquake. Most of the houses were collapsed so respondents went to different places after earthquake.

Table No. 13. Respondent went after earthquake

S.N	Where went	Frequency	Percentage
1	Field	27	60%
2	School	10	22%
2	Camp/Tent	6	13%
3	Relatives	2	5%
Total		45	100%

Source: Filed Survey, 2016

As given in the above graph, out of total respondents, 60% of respondents went to the field after earthquake, 13% resided in tents near home, 5% went to relatives places and 22% went to school near their home. Majority of respondents went to field with their family members after earthquake. They got afraid for long time to come back to their places so they have stayed there for 1-2 months.

4.2.5 People injured in earthquake

It determines who were injured in earthquake from respondent's family members.

Table No. 14. People injured in earthquake of respondents

S.N	Injured	Frequency	Percentage
1	None	36	80%
2	Husband	1	2%
3	Self	2	4%
4	Children	3	7%
5	Elder Citizen	3	7%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As demonstrated in the above figure, 2% respondents husband was injured in earthquake, 4% respondents themselves were injured, 7% elder citizen in the family

were injured, 7% children were injured and 80% respondents no one from the family members were injured in earthquake.

4.2.6 People died in Earthquake

It determines who was died in earthquake from respondent's family members.

Table No. 15. Who died in Earthquake from family of respondents

S.N	Death record	Frequency	Percentage1
1	None	43	96%
2	Husband	1	2%
3	Children	1	2%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As demonstrated in the above figure, only one respondent's husband was died in the earthquake, and one granddaughter of another respondent also have died and remaining no one have died from family members in the earthquake.

4.3 Rehabilitation and Relocation

4.3.1 Condition of House after Earthquake

It determines the condition of respondent's house after earthquake. Most of were muddy houses which were vulnerable to earthquake.

Table No. 16: Condition of House after earthquake of respondents

S.N	Condition of House	Frequency	Percentage
1	Destroyed	22	49%
2	Seriously Damaged	16	36%
3	Only Cracked	7	15%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As given in above, out of total respondents, 49% respondent's houses were destroyed in earthquake, 36% respondent's house was seriously damaged and 15% respondent's house was only cracked in earthquake. Those respondents whose houses were seriously damaged, they have repaired their houses temporarily.

4.3.2 Build House

It determines whether the respondents have built their houses after earthquake. It determines those which were respondent's own houses. It doesn't include rented houses. Those respondents who were living in rented house don't have responsibility to repair those houses. So, they have fewer burdens to maintain and repair houses.

Table No. 16. Did respondents build house after earthquake

S.N	House Build	Frequency	Percentage
1	Temporarily Build	24	68%
2	Permanently Build	2	6%
3	Not Build	9	26%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As demonstrated in above figure, out of total respondents, 68% respondents have temporarily built their houses, 6% have permanently built their houses and 26% respondents have not built their houses. Due to lack of financial resources, they are unable to repair their houses permanently.

4.3.3 Knowledge about Reconstruction Program on respondents

It determines whether the respondents have any knowledge about reconstruction program after earthquake in their community. Reconstruction program are those which basically focuses on development of community through various programs after earthquake.

Table No. 16 Knowledge about Reconstruction Program on respondents

S.N	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Somehow	25	56%
2	No	40	44%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As demonstrated in above figure, 56% respondents have told that they know some knowledge about reconstruction program organized in their community after earthquake. 44% respondents have told they even don't know what reconstructions program are. They don't have any knowledge on it. The participation of women in reconstruction program is necessary for better and sustainable development of community. Therefore, awareness programs should be designed to make participation of women for development.

4.3.4 Priority Needs

It determines the main need of the respondents at present. Although there are variety of needs in their life but it defines the urgent need of the respondents after earthquake.

Table No. 18. Priority Needs of Respondents

S.N	Priority Needs	Frequency	Percentage
1	House	25	56%
2	Water and Sanitation	15	33%
3	Job	5	11%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As given in the above figure, 56% respondents have told their priority needs at present time is house. They are in need of house. They told that they would be happy if they would have one storey house also. They told they don't need tall buildings as before. 33% respondents told their priority needs is easy access to pure water and sanitation. They told anyhow they have managed their house to live but they are facing huge problem of pure water and sanitation. Water is essential for life and health. When adequate and appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene are not available, major health hazards can result. 11% respondents have told job is their priority needs at present time. They have lost their job after earthquake. They told if they would have good job they would manage other things.

4.4 Changes taken places in everyday life of respondents after earthquake

The devastating earthquake occurred in April 15, 2015 had affected millions of people all over the country. Thousands have lost their life and many of them have become handicapped. The earthquake has brought changes in life of many people. Many of them have lost their houses and some of them have lost their family members in earthquake. Many houses were old and made of mud which was destroyed in earthquake. Similarly, through the study it was found that women of this area are severely affected by earthquake. It has brought changes in their everyday life. Most of the women depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Due to earthquake, they are unable to do agricultural activities properly as they have to give more time on reconstructing their houses and some told that they are not interested to work for some time. Usually they used to store their agricultural

products in their houses for future use but that was destroyed when houses had collapsed in earthquake. Now, they don't even have enough seeds to grow. Some women have lost their husband in earthquake. Now, they have to take all the responsibility towards their family. It may become difficult to them to manage their dual responsibility of bread winner and care taker of the family. Some women who have their own business are now unemployed. They have lost it due to earthquake. Now they are spending their time doing household works. Some respondent's both husbands and wife were doing their business before now both of them are unemployed. When both are unemployed, women get more pressure to manage household activities. After earthquake, expenses have increased in their family. They have to build their houses, manage children's education and also everyday expenses. When husband is unemployed, women don't get financial supports and have to bear all the financial and household responsibilities.

Similarly, those who are continuing their business they have told many people have migrated to other places after earthquake so the business is not so good as before and the earning from business is low. In some houses some old women were left alone in their house. Their family members are migrated to other places and they are staying alone. They don't want to leave their old house and old places. Therefore, earthquake has brought changes in the life of women of this area. Some women are not willing to work as before; they get fear of earthquake and are not interested to work as previous

4.5. Residence of Respondents when houses were not built

It determines if respondents have not built their houses where they are staying at present time.

Table No. 19. Residence

S.N	Residence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Temporary House	13	68%
2	Rented House	4	21%
3	Relatives	2	11%
Total		19	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents 10 respondents were those who were staying in rented house before earthquake and 9 respondents were those who have not build their house after earthquake destroyed their house. And out of 19 respondents, 2 are living in relative's house, which means 4% of 19 respondents, 13 respondents are living in temporary house by taking land for lease and 4 respondents are living in rented house.

4.5.1 Problems after Earthquake

It determines what problems the respondents had to face after earthquake in their everyday life.

Table No. 20. Problems faced by respondents after Earthquake

S.N	Problems	Frequency	Percentage
1	Improper Settlement	20	44%
2	Higher Expenses	11	25%
3	Loss of Employment	8	18%
4	Lack of Pure Water and Sanitation	6	13%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

As given in the above figure, out of total respondents 25% respondents are facing the problem of higher expenses. 13% are having problem of pure water and sanitation, 18% respondents have lost their employment and 44% are living in improper settlement. Respondents have told that after earthquake their houses are damaged. They have to live in temporary made house. The respondents who are living in temporary houses are facing the problem of toilet. Many they don't have their own toilet. Some have built a common toilet in field near their houses and use together.

4.5.2 Health problems after earthquake

It defines about the health problems the respondents had after earthquake. There is a huge chance of occurrence of health problems after earthquake like physical damage to the body by fracture or accidents for in earthquake, a physical condition that is caused by disease.

Table No. 21. Health problems on respondents after earthquake

S.N	Health Problems	Frequency	Percentage
1	Normal	39	87%
2	Casual	6	13%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents, 87% respondents are normal. They don't have major health problems after earthquake. 13% have casual health problems what they have before earthquake. Among them some respondents got skin allergy after immediately after earthquake. In recent time, also they face similar kind of problem sometime. Usually women suffer from different kind of diseases after disaster. In this research, most of them didn't have major health problem after earthquake.

4.5.3 Fear of Earthquake

It determines whether the respondents are still afraid of earthquake. Most of the respondents have misconception about earthquake and still get afraid of it.

Table No. 22. Do respondents still afraid of earthquake

S.N	Fear of Earthquake	Frequency	Percentage
1	Get afraid	33	73%
2	Not afraid	12	27%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Out of the total respondents, 27% have told that they don't get afraid of earthquake now. They told it became a habit for them. Now, there is nothing to loss, whatever they had it was already destroyed in earthquake before so now they don't get afraid of it. 73% respondents are still afraid of it. They are unable to forget that bad situation what they have gone through.

4.5.4 Psychological effects

Psychological effects are one of the main problems after earthquake. Many people suffer from post-earthquake trauma because hundreds and thousands of men, women and children have seen their homes, streets and cities destroyed before them. These effects are prolonged and sometime difficult to resolve. There are often other psychological complications such as post-traumatic stress, alcoholic and drug problems, anger, depression and suicidal behavior. After this type of a mass trauma, at least half of the people will likely experience some symptoms of post-traumatic stress. They will have recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the events that they have seen and been through. This can include nightmares and daytime flashbacks. At times people, will act or feel as if the traumatic event were recurring. For example, the noise or vibrations of a passing plane or truck might immediately bring back a flood of the feelings that occurred during the earthquake. This can include rapid heartbeat, fast breathing and other physical symptoms. In the

aftermath of such an event, people suffering post-traumatic stress symptoms can make efforts to avoid conversations or thoughts associated with the trauma.

Table No. 23. Psychological effects of earthquake on respondents

S.N	Psychological effects	Frequency	Percentage
1	Trauma	12	27%
2	Stress	20	44%
3	Depression	7	16%
4	Anger	6	13%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

After earthquake, most of the people suffer from psychological problems. They saw their houses destroyed and loved ones died in earthquake which they can't forget for long time of which they remain in stress. In this research 44% of women felt stressed after earthquake, 27% were in trauma, 16% have got depression and 13% increased anger. Because of loss of income, houses and belongingness and death of loved one's women got these problems. This would deteriorate health of women if they are not solved in time.

4.5.5 Coping Strategies

After earthquake people lost their houses, assets and family members. In that period, people lack resources to deal with their problems. People apply different coping strategies during earthquake to overcome their day to day problems. The above defines the coping strategy people apply to overcome their psychological problems.

Table No. 23. Coping strategies of respondents

S.N	Coping strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Meditation	5	11%
2	Spending time with friends	14	31%
3	Counseling	4	9%
4	Keeping busy in occupation	22	49%
Total		45	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

To overcome psychological problems women applied various coping strategies like meditation; spending time with friends, counseling and keep busy themselves in their occupation. 49% of women to forget what they have gone through in earthquake they keep themselves busy in occupation. When they do their works, they become busy and don't get time to remember those incidences. Similarly, 31% women spend their time with their friends in their free time and make them busy sharing their problems. 11% of women do meditation which helps them to concentrate in their works and 9% participate in counseling programs organized in their community. In this way, women are trying to keep busy in different things to forget the bad situation they have faced in earthquake.

4.6 Problems and Challenges faced by respondents after earthquake

Women are facing various problems in their day to day life since the earthquake had occurred. They are facing lots of problems during and after earthquake. For 2-3 days, immediately after earthquake they didn't even get food to eat and place to sleep properly. After earthquake, they lived in temporary tents for 2-3 months. Large numbers of people were living in one place. The children of age 2 years to old people age of 70 years were living together. Women had main responsibility to care of their children and elder citizen. They had to manage food for them. During earthquake, it was difficult to get food easily; whatever they had all people had to share among them. So, women had faced difficulties to manage food properly during earthquake.

Likewise, after earthquake they started to live in temporary houses. They built their collapsed houses temporarily using the available old materials. They are facing variety of problems in those houses. Most of the houses are made of zinc sheet. In this summer days, it becomes hard to stay inside at day time. Some have made houses in fields where there is danger of snakes and harmful insects. They feel afraid of it basically at night time. Similarly, women are facing serious problems of pure water and sanitation. They have to go far from their houses to bring water. Some of them have to spend more time to manage water by which they are unable to give time for other things. Hence, pure and water has become their urgent need at present time.

The life of most of the women living in those houses is difficult. The numbers of women are unemployed after earthquake; they are in need of good job. Most of the women are compelled to do wage based labor work to manage family needs. Some women have told they don't have enough money to send their children for further study. After earthquake, they have lost their job, both husband and wives are doing nothing, in that situation they can't afford children's education. In those households where husbands are unemployed, wives may have the prime responsibility to look after her family members. In this way, women of the study area are facing number of problems after earthquake.

4.7 Positive Impacts after Earthquake

There are positive impacts after earthquake. There are reconstruction Projects like water supply, building and toilets which have made society beautiful. The roles and responsibilities have increased in Decision making power of women to livelihood, increasing the role and responsibility of women changed gender Relations which empowered women.

CHAPTER -5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter includes summary and conclusions.

5.1 Summary.

In the study area, 267 households were directly affected, among them 45 women were interviewed. It was not so easy to choose mostly affected women as most of them had suffered equally. They were still in post-traumatic conditions. It was very hard for them to explain the desperation that they face, with family members dead and their homes flattened. It was hard emotionally. During interviewing, some respondents seemed to be emotionally down and started to cry which made how to feel at first or what questions to ask. Some were concerned and complaining about the aid and relief not reaching all people which were diverting our conversations.

The concern of the study is to know about the changes taken place in the everyday life of women and the problems and challenges they are facing after earthquake. In this research, both primary and secondary data were used to collect information. A set of interview schedule has been prepared with the list of questionnaires to get the primary data about the changes taken place in the everyday life and problems and challenges women faced after earthquake of study area and the interview conducted with 45 selected women using purposive sampling method.

While considering the demographic factors, most of the women affected by earthquake belong to age group of 26-40. Basically, the area of this study is highly inhabited of Newar community hence, 96% respondents are Newar. Most of the women are illiterate which means they have low educational background, only 51% of women have completed up to SLC level education, only one have completed bachelor level education and one have completed master level education. It means women are not well educated. Education is one of the important element which helps to reduce the vulnerability of earthquake. But most of them have not well education background of which they are not aware about coping strategy during and

after earthquake. Most of them are from nuclear family, while 44% are from joint family. Women belongs to joint family have high responsibility to take care of elder citizen and their children when disaster occurs.

Majority of women are married, 16% of women are widow, and two of them have lost their husband after earthquake. One woman husband was died after one week due to heart attack and another husband died after three months because of sickness. At present due to the death of their husband the responsibility towards their family has increased. They have to take dual responsibility of bread winner and care taker which becomes challenging for them. About 78% respondents had their own houses before earthquake which were mainly 4-5 storey old buildings. Only 22% have lived in rented houses, they have come from different places mainly for employment and children's better education. Those who have houses were mainly made of bricks and mud which were highly vulnerable to earthquake. Similarly, majority of respondents are housewife. About 29% respondent's main occupation is agriculture. Some of them have their own agricultural land and some have taken land for lease. 19% had their own business such as tea shop, hotel, and glossary shop. Some of them have lost their business in earthquake so now they are jobless. They don't have enough money to reestablish their business. Majority of respondents are depended in agriculture.

About 53% respondent's main source of income of the family is agriculture. They grow seasonal agricultural products and sell in the market to earn money. Some part they consume and remaining they sell in near market. Majority of respondent's monthly income is between 10,000- 20,000, 40% respondents have monthly income below 10,000. Only 13% of respondents have told that their monthly income is from 20,000-30,000. Those respondents whose main source of income was business have stated that the earning from business is low after earthquake. A large number of houses were collapsed and many people have migrated to different places, hence, the business is not so good as before. Majority of them told the income is somewhat sufficient to manage their monthly expenses. They told they have to manage

whatever they have other than this they don't have other options. Most of them have to spend their income in household activities.

Similarly, the study has found that the husband is the head of the family in most of the respondents' family. Majority of them don't have any property in their name. Some women have property in their name which they got from their father's house as dowry. Majority of women don't have any knowledge on earthquake before and total respondents have not taken any training on earthquake safety. Women have bitter experiences of earthquake; they don't even want to remember that day. Many of them have lost their interest in their work. Most of the respondents were outside their home when earthquake occurred. They got afraid of their children who were in home. Majority of them went to field and made temporary houses to live. In the earlier period, they don't even have food to eat properly, later various organizations had distributed food and nonfood items to them. They have lived in those houses for about 2-3 months. After they came back to their places and started to repair their houses. Almost respondent's houses were totally destroyed in earthquake. They built houses temporarily using old materials and nowadays are staying in those temporary houses.

Most of them have stated that their life is difficult in those houses. In cold time, it was too cold and now summer time it is too warm to stay inside. Also at present time they get fear of wind and storm. They also have told that in rainy seasons they didn't even slept properly at night. The temporary houses are small made of zinc sheet which is not sufficient to all family members to sleep properly. But also they have no option besides than staying in those houses. Likewise, 44% have told that they are getting problems of easy access to pure water and sanitation. They told to some extent they have managed to live and eat but they are facing huge problem of pure water and sanitation in this summer time. Most of them still get afraid of earthquake. They are unable to remove bad memories from their mind.

Similarly, majority of respondents have told their priority needs at present time is to build house. They want to rebuild their houses. They don't have sufficient money to rebuild their houses so they need help from other sources. They also stated that the

government instead of providing other materials they would have helped them to rebuild their houses as soon as possible. Therefore, through this research we can get to know that women are facing problems in their life after earthquake. In this way, the devastating earthquake has changed the life of women.

5.2 Conclusions

The study has brought up some conclusion about the changes taken place in the everyday life of women and the problems and challenges they are facing after earth are given below:

In the study area, almost of the houses were made of mud and bricks due to it many houses were collapsed and many are severely damaged. Therefore, the large numbers of people are compelled to live in temporary houses where they are facing various problems in their daily life. Women particularly are facing variety of problems in day to day life. Those women who used to do wage based labor are not getting work as before. It has become difficult to them to manage their expenses. Women who had their own business are now unemployed, after destruction of their shops in earthquake. Most of the women have low education background of which they are not involved in professional job rather low paid job. Due to lack of financial resources they are unable to re-establish their business soon. In some family, women and their husband are unemployed after earthquake. In such cases, women get high responsibility towards her family. Similarly, those women whose husband died in earthquake had to bear dual responsibility of bread winner and care taker. In this way, earthquake has brought changes in women's life.

Women living in temporary houses are having high problem of pure water and sanitation as there is no source of water nearby by them. They have to go public tap and queue for many hours. Similarly, most of them want to build their house soon as their life is miserable in temporary houses. For most of the women one of the significant impacts of the earthquake is the transition from houses to tents. For a few, nothing has changed in this respect. Living conditions in the camps are precarious. In the day time, the women said that the tents were like ovens. During the night, the temperature falls and the tents turn cold. The problem of shelter is a

pressing immediate priority and a critical need for women but solutions have proved to be multifarious and are progressing at a snail's pace. The prospect of long-term solutions is even thinner for those who are the poorest and who have no land to build new houses on.

Likewise, many women are unemployed; they need a better job to manage their financial and household problems. It is necessary to provide them income generation training so that they can uplift their living standards in future. Similarly, no respondents have taken any earthquake safety training before, it is also necessary to provide them those training to minimize the risk of future disaster.

In this way, in this research the loss of employment, housing and assets were widely reported. Women tended to try and revive their pre-earthquake activities in the low paid informal sectors that have been hardest hit. The loss of assets has brought about new challenges in the ways women are meeting their basic needs. A woman's earning opportunities and the mechanisms they employed to respond to their family's needs have been seriously disrupted.

So, the government should bring out program especially targeting for women so that they can participate to re-build their community themselves. Understanding gender, culture and social relations is absolutely essential in assessing, designing and implementing an appropriate program that is effective and safe and restores the dignity of the affected population. In order to provide an adequate response, it is fundamental to involve all members of the community particularly women and girls at all stages of reconstruction programs as they bring valuable perspectives, capabilities and contributions. Gender balance and active involvement of women and men in decision-making in various reconstruction programs is crucial to adapt to the specific needs and include the knowledge of the entire community. The programs must be developed on the basis of a greater understanding of the gender-specific needs because of differential impacts of disasters in relation to health, education, shelter, food supplies, water and sanitation, as well as employment and income generating opportunities.

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Annex - 1
Interview Schedule

Demographic Information:

1. Respondent Name:

2. Age:
 - a. Below 25
 - b. 26-40
 - c. 41-65
 - d. 60+

3. Caste/Ethnicity
 - a. Brahmin
 - b. Chhetri
 - c. Dalit
 - d. Newar

4. Education level
 - a. Illiterate
 - b. Upto SLC
 - c. Bachelor
 - d. Master and above

5. Family Type
 - a. Nuclear
 - b. Joint
 - c. Extended

6. Marital status
 - a. Married
 - b. Unmarried
 - c. Divorce
 - d. Separated
 - e. Widow

7. House Type
 - a. Tin
 - b. Muddy
 - c. Concrete
 - d. Other

8. Occupation
 - a. Housewife
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Business
 - d. Wage based Labor
 - e. Students

9. What is the main source of income of your family?

- a. Agriculture b. Business c. Foreign Employment d. Drivinge. Service
10. How much is the monthly income of your family?
- a. Below 10,000 b. 10,000-20,000 c. 20,000-30,000
11. Is that income is sufficient to manage household activities?
- a. Sufficient b. somewhat sufficient c. Not sufficient
12. If not sufficient how do you manage your everyday expenditure?
- a. Credit b. Loan
13. In which things you have to make more expenditure in your family?
- a. Household activities b. Children's education c. Health d. Others

Before Earthquake

14. Who is the head of your family?
- a. Self b. Husband c. Elder citizen d. Son
15. Who used to take all the decisions in your family?
- a. Husband b. Self c. Elder citizen d. Son
16. Do you have ownership in property in your family?
- a. Yes b. No
17. Do your family members support in household activities?
- a. Always b. Never c. Sometime
18. Did you know anything about earthquake before?
- a. Yes b. No c. Somewhat
19. Did you get any training on earthquake safety before?
- a. Yes b. No c. Somewhat

20. If yes what things did you know about earthquake?

21. If yes, which organization had provided training on earthquake safety?

- a. Governmental
- b. NGOs/INGOs
- c. Local Organization
- d. Others

Emergency Period during Earthquake

22. Where you were when earthquake occurred?

- a. Home
- b. Outside Home

23. What you felt at that time?

- a. Stressed
- b. Frightened
- c. Escaped
- d. Normal

24. Who were there with you?

- a. Husband
- b. Children
- c. Elder citizen
- d. Friends

25. Are there older citizen in your family?

Age group	No
45 - 55	
55 - 65	
65 - 75	
75and above	

26. Where you went after earthquake?

- a. Home
- b. Field
- c. Camp/Tent
- d. Relatives

27. Who was injured from your family in earthquake?

- a. Husband
- b. Self
- c. Children
- d. Elder Citizen
- e. None

28. Who died in earthquake from your family?

a. Husband b. Children c. Elder citizen d. None

29. Did you get any relief materials during earthquake?

a. Yes b. No

30. If yes, what are they?

a. Food items b. Clothes c. Medicines d. Zinc Sheet e. Others

31. From where you get relief materials?

a. Government b. NGOs/INGOs c. Local People d. Club
e. Social workers

32. Are you satisfied while getting relief materials?

a. Fully Satisfied b. Satisfied c. Not satisfied

33. If you are not satisfied what are the main reasons?

34. Did you feel any discrimination while getting relief materials?

a. Yes b. No c. Don't Know

5. If yes what are the main reasons?

36. What type of problems you have faced when you were staying outside your home during earthquake?

a. Rape b. Sexual Abuse c. Violence d. Insecurity d. Nothing

37. Were you pregnant or lactating mother during earthquake?

a. Yes b. No

38. If Yes, what problems you have faced?

- a. Insufficient food b. Lack of medicines c. Unhygienic environment d.
- Inadequate nutrition e. safe health facilities

Rehabilitation and Relocation

39. Are you continuing your same occupation after earthquake?

- a. Yes b. No c. Rarely d. Sometime

40. If no, what are you doing?

41. Did your house collapsed in earthquake?

- a. Destroyed b. seriously damaged c. Only cracked d. Nothing happened

42. Did you build your house?

- a. Temporarily build b. Permanently build c. Not build

43. Who helped you to build your house?

- a. Self b. Government c. NGOs/INGOs d. Relatives

44. If not, where are you staying these days?

- a. Tents b. Relatives c. Camps d. Others

45. What are the problems are you facing while staying there?

- a. Lack of food and nutrition b. Lack of Pure water and Sanitation c.
- Improper Settlement d. Insecurity e. Others

46. What type of health problems you get after earthquake?

- a. Casual b. Serious problems c. Normal d. Psychological

47. What are the problems you are facing after earthquake?

- a. Destruction of house b. Psychological trauma c. Loss of employment
- d. Higher expenses e. distress

48. Is there any reconstruction program organized in your community?

- a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

49. If yes, which types of organization are organizing those programs?

- a. Government organization b. INGOs/NGOs c. Local Organization
d. Others

50. Are you participating in those programs?

- a. Yes b. No c. Sometime

51. How are you feeling after participating in those programs?

- a. Empowered b. Independent c. Self- Motivated d. Aware

Interview Schedule

1. How can you share your experiences of April Earthquake, 2015?
2. Do you still get afraid and why?
3. How did you cooperate your family members, relatives, villagers and friends and relatives immediately after earthquake?
4. How do you find your life in temporary tents or rented houses?
5. How do you manage your children education?
6. What did you expect from donor after earthquake?
7. How do you feel about the programs organizing by various organizations in your community?
8. What kinds of program you expect from various organizations for women's empowerment?
9. What are the psychological affects you got after earthquake?
10. What coping strategies you have applied to solve those problems?
11. What are your priority needs in present time?
12. What do you think to recover problems you are facing after earthquake?

Annex - 2
Photographs



Damaged House in earthquake 2015



New shelter of earthquake affected family

Annex: 3
Case Studies

Case I: Sukmaya Shrestha (Name changed) a 37 years' woman. She has been living in Chapagau after marriage. She had four members in her family: mother-in-law, husband, and her daughter and son. She was farming vegetables nearby her house when earthquake had occurred. She was with her mother-in-law. Her husband and son were in the house. She got frightened and ran away to see her family members after earthquake. She got know that all of them were safe and relaxed. She had 3 storey house made of mud and brick which was seriously damaged in earthquake. After earthquake, she went to school ground nearby her house with her family members and stayed there for a month. Ten days after earthquake, her husband was died of heart attack. Now, she has solo responsibility to take care of her family members and she has temporarily built house. She is doing wage based labor. The income is below 16,000 per month which is not sufficient to manage monthly expenses. Still she gets afraid of earthquake and don't have interest to do household works inside house.

Case II: Gita Timalina(Name changed) a 40 years old women. She was at home with husband, two daughters and father-in-law when earthquake has occurred. Her father-in-law was sick for 2 years. During earthquake, her both sons ran away but it was very difficult for her and her husband to take out her sick father-in-law. She had 3 storey house made of mud and bricks which collapsed in front of their eyes. She got terribly frightened. They ran away to the open area which was 5 minutes away from the house. Her house was destroyed to the ground.Later, she built temporary house made of zinc sheet nearby her house. After 9 months of earthquake her husband was died because of sickness. Now she is staying withfather-in-law and her two daughters. They are studying in 8 and 12 classes. She is busy in doing agriculture. Besides it, in leisure time she snitches sweater and sell in local market. She doesn't have enough money to give better education for her

children. After the death of her husband, the responsibilities towards her children have increased. She gets stiffness to manage her children's education and everyday expenses.

Case III: Kalpana Maharajan (Name changed) a 60years old women. She has son and daughter. All of them are married. She had been living with her son and grandchildren. On April 25, 2015, she had gone to temple in Lele. When earthquake occurred, she was worried about her children. She got to know that her granddaughter was missing who went to her friend's house. All of them were searching for her but in vain. After five days with the assistance of volunteers she was found dead buried in house. The situation has become critical after the death of her granddaughter. Her son left the place and went to Godavari to stay because they didn't want to stay in that place because of death of daughter. Now she is living alone in her house. She didn't want to leave her husband's house. Sometimes her sons come to visit her. She can't do any work to earn money so she gets tension hows to manage her expenses.