

The press and the nation's democracy rise and fall together

The Telegraph Weekly

Vol 28 No 27, श्रावण ३२, २०६८ (FIAT LUX) August 17, 2011 Pages 6 Rs: 5
Visit us at: www.telegraphnepal.com

Gurung censure NC-UML pro-India stance, forgets Indian warmth

Kathmandu: The Unified Maoists Party standing committee member Dev Gurung opines that the submissive policy of Nepal's political parties was the primary reason for the current political deadlock. He also believes that the submissive policy is overwhelmingly present in the so-called parliamentary parties and their attitude to abide by "foreign diktat" is impeding the political processes in moving ahead. Gurung made this remark

while talking to media persons on Sunday in Butwal, August 14, 2011. The press meet was organized by Revolutionary Journalists' Association. The parliamentary parties are primarily to be blamed for the waning national pride, he said and continued, immaterial of the negative trend the Nepali parties must join hands to resist foreign interference. "The Nepali Congress and UML leaders head to India in the manner similar to Muslims head to Mecca for pilgrimage", he declared. However Gurung forgot to tell that his own party too leaders, including himself perhaps, were provided safe sanctuary by the friendly Indian establishment for all along the so-called peoples' revolt in Nepal. Friends turned foe.

Vulnerable Nepal

Kathmandu: Nepal has become more like a warden less nation. All sorts of disorder have inundated this country-once the Shangri-La.

The overly stretched political eccentricity is sure to take its heavy toll soon.

Making and breaking of government(s) at regular intervals has become a common fact of the country's politics.

The newly foreign backed Order and its Dracula type of strange creation, the Constituent Assembly body, is being already taken as a Himalayan load made obligatory on this country whose voluminous mass this beleaguered nation can't sustain for long.

Albeit, some for fear of being taken to task better say of being thrashed in public champion this order and the money spinner CA body but in their inner hearts they too possess the highest possible abhorrence.

The seeds of the current mayhem were right sown on

November 22, 2005, and the end result is there for all to see.

Sharp brains claim that some "foren" forces, near and far both, in close teamwork with local salaried fifth columnists have vowed to tear apart this nation

example, the NGOs and INGOs, who all used to cry some time back in the Kathmandu streets, if one were to recall, all have kept a stoic silence as if the approaching destruction of Nepal will not hit these politically affiliated entities.

Indepth-Analysis

into several pieces and the process is already in progress.

Those who claim themselves as nationalists or even those who pose to be the sons of mother Nepal remain in a puzzling situation considering the ultimate fate of this nation.

A parent less country which nor deserves settling in an orphanage run by a highly sophisticated INGO. That would be fine if it so happens.

What pains the analysts in Kathmandu is that the so called intellectuals, dollar earning partisan Civil Society members and other stake holders, for

Forget it. The cataclysm doesn't come for a single person or for that matter a party.

The snowstorm that will soon surmount Nepal in all likelihood not only brush off the power mongers housed in various political camps who made Nepal a laughing stock in the comity of nations but will also expose the country or countries that remained instrumental in carrying Nepal to this poor state. It is a matter of time only.

Nepal Prime Minister Jhal Nath Khanal resigned under tremendous pressure which not only emanated right inside from

If Dr. Bhattarai, the JNU's distinguished graduate who visibly possesses deep honor and respect for the Indian Union, gets elevated to the Nepal executive post, India believes that a right man in the right place of its preference will have his grand say in Nepali affairs which by extension would mean that Dr. Bhattarai could be twisted and tamed to work in the overall Indian interests which, as India observes, with the increasing influence of the China, had touched a new low.

his own party's rightist camp but several communist hating far flung countries joined the band wagon in unseating his government.

Now that Khanal has already submitted his resignation, he has become a caretaker Prime Minister and with this the politics has suddenly warmed up. Various lobbies backed by "interested" foreign forces have begun lobbying in favor of their preferred next Nepal PM candidate.

Distinctly, the two foreign sections have come to the fore

as observed by the analysts in this paper.

The first is the Indian South Block which is hell bent on elevating Nepal Maoists leader, Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai, as the next Nepal Prime Minister.

If Dr. Bhattarai, the JNU's distinguished graduate who visibly possesses deep honor and respect for the Indian Union, gets elevated to the Nepal executive post, India believes that a right man in the right place of its preference will have his grand say in Nepali affairs which by extension would mean

Continued on page 6

President Yadav adds one more feather in Dhamala's cap

Kathmandu: A clearly frustrated President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav had to submit himself at a press meet organized through the



kind courtesy of the Reporters' Club headed by Rishi Dhamala in order to ventilate his feelings on the current state of deteriorating politics.

Thanks duly go to Mr. Dhamala for managing the Press Meet right at the Presidential secretariat else the restive President

would have arrived at the Reporters Club's hall somewhere in Putalisadak of Kathmandu. Except Dhamala, who also falls in the category of "made" senior journalists, none of the senior editors and veteran journalists were present at the press meet. Speaks volume of the incompetence of Dr. Yadav's world acclaimed press advisors, is the President so weak? Journalist Dhamala was closely seated with the President which is his phenomenal habit.

This does tell in all of the increasing anxiety in the mind of the President. But what can the President do except abiding by the advices of his press advisor. Now Dhamala is the new entrant

Continued on page 6

India celebrates 65th Independence Day

Kathmandu: On the occasion of 65th Independence Day of India, August 15, 2011, twenty ambulances and four buses were gifted by Government of Indian Republic to various hospitals, non-profit-charitable organizations and educational institutions from seventeen districts of Nepal.

At a public function held in the Embassy premises in Kathmandu to mark the occasion, Charge d' Affaires a.i., Jaideep Mazumdar hoisted the Indian national flag and read out the Address of the President of India,

Continued on page 6

Failure of Fourth Republican Prime Minister: Who's next?

Kathmandu: Girija Prasad Koirala, Pushpa Kamal Dahal, Madhav Kumar Nepal and Jhal Nath Khanal, these are some of the distinguished names of successive Prime Ministers of New Delhi's 12 Point Republic of Nepal who contributed in bringing Nepal to tom stage.

Jhal Nath Khanal after his six months and nine days long stint in the PM's chair, finally resigned after being pressurized by his own party leaders, August 14, 2011.

Madhav Nepal and his coterie have 'southern reasons' to smile.

Late Girija Prasad Koirala who ensured that Nepal becomes

Inept Visage



a republic from a monarchy had to hesitantly hand over power following defeat of his party in the Constituent Assembly election to Pushpa Kamal Dahal.

People of Nepal had beamingly favored Dahal's party with highest votes in the election, which had clearly hurt the southern

Continued on page 6

Deuba-Poudel Feud

Kathmandu: "Sher Bahadur Ji was all set to file no confidence motion against Ram Chandra Poudel today, but as per the request of President Sushil Koirala he has decided to wait for a day", said a Nepali Congress leader from the Deuba panel talking to a local media, August 15, 2011-the Indian Independence Day.

Those who also advised Deuba to provide some time-space to Poudel to voluntarily quit the post of parliamentary delegation head were none other than, Arjun Nar Singh, K.C. Khum Bahadur Khadka, Purna Bahadur Khadka and Gyanendra Bahadur Karki.

Deuba agreed when requested by Krishna Prasad Sitaula of the

Continued on page 6

Madhesi Parties favor Bhattarai

Kathmandu: The Nepali Congress leadership is clear over the government leadership. They are of the view that unless peace process comes to its positive end, the Unified Maoists party must be kept at a distance from the government leadership position.

Interestingly, the Madhesi Morcha which comes into visible existence only when its members are not in government have declared that under the leadership of Maoists' Party vice chairman Baburam Bhattarai national unity government is possible.

Continued on page 6

APEC firm on Lumbini Project

Kathmandu: The Asia Pacific Exchange and Cooperation (APEC) Foundation has formally declared that it will invest a colossal amount of USD 3 Billion in the birth of Lord Buddha, Lumbini.

The officials of the Foundation who were recently on an "inspection" trip to Nepal had organized a press-meet in Kathmandu and declared 'Lumbini Recovering Plan'.

According to the plan, as revealed at the press meet, an international airport, railway track, international convention center, communication center, broad band internet, hospitals, conference halls, schools and a University shall be constructed in Lumbini, Nepal.

The executive Vice President

of the Foundation, Jiao Yuan told a select group of media persons that the estimated project cost of USD 3 Billion will be collected from private sector.

"The government of China has no investment in the project. However, there are businessmen, leaders and entrepreneurs from Australia, North America, New Zealand and other nongovernmental sectors. From Nepal, former crown prince Paras Shah and Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal of Unified Maoists are parts of the Lumbini Project as Vice Chairmen".

The Maoists leaders Amik Serchan, Agni Sapkota, Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal's son Prakash Dahal and personal secretary Samir Dahal were also present at the press meet. Nepal's

Minister for Culture Mr. Khagendra Raj Prasai was also at the press meet.

Mr. Jiao when asked whether Chinese government was also a part of the project suggested the media persons to contact government of Nepal to get exact response to the question.

"In the year 1991, APEC was formed with the objective to promote peace, stability and prosperity in South Asia," he also revealed.

"You will see in the coming days that Lumbini which is a world's spiritual-cultural heritage will be given a new face lift", he beamingly declared.

Responding to a sort of 'planted question' replied Mr. Jiao, "We are Buddhists. Those who meditate do not involve in such

acts." The question was, "Is the project being brought to Nepal to put pressure on Tibetan refugees."

At the same program held in one of the five star hotels in Kathmandu, the APEC executives signed agreements with two Chinese companies to kick-off the project.

In the meantime, another APEC team led by Co-chairman Colin Hatchman which is currently in Lumbini told Kantipur Daily that APEC plan is to develop Lumbini into a sacred spiritual satellite city.

"Historical and cultural heritage of Lumbini shall be preserved and new infrastructure will be put in place", said

Continued on page 6

NO COMMENT: Ex-King quips

Kathmandu: "No Comment", replied a beaming Nepal's former King Gyanendra Shah when asked by media men to make some comments on the prevailing fluid political situation.

Shah and former Queen Komal had arrived at the Dattatreya Temple located in Bhaktapur District, Monday August 15, 2011.

Lord Dattatreya is a blending of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara. He is the son of Atri Maharshi and Sathi Anasuya. The former royal couple had arrived at the Bhaktapur Metropolitan City at around 12:00 AM and walked five hundred meters on foot to arrive at the



Temple. Both sides of the street were filled with locals who chanted pro-monarchy slogans all along.

Gyanendra stopped in between and talked to the locals.

Shah was escorted by a group of Armed Police and General Police Force. The government had recently

Continued on page 6



TUBORG

...Wherever you are.



The Telegraph

Chief-Editor & Publisher : Narendra Prasad Upadhyaya
 Editor : Niraj Aryal
 Printed at : Paru Offset Press, Dillibazar
 Computer Layout : Rajan Manandhar
 Office : Ghattekulo, Dillibazar
 Telephone : 977-1-4770370
 E-mail : editor@telegraphnepal.com
 Post Box No. : 4063, Kathmandu

VOL. 28 NO-27, August 17, 2011 WEDNESDAY, श्रावण २७, २०६८

Erratic policies rebound

Nepal as a nation-state was forced to take a slide, precisely speaking, on November 22, 2005 when some days ahead of this most unfortunate Gregorian date, the New Delhi masters of this country invited the then agitating seven party leaders and forced them all to sign a Hindi draft 12 point agreement which were to, as was given to understand, bring about a dramatic transformation of the existing Nepali society through effecting certain dramatic "ordered" reforms.

The Hindi draft of the said Delhi prepared agreement was later translated into Nepali and English language for fear of being exposed. But it stood exposed the very next moment.

Interesting it of all was the quick inking of the most dangerous Delhi engineered and sponsored agreement by the NOIDA dwelling Maoists which followed others and was finally stamped by the all time Indo-pendent late Girija Prasad Koirala.

He remained loyal to the aliens till he counted his last breath (Rest in peace). Obedience of Kazi Lendhup standard.

The intent and the very motive behind preparing such a draft in an alien land by alien nationals were simply to break Nepal into bits and pieces with the kind assistance of the Nepalese nationals themselves. What was expected did happen to the extent that Nepal as a country remains only in the world map. The Nepal destruction campaign came to a temporary halt when the stumbling block-the then Nepali monarchy, was told to proceed towards the Nagarjun Jungles which the King beamingly obeyed.

The slide became then a real one. The slide continues and will perhaps touch its lowest ebb soon thanks the kind courtesy of the 12 point Nepali leaders. Let's presume that the same group of Nepali leaders will preside over the approaching collapse of this nation.

The devastation of this country in package remains still in effect.

No more talking of past glory and pride that we have had in abundance. Whatever we had, all have been made to dissolve in the filthy ponds here and there.

The Indian regime did its job well.

But yet the regime in the South perhaps had concluded that with the sidelining of the monarchy, things will move as per their wishes and preferences which unfortunately was not forthcoming instead a myriad of problems and issues greeted the master mind of the repulsive 12 point agreement.

While Prachanda-the brain child of the South Block for some time, distanced himself from the Southern pole to the North, then the latter got it as an opportune moment to ensure and secure its grand presence in Nepali affairs to the extent that China began asking Nepal the internal nitty-gritty of the ongoing peace and constitution drafting processes. A stunned New Delhi received further humiliating jolts in series thanks the kind courtesy of its own Kathmandu based envoy-Rakesh Sood.

China has freshly demanded, July 15, 2011, that Nepal and China should sign a new peace and friendship treaty with extradition clauses.

Ambassador Sood intervened in Nepali affairs every now and then as he was himself a Nepali leader. He forgot that he was just an undecleared Viceroy of Nepal. "This was too much", so aptly said Chandra Prakash Gajurel, a veteran Maoists leader while talking to a local Television Channel just the day Sood said good bye to Nepal once and for all.

His erratic activities immensely damaged Nepal-India relations at all possible levels to which the yet to arrive Indian Ambassador Jayant Prasad will have to work very hard in order to stitch the completely torn ties that it stands today.

In the process, China cashed in upon from the Sood undiplomatic conducts to the extent that some double cross too have now joined Chinese hands though such a phenomenon will not last for long. The one who changes camps every now and then could neither be trusted by the Indians nor by the Chinese provided the authorities at these respective missions remain vigilant.

Penetration is on both the camps. Information is being made a financial deal. This is for real.

Finally, India will pay the price. This is for sure. The process has already begun. All that Jayant Prasad can do during his two years tenure is just to heal the small scratches and rashes but what about the deep wounds?

With India taking wrong policies then has made this country most unstable one and it is this permanent Nepali instability that will continue to haunt the Indian regime for long time to come unless some heavenly miracles approaches for its rescue.

The 12 point agreement has summarily failed because it was based on whims of some charlatans. The present political turmoil is a glaring proof of what went wrong with the Indian policies on Nepal charted by some perverted brains.

Having said these, Sood ultimately managed Khanal's ouster from the Prime Ministerial chair. The search for a new but submissive Nepal PM aspirant must have begun in some dark corners in Kathmandu and beyond.

Thus the 12 point agreement remains no longer in existence. It has already embraced a natural death that it had to.

Challenges of climate change and sustainable livestock production in Nepal

Durga D. Poudel, Ph.D.

University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Louisiana, USA

Livestock production is one of the major components of Nepalese mixed farming system. In this system, while forest supplies fodder, fuel wood, grazing land, and balances hydrology, livestock convert fodder, grasses, and agricultural

climate change on environmental and natural resources are increasing, food security, agricultural productivity, livestock production, and energy and water security are dwindling. There has been an increase of at least 13 million in the human

Livestock Management

The poor condition of animal sheds, lack of veterinary support, inadequate feed supply, and lack of resources with the owners probably characterize livestock management system in Nepal. These conditions are reflected by extremely poor livestock health (Fig. 1).

Livestock sheds are often lacking proper roofs, shed walls, drainage, and manure collection systems. With the very seasonal nature of feed supply, livestock often undergo feed deficit especially during the winter season. Developing an effective veterinary support system, ensuring constant and adequate feed supply, and improving livestock sheds are some of the management challenges that need immediate attention. The major feed source for buffalo and cattle include rice straw, wheat straw, maize stalks, maize husk leaves, millet straw, pulses, vegetables, oil seeds, grasses, and fodder trees. It is reported that cultivated lands provide over two thirds of feed supply to livestock in Nepal. Addressing year-round feed and fodder supply effectively is a real challenge for sustainable livestock production in Nepal.

Soil Fertility and Land Capability

Soil types, especially in the mountains and hills, range widely in the short distance depending on parent materials, topography, microclimate, vegetation, and time of soil formation. Dominant parent materials in mid-hill soils include phyllite, schists, gneisses, limestone, quartz, and some carbonaceous materials. Generally speaking, soils are developed from residuum in the upper part of the mountain, colluviums in the middle and the bottom parts, and alluvium materials on the bank of the rivers and streams. Corresponding to these slope positions, younger soils appear in higher positions, and older soils dominate lower hills and valleys. Much older soils occupy alluvial terraces. The younger soils in higher elevations are shallow, contain less organic matter, are low in fertility and are susceptible to soil erosion. Therefore, the higher elevation belts of a mountain are naturally not fit for agricultural production. However, these areas can support pasture, forestry, livestock production, orchards, and recreational land use types. The incidence of less parasites and diseases on livestock in higher elevations may be another factor for concentrating livestock production especially small ruminants in this belt. The middle and lower elevations of a mountain generally include slightly older soils than the upper elevations. These soils are deeper than soils that are found in higher elevations; they have reasonable



levels of soil fertility and are suitable for agricultural production. However, installation or adoption of appropriate soil erosion control measures is necessary. Soils in the bottom of a mountain and on the river banks, which are developed from alluvial parent materials, are much older than the soils in the other parts of the mountain slope. These soils are often dark in color, high in organic matter content, high in soil fertility, and are less susceptible to soil erosion. These soils support intensive rice, wheat, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops.

Due to differences in the nature and properties of soils and the land capability across a mountain slope, it is important to design and develop a livestock production system, especially in the mid-hills and the mountains, considering soil fertility and land capability in order to effectively adapt to climate change impacts and build community resilience. A close observation of one of the mountain watersheds reveals that upper elevations were generally found to have goats, the middle elevation had a mixture of goats, cattle and a few buffalo, and the bottom part had more buffalo, cattle, and goats. While goats and cattle were regularly grazed, buffaloes were mainly stall-fed.

Adaptation and Mitigation

Farmers are aware of changes occurring in their production systems due to global climate change. Increasing incidences of new diseases, skin diseases, drug resistance, new parasites, and poor feed supply are some of the issues farmers have already perceived as problems due to global climate change. There are widespread reports of disappearance of *pokharis* (ponds constructed for collecting surface runoff and rain water for buffalo wallowing), drying of natural springs, and degradation of *bagar* (riparian areas) areas for grazing livestock in Nepal due to climate change. In addition, destruction of crops due to flood and drought affects regular feed supply. Although farmers have tried to adapt to these changes by lowering their herd sizes, switching to smaller-size animals, rain water harvesting, and moving out from the locality, these are only short-term measures. The challenges are finding adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change so that livestock production could be increased and the production system could be strengthened.



by-products to milk, meat, manure, and household income. Soil fertility of agricultural land is maintained by manure application. Agricultural crops provide food to the families, and fodder, straw, and grains to the livestock. Most rural families depend on livestock to support and send their children to schools and colleges. Sustainable development of the livestock resource requires holistic considerations of land, water, forest, agricultural crops, climate, and manpower. According to an Economic Survey by the Ministry of Finance, estimated livestock population for 2009/2010 in Nepal was as follows: goats 8,762,000, cattle 7,199,000, buffalo 4,832,000, pigs 1,062,000, and sheep 797,000. Buffalo contributed 1,066,000 MT (71.3%) of the total milk production, and 162,213 MT (65.3%) of the total meat production in 2009/2010. Coinciding with human population, there is a proportionate increase in the buffalo population in last 30 years in Nepal. There is an 89.91% increase in human population from 1979/80 to 2009/10 and the corresponding increase in buffalo population was 85.49%. Cattle population increased from 5,986,000 to 7,199,000 during the same period.

Available literature indicates that Nepal is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. While teral region is more vulnerable to floods, temperature rise, droughts, and fire, the mid-hills are vulnerable to landslides and water shortages. Similarly, the Himalayas are vulnerable to snow melts, glacier retreats, and glacial lake outbursts. Changing weather patterns, extreme rain events and associated floods and landslides, crop failures, habitat shift, acute water shortages, incidence of new diseases and parasites, river-cuttings and land losses, and hydrological changes are some of the impacts of climate change noticed in Nepal. In its Climate Change 2007 publication, the IPCC projects crop yields decline about 2.5 - 10% in 2020s and 5 to 30% in 2050s compared with 1990s levels without CO2 effects in some parts of Asia. More human diseases, especially water borne diseases, diarrhea, and cholera associated with climate change are expected to increase in the future. While adverse effects of

population in the last 30 years in Nepal, which has obviously exerted tremendous pressures on limited resources such as land, forest, and water. Land use changes have been massive and quick. Current deforestation rate is reported as 1.7%, and soil erosion and land degradation is widespread.

Livestock Productivity

Available data indicates that the average milk yield per cow per year in Nepal is just 451 L, which is extremely low compared to milch breeds in India and western countries. According to information posted on www.indg.in/agriculture/animalhusbandry/, average milk yield in village conditions for Sahiwal, Gir, Tharparker, Red Sindhi, and Hariyana breeds in India respectively is 1,350 L, 900 L, 1,660 L, 1,100 L, and 1,140 L. The average milk yield of Sahiwal, Gir, Tharparker, Red Sindhi and Hariyana in commercial conditions is reported as 2,100 L, 1,600 L, 2,500 L, 1,900 L, and 4,500 L, respectively. Jersey and Holstein Friesian, western milch breeds, respectively have milk yield of 5,000-8,000 L and 7,200 - 9,000 L. Buffalo, which account for two thirds of the total meat produced in Nepal, has an average meat yield of 158.79 kg. With a low off take rate, buffalo is obviously not an appropriate animal for meat production unless improved buffalo meat breeds are developed.

Development of several dozen dairy co-operatives and big dairy firms such as Dairy Development Corporation (DDC), Chitwan Milk (Ltd), and Sujal Dairy in recent years is certainly appreciable. However, despite these developments, due to population increase, daily per capita milk production in Nepal is stagnant for the last 30 years, and is about 148 mL of fresh milk per capita per day, which is equivalent to a half-a-cup of tea. It is a well-known fact that Nepal frequently depends on India to fulfill its deficit on domestic fresh milk supply. For example, to meet domestic demands for fresh milk, last fall the DDC had to import 40,000 liters of raw milk daily at a cost of Rs 29 per liter from Patna Dairy Project India. Various causes associated with poor level of milk production in Nepal include poor milch breed, poor animal health and nutrition program, and insufficient feed and fodder supply.

गलत सूचनाको सम्प्रेषण

अपराध हो, त्यसैले सूचनाको

तोडमरोड नगरौं



नेपाल सरकार
 सूचना तथा सञ्चार मन्त्रालय
 सूचना विभाग

Indian film maker insults Nepal in a typical style

Insulting and humiliating the Nepalese nationals by the nationals of the neighboring Indian Republic, which only came into existence, 1947, thanks the British East India Company, is not a new phenomenon.

But yet Italy rules India. We are used to such fanaticism.

India or Bharat or even Hindustan took a formal shape only recently compared to every heads high and proud Nepal which ever remained as a sovereign and independent nation.

But this fact the Indian authorities or for that matter even

through the Indian filthy films wherein the Nepalese were also treated sympathetically in Nepal. "Kanchas" and Gurkhas", then this time we have been offended to the hilt comfortably by a new entrant in Hindi Cinema, Mr. Aditya Seth, Mumbai, who through a newly made documentary film portrays the entire Nepalese as BAHADURS in a derogatory manner.

"Like it or not, the Nepalese



what scenes I could see while watching the irritating documentary.

It was a sixty-five minutes ordeal watching the Himalayan abuse of Nepal. Suffocation was in the theater hall. Tension was already brewing inside the hall among the invitees. All

that Aditya was awaiting perhaps accolades from the audience. However, that was not forthcoming for this young film maker from the seat of the largest slum dwellers.

With the nightmare ended, Aditya was greeted by volley of questions. The entire situation went against his film for the way the Nepalese nationals were projected in his documentary film. The daddy of them all is yet to come.

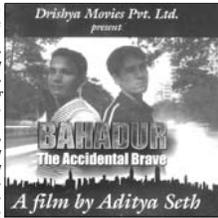
The title of the Film is an ad nauseating one. "Bahadur-The Accidental Brave".

The title itself has been picked up to flare up tender Nepali sentiments. Nepalese were real Bahadurs-the brave ones, who had already conquered the now Indian territory up to Sutlej River in the West and were about to capture Delhi, the Indian Capital, now which the Britons ruled them.

Some in the hall reminded Aditya that Nepali soldiers had advanced with a mood to conquer Delhi but the political wrangling back in Kathmandu in the then Royal Palace mercifully saved their present day capital. Or else Nepali flag would have been fluttering.

Nepalese are not accidentally brave. They are brave by birth save some salaried Lendrups of the Sikkim annexation fame. The use of the word, accidental, has deliberately been made to downsize the Nepali pride. Aditya proved that he too belonged to the same flock which takes sadistic pleasure in demeaning Nepal and the Nepalese.

Brave is brave. Not by accident. Poor Aditya should have read some pages of glorious Nepali past in some history books prior to making and naming the



title of this documentary film. Our own nationalist national, Manoj Pundit, assisted Aditya. Smells rat in the entire affair. But which Pundit is this?

But the Indians need not read Nepal. They are born Nepal graduates. Aditya, indeed the one who made great efforts in making a short film on Nepal, must have inserted other facets of Nepal as well in order to make the film more appealing one. But he failed because of the prevailing old Indian mindset that all those who come from Nepal were to be treated as starving Bahadurs.

Had these Bahadurs been not active then China would have gulped the entire West Bengal during the 1962 war with India.

Which regiment blocked the advancing RED ARMY right in the vicinity of Arunachal Pradesh? Definitely the Gorkha regiment.

In its occasional war with Pakistan, it were these real Bahadurs who were sent in the front to fight with the Pakistani military who saved the Indian Union from the Pak onslaught.

Stretching the story will have no impact on the half baked Indian intellectuals because for them there is nothing beyond India.

All that we want to appeal the Nepal Ambassadors posted abroad is to inform their host government(s) not to allow the screening of this documentary.

Finally, what to talk of former defeated ones for centuries. The past stigma perhaps forces them to insult others. Apart from these insulting elements, the documentary is an educative one. We appreciate Aditya's insulting efforts that he dared by being in Nepal's Capital itself.

En Bref

Kamal Thapa demands fresh polls in Nepal, Indian leaders too prefer same

Kathmandu: The Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal Chairman Kamal Thapa claimed on Saturday, April 13, 2011, that the only alternative to current political chaos and uncertainty is to declare election. The best alternative is to refresh the mandate and political parties, intellectuals and civil societies need to bring this issue to an intensive debate, Thapa urged.

In a fresh visit of a select group of senior journalists from Nepal, reportedly the Indian leaders had suggested that Nepal should go for fresh polls. Mr. Thapa has been talking on the same line for long time now.

Ideas tally. "India feels that the current setup including the constituent assembly cannot address its vital security interests thus it wants Nepal to embrace fresh elections", the media persons who were on a trip to India had hinted in their write-ups upon return.

"To continue extending the Constituent Assembly tenure is not in line with the interim constitution and also goes against the Supreme Court fresh verdict", Thapa opined.

99% infiltrators in Nepali Congress: Senior Leader Tamang

Kathmandu: One of the senior leaders of Nepali Congress opined that 99% of present day party leaders were basically infiltrators. Addressing an interaction program on 'Democratic Socialism' held in the high hills of Nagarkot in Bhaktapur District, Bhim Bahadur Tamang opined that it is because of those infiltrators, the party has abandoned the ideologies propounded by Late B.P. Koirala.

"Personal interests, high desire and never ending ambition now plays supreme in the Nepali Congress politics", he said and added, "In the Nepali Congress, 99 percent are those people who have joined the party to fulfill their personal ambitions."

Is he talking of the New Delhi 12 point NC leaders? "Unless we seize the party back from the clutches of the intruding selfish leaders, we will fail to adopt our ideology".

"The party is in the hands of status quoists and self-centered leaders, thus we look like power mongers and a bunch of failed leaders", he added, "Power is synonymous to a musical chair in Nepal." NC exposed by its own senior leader. Others perhaps have nothing to add.

Gyanendra breaks Silence: Demands acceptable charter on time

Kathmandu: Nepal's King Gyanendra Shah who prefers to lock himself within the fortified walls of his personal residence at Nirmal Niwas, Maharajgunj on Wednesday, August 10, 2011, attended a Maha Yagna held in Imadol, Lalitpur district.

As was expected by the attending mass and media present on the occasion while on his way back Gyanendra Shah also broke his silence.

The King said, "I am hopeful that the country will get the much awaited democratic constitution which shall be acceptable to all before August 31" and added in a satirical manner, "Hopefully the constitution will not be torn apart."

What will happen after August 31, the King was asked by a journalist. He replied, "I have been analyzing what could be the situation after August 31. The month of Shrawan is about to come to an end. In the month of Bhadra, there will be mild rain. Bhadra is also the month when people dry the Red Chili pepper in the sun. Let us see who will get hurt by the pungent smell of dry Chili. Let us see who will have what fate."

Gyanendra Shah had stayed at the program for an hour and donated Rs. 1 Lakh.

Recruit integrated PLA along Nepal's border: Baidya demands

Kathmandu: Senior Vice Chairman Mohan Baidya Kiran told while addressing a program here in Kathmandu on Tuesday, August 9, 2011, that without formulating the national security policy first and finalizing the modality of PLA-Army integration, the completion of peace process was impossible.

Baidya also forwarded some other conditions such as Group Wise integration of PLA, a separate command for the integrated unit, the leadership of command should be with PLA and that the new unit to be posted along Nepal's frontiers.

"We do not want more than eight to ten thousand PLA to undergo integration. That's all we want. This is the bottom-line," he also said.

"If the three parties have the will for the formation of national unity government it is the matter of a minute", he said and continued, "But for the formation of a majority government, our party has not made any efforts or whatsoever and made any decision as to who should lead the government in that eventuality."

Baidya also opined that only the Maoists' leadership in the national unity government will facilitate peace and constitution drafting process.

can be taken care of and successfully dealt with. Both the countries linked by mountains and rivers have to put management knowledge, science and technology of the 21st century to forge a modern and dynamic linkage.

China-Nepal bilateral cooperation does not need to be bogged down over South Asian vicissitudes, though forces of interference and instability in Nepal has so far been successful in preventing China from getting into Nepal with the basketful of cooperation. These forces, especially in the last 10 years, have selectively induced political instability in Nepal in a way that, just for illustration, any high governmental level visit from China was deviously blocked.

In fact, since as early as 1960s, China has been accused of clandestine diplomatic motif for its any public or state activities. Perhaps for these biases and prejudices, foreign policy nuances have become peripheral or secondary to a responsible power, forcing it to conclude that comprehensive cultural and economic cooperation is the determinant factor in the 21st century.

It is very unfortunate that South Asia that once was the light of Asia now suffers so much disorientation and inferiority, and Nepal, that helped ensure security in the most insecure times of the post-British rule in this region in late 1940s, has never been so acutely vulnerable to the forces acting against its own political existence.

SECOND IMPRESSION

N.P. UPADHYAYA

the qualified Indian nationals deliberately ignore.

Must have been suffering from inferiority complex syndrome which is only but natural because of their ingominous past.

The Nepalese understand this and prefer not to remind their own traumatic past in the larger interest of Nepal-India relations considering the pain our friends in the South may have braved while being mercilessly ruled by the various sort of aliens.

Nepalese gesture is there. Nepalese people wish to love and honor the Indian nationals and their ruling authorities.

Yet at times, the Indian nationals do not reciprocate and indulge in acts that summarily undermines our past glory and dignified status among the comity of nations.

Every now and then, one could listen or observe acts that are being deliberately committed by the other side which pains the independent citizens of Nepal.

However, some salaried local pimps ignore the insulting acts as if nothing has been done that could be taken as an insult worth the name. Countless Jaychands now we have.

But the insult is there. This time Nepal, our country, has been slighted with a classic technique. In the past, while we the Nepalese and our nation were humiliated by some in India

national working in India as domestic servants have a common name BAHADUR", claims the film maker Aditya Seth.

This speaks of how the Indian nationals take the Nepalese working in India.

The Indian beggars and vegetable vendors across the nation in millions and millions are also treated sympathetically in Nepal. Nepalese do not offend them. Not at all.

Nepalese learnt begging practices from the Indian beggars. Or it was a rare phenomenon. Pick pocketing too is an Indian gift to Nepal.

Aditya has freshly completed the making of a film on the Nepalese who reside in the Western part of this country. The film forces one to believe that had it not been the Indian nation across the border, the Nepalese would have died of hunger.

The film also tells stories on how the Nepalese nationals target Mumbai as their desired destination and how they return back home infected with HIV positive and transmit this fatal disease among their own would-be family members. Nicely portrayed.

Nepalese are poor. Nepalese are hopeless and hapless. Nepalese have nowhere to go beyond India. For the Nepalese, India is itself a world. Nepalese are a starving lot. Nepalese politics is bad. The list may go long if I recall as to

CHINA'S CHALLENGE IN NEPAL

Uendra Gautam

Irrespective of contemporary externalized political divisions in Nepal, China has kept on moving ahead with its "two-pillar" policy in South Asia. The two pillars in this policy are Nepal and Pakistan. China had been historically compelled to subscribe to a "two-pillar" policy because a trust-deficit continued to prevail between it and the third pillar which lacked in self-confidence. It does not mean that one of the two identified pillars, Nepal, is a self-confident one. But China appreciates the self-assessment of the knowledgeable Nepali people who can candidly and objectively explain why Nepal now is so weakened.

A historically weakened Nepal's topmost critical need is a sense of security. As a matter of fact, an insecure Nepal renders itself most vulnerable to the forces of interference and instability who have self-righteously owned Nepal as their "Free Tibet."

For a secure Nepal will require support from both traditional as well as non-traditional sources of security, China, to effectively and systematically execute its "two-pillar" South Asian policy, will need to extend its defensive security policy, foreign aid policy of south-south cooperation and policy of independence and liberation, stability and development to one of its "two-pillar." China's proposed new treaties

on cultural and economic cooperation with Nepal are, therefore, timely and contextually relevant.

Addressing a talk program organized by China Study Center, Nepal on 15 July to mark the 90th year of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Chinese ambassador to Nepal Yang Houlan figuratively described China's domestic status thus: "There's an old saying in China, governing a big country as if you're cooking a small fish." He continued, "In a country like China, with a vast territory and

VIEWS

a large population, how to achieve comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development has always been an issue that the Chinese government must face, and the Five-Year Plan for the economic and social development shall be the compass of China's economy. The year 2011 is the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, these five years are a critical period for China to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects, deepen reform and opening up and accelerate the transformation of the development pattern and an important starting point to the new stage of China's economy, which still

has a long way to go and will not be smooth in the future. However, with the reverence for history and the thinking on reality, China's economy will take new steps and rise to a new level." Accordingly, we were recently informed in Lanzhou that under the 12th Five-Year Plan and the 2nd phase of West China Development Strategy, China will be more focused on resource conservation, sustainable resource utilization and productive regional resource linkages.

On 1st August, in a program organized by the World CultureNet to commemorate the establishment of diplomatic ties between Nepal and China, Ambassador Yang reaffirmed that in 2009, state leaders of the two countries agreed to establish China-Nepal Comprehensive Cooperative Partnership (CCP) featuring everlasting friendship and bring the bilateral relations to a new height.

The policy statements above seriously mention "a new level" for the Chinese national economy in near future, and the agreed CCP that will take bilateral ties to "a new height." The link between these two statements is obvious. Nepal's liberation into a reasonably confident nation to a great extent depends how soon China and Nepal start wholesomely enforcing this link between China's spectacular economic development and Nepal's to-be-achieved security by planning their act together. Development of hydropower, for example, in the



neighboring Gansu province of China (where 9000 MW of hydropower has already been developed), may provide a suitable joint model for both China's National Development and Reform Commission and Nepal's National Planning Commission on how to sustainably harness and link hydropower development with forest conservation by replacing fuel wood use, socio-economic development of rural household by making clean energy available at a competitive price, and autonomous enterprise development by ensuring energy security at the local level.

Indeed, the link or the integrating process will have to pass through the entire management cycle-planning to monitoring with corrections in the mid-points. Only this way, the uncertainty which is most certain in contemporary Nepal

Everest

Sood finally bids adieu:

Will Prasad follows his footsteps?

Quite visible is that the Indian government surprisingly adopts unusual assessment strategies to evaluate the performance of its diplomats posted in the neighborhood.

Shyam Saran who holds the credit for not only putting Nepal into the path of destruction but also brought Nepal-India relations at its nadir was promoted as the Foreign Secretary.

people were to be primarily blamed on India's behalf for having encouraged China to take aggressive posture at least for the sake of protecting its vital security interests in Nepal.

Nevertheless, it is time to bid adieu to Rakesh Sood. All the best to you.

"I traveled to some 50 districts during my stay here. Except few appalling incidents here and there

memorable one. I am very happy", said Sood.

Personally it may have been a great achievement for Sood but persons matter less in the diplomatic conduct between two nations, experts claim.

But what was his achievement as such?

Prime Minister Khanal modestly replied, "Do not try to remember those bad experiences

How Prasad fares in Nepal for his two years stint will have to be watched.

Rakesh Sood's undiplomatic acts one by one

The following is a comprehensive list of allegations on outgoing Indian Ambassador Rakesh Sood for his undiplomatic acts. The Naya Patrika daily, August, 9, 2011, published this story. Some more events have been

5. Sood reacted angrily to the official statement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when Nepalis living in the Indian state of Meghalaya were being targeted and indiscriminately killed.

6. Ram Kumar Sharma, who had joined the Unified Maoists Party quitting the Tarai Madhesh Loktantrik Party told in a live television conversation that Ambassador Sood had personally called him and warned him for his activities in influencing the Madhesi parties to vote in favour of Maoists' Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal in the prime ministerial election race. Sharma also claimed that Subrat Das-a counsellor at the Indian Embassy had threatened to take his life.

7. Sood threatened to drive off 5 Million Nepalis living in India if Nepal demanded scrapping past unequal treaties between the two countries. He made the remark when he was shown black flags and hurled shoes by Unified Maoists Party cadres in the district of Solu.

8. Sood openly claimed that Nepali media were making negative publicity of Dabur-Nepal (Indian multinational company)

because they were not getting advertisements from the company.

9. Sood complained to the government that Nepal Maoists' commanders were providing training to the outlawed Indian Maoists in Nepal. Sood's complaint could not be verified.

10. Sood who was on a visit to Kailali and Kanchanpur end-March 2011, told the media that he will send a formal letter asking New Delhi not to provide assistance to any of the projects in the districts. He made the remark after Maoists' cadres hoisted black flags against him.

11. Reacting angrily to a black flag demonstration from the Maoists' cadres in the district of Morang, Sood threatened that he will ask his government to fence border with Nepal.

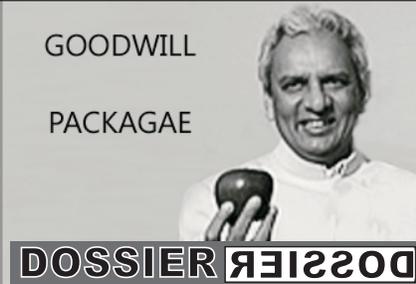
12. Sood interfered in the decision of the government while sacking Indian priests at the Pasupatinath Temple and for appointing Nepali nationals.

13. Sood pressed Nepal's government to award the MRP (Machine Readable Passport) providing unconditional right to an Indian government owned company.

The list is long.



PROBLEM SHIFTS TO FRANCE



GOODWILL PACKAGE

DOSSIER REISSOO

The Nepalese population will never forget the Mr. 12 point Saran.

Shiv Shankar Mukherjee who followed Saran as an ambassador to Nepal and toed on the same line during his Nepal stint was appointed as an ambassador to the UK.

Mukherjee was not only rough but also an indisciplined discourteous diplomat.

Similarly, the daddy of them all, Rakesh Sood, who is more of a photographer than a matured diplomat and bagged the distinction of creating history through his frequent undiplomatic activities he made in Nepal during his overly stretched stint has now been appointed as ambassador to France.

Paris panic is reasonable.

These three successive luminaries from India through their undiplomatic activities facilitated in eroding India's all pervasive influence in Nepal that begins right after the signing of the most humiliating so-called treaty of peace and friendship treaty in 1950.

Experts also claim that these

I got warm welcome everywhere," writes Nayapatika Daily quoting the outgoing Indian ambassador as saying. Sood made the remark while talking to Prime Minister Jhal Nath Khanal.

After Sood made these remarks, laughter followed in the room, also reveals the daily. Those who laughed at Sood were Foreign Ministry's Joint Secretary Bharat Raj Poudel and PM's adviser Milan Raj Tuladhar.

The laughter had some logical reasons. Nepalese don't laugh unless there are abundant reasons for a laugh.

The meeting took place on Tuesday August 9, 2011.

"Some indecent and undiplomatic activities took place in some districts. The government took immediate actions and expressed its sympathy towards me", Sood told the prime minister.

During his stint in Nepal Sood was the first ambassador ever from India who was hurled shoes and shown black flags several times (seven times in record) by Unified Maoists Party cadres.

"In my 35 years of diplomatic service, my Nepal term is the most

from Nepal. I request you to take on the role of a good-will ambassador of Nepal."

PM Khanal added pinch of salt to the injury.

The famous Nepali resilience was there for Sood to see when Khanal made these remarks. The Prime Minister thanked Sood for having "strengthened bilateral ties between the two countries". On which sector, Khanal did not explain for obvious reasons.

India's prosperity has made positive impacts in Nepal, PM acknowledged and added, for the overall benefit of the Asian continent cooperation between India and China in needed most not the competition.

Finally, whether the ambassador designate Jayant Prasad will toe the line traced by his predecessors or rises above his personal interest and refrains from "hate Nepal acts" will determine his diplomatic acumen.

He should be here to contribute substantially to strengthen relations between the two countries keeping always in mind that he in no way undermines the Nepali sovereignty.

added from Telegraph side.

Text begins:

1. Sood arrived Nepal on 24 April 2008 as an ambassador from India. Without presenting his letter of credence to the head of the State of the host country began holding political consultations. Nepal's Foreign Ministry was unaware of his political meetings. Sood continued holding political meetings during his entire stay in Nepal without informing the ministry of foreign affairs.

2. Sood advised Vice-president Parmananda Jha to swear-in Hindi language.

3. Sood held several political meetings to reinstate the then Army Chief Rukmangad Katalwal after the Maoists' led coalition government had sacked him. Sood succeeded in his mission with Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal resigning and President Ram Baran Yadav reinstating the controversial Army Chief back in office. Sood had also met with President Ram Baran to put pressure on reinstating Katalwal.

4. Sood managed to split the Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, May 22, 2009.

Analysts say U.S. is shifting Pakistan policy amid new situation

By Jamil Bhatti, PAKISTAN

SLAMABAD, July 25 (Xinhua) -- After the recent U.S. steps against Pakistan, including a bill in U.S. congress to cut the aid for Pakistan, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's harsh statement about Pakistan in New Delhi, and the arrest of its citizen Dr. Fai for his alleged links with Pakistani intelligence agency, majority of Pakistanis now believe that America has started revenging Pakistan for its failure in Afghanistan.

Political leader and analyst of Pakistan Dr. Shireen Mazari on Monday condemned the U.S. government in strong words for its recent actions and statements targeting Pakistan on multiple fronts.

She identified three major developments by the U.S. government involving Pakistan within a couple of days.

"First is the introduction of the bill in the congress seeking to restrain U.S. aid to Pakistan, and imposition of unacceptable conditions from the granting of questioning quick visas to U.S. personnel to interfere Pakistan's domestic affairs," Mazari told Xinhua.

The United States has already, according to Mazari, put forward irrational and irritating demands on Pakistan, especially regarding

to the military with which U.S. wants to attach its own military personnel.

The second intentional negative move by the U.S. authorities was the joint U.S.-India statement at the conclusion of Hillary Clinton's recent visit to India in which the United States almost announced India as the future monitor of Asian countries especially of Pakistan.

Many Pakistanis and analysts view this U.S. development negatively as they said U.S. brought India directly into Pakistan's internal matters by jointly demanding Pakistan to eliminate all terrorist "safe havens" in the country.

Clinton said while concluding her visit on July 18-20 that New Delhi must play a more assertive role in Asia.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani, who had already showed his concerns over the bill in congress, said Saturday that Pakistan would not accept any country's domination in the region.

"We don't want any Chaudhry (a title used locally for powerful individuals) in the region," Gilani said.

Pakistan's newly appointed Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar, who plans to travel to India on Tuesday for bilateral dialogue, made clear Pakistani policy about

the U.S. announcement on India's assertive role in the region.

"Pakistan would not accept the supremacy of any country in the region as Pakistan is by no means inferior to India," said Khar after she returned from meeting with Clinton on the sidelines of ASEAN regional forum in Bali, Indonesia.

The third U.S. development under extreme criticism by Pakistan is the arrest of American national Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai of Kashmiri American Council by U.S. security department for his alleged role for Pakistan's top intelligence agency Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

Mazari termed this act as the most bizarre and most damaging for bilateral relations in the long run.

Aslam Khan, another senior analyst who keeps a close eye on

freedom of movement within Pakistan," Khan told Xinhua.

Senior Pakistani analyst and former diplomat Asif Ezdi sees the U.S. support for India's rise in a broader context.

In an article printed in a local daily on Monday, he said the United States has been launching such efforts over one decade against the background of the growing political, economic and military power of China, seen by Washington as a challenge to its position as the sole superpower.

"India's assigned role in the U.S. strategy was to serve as a counterweight to China and to stem its assertiveness," Ezdi said.

Khan believed the Pak-U.S. relations that got tense after U.S. unilateral operation in Pakistani city of Abbottabad which led to the killing of Osama Bin Laden, have now dropped to their lowest.

According to some well-informed sources of Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, the main reason for icy relations is the unending American demands of "do more" for Pakistan to which the latter has presented many excuses due to unsuitable ground realities as the U.S.-led forces started to leave Afghanistan.

Most interviewees asked by Xinhua were not surprised over the U.S. shift of its Pakistan policy from soft to harsh, saying that they knew as the United States gradually exits Afghanistan, it would change its behavior towards Pakistan.

VIEWERS

Indo-U.S. relations, doubted about the American allegations on Dr. Fai for his relations with ISI because he was arrested just few days ahead of Clinton's visit to India.

"This action had two open purposes, first to impress the Indians before Clinton's tour and second to malign and pressurize Pakistan who has tightened its policy on the American diplomats'

DATELINE KATHMANDU
Niraj Aryal

Another Gagan Landmark!

Once upon a time the much talked and believed not only as the future of Nepali Congress but of the entire nation, Gagan Thapa, seems to have come to senses that the band of 601 nonperforming Constituent Assembly members, that they are, including himself will fail for sure to draft the constitution.

Thus tentatively a smart Thapa has timely shifted his focus from Constitution Drafting to an interesting business venture. Thapa had few months back contributed a write-up in Kantipur



WHO CARES CONSTITUTION?

Daily wherein he had claimed that he was just a witness to the overall constitution drafting process but not a part of it. Sharp mind!

The interesting news is that Thapa and his business associates have opened a butcher shop in Goflutar area of Kathmandu. A red meat shop!

To recall, Thapa and senior leader Narhari Acharya were labeled as Royalist by their mentor and late party President Girija Prasad Koirala. It was also talked that both the NC leaders had clandestine links with Sarat Chandra Shah. Shah is a close relative of former King Gyanendra Shah. However, during the Peoples' Uprising-II both Acharya and Thapa turned abhorrently anti-Monarchy. Acharya is taken as the first republican leader of Nepali Congress. Now, Acharya has been totally sidelined by his neo-republican friends.

Thapa is being apparently sidelined and thus the new attractive venture.

Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal of Unified Maoists Party (then outlawed) is on record to have beamingly declared that until Gagan is in Kathmandu, the Maoists need not come to the streets protesting against monarchy.

Gagan is then a NC or Maoists man? Anyway, the slaughter house-the meat shop- was inaugurated by Mr. Thapa himself in presence of media persons. Media craze. Thapa is the son in law of senior NC leader Arjun Nar Singh K.C.

Interestingly, though Thapa did not feel it necessary to tell the country will get the much awaited constitution within August 30, 2011, he however, told the media persons that he will open similar outlets at ten different locations of Kathmandu in a year. NC politics will now go together with red meat sale. It is indeed difficult to take responsibility for anything that you do not own, experts understand Thapa's compulsions. Hopefully, Mr. Thapa's fresh initiative will become a source of inspiration for the youth population who prefer to quit the country for good. After all, Gagan is an icon for the Nepali youths. Hopefully, other NC youth leaders will follow his suit.

A terrorist attack in India, the local media accuse Pakistan and claims design was planned in Nepal

Shambhu Kattel
Lecturer, Mass Communication, Nepal

Mr. Kattel is a lecturer of mass communications and is among those few young academicians of Nepal who are keenly observing the trends of Nepali mass media of late. The Telegraph Weekly and telegraphnepal.com has initiated a campaign to promote youth leadership in the country. As a part of the same campaign, Sujit Mainali for The Telegraph Weekly and its online edition has talked to this vibrant scholar on different aspects of Nepali media and of Nepali politics. Here are the excerpts of the interview: Editor



Questions

TGQ1: Mr. Kattel, as we all know that Nepal's socio-political landscape is further becoming more sensitive day by day. Do you think the Nepalese media have acknowledged this fact and were performing accordingly?

Kattel: Nepali media has yet not become a professional one. First of all, we must admit this fact. The history of the development of mass media in Nepal is also not so long. Only after the advent of multiparty democracy in 1990, investment from private sector was warmly welcomed in Nepali media. Since then, Nepali media has made substantial achievements.

Media has now opened the platform for the extensive and intensive dialogue on different political, social, economic and cultural issues confronting the nation. Looking at this fact, we can say that Nepali media has acknowledged the sensitivities of the existing socio-political landscape of the country.

However, Nepali media is also not totally distanced from the politics. The media of Nepal are being made highly biased by the political parties who are in the power corridors. Thus, the media is now carrying the ideology (ies) and agenda of those political parties. The ongoing debate on the op-ed page of newspapers, magazines and discussion forum of electronic media on several sensitive subjects like national security, ethnicity, federalism, social inclusion, secularism, foreign policy, etc is also, in one way or the other, being influenced by those political parties.

TGQ2: A sizeable section of the analysts often accuse the mainstream Nepali media for not being serious towards the national interests and on issues of the preservation of the aspect of Nepali nationalism. Do you think there is any rationale behind such grave accusations?

Kattel: I do not agree with those analysts. As we are observing now, the mainstream Nepali media is doing a lot for the

sake of national interest and nationalism. It has time and again urged for the immediate formulation of a foreign and security policy. It has opened the floor for discussions on several issues related with nationalism. It is also making the people aware about foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Nepal and the regular encroachment of Nepali territory by our southern neighbor. Look how superbly Nepali media acted when the Indians of Nepali origin were targeted and indiscriminately killed in Indian state of Meghalaya?

What we must not forget that media is not the judge, it is only the lawyer. It can sensitize the issues, advocate it and can make people and ruling elite aware about the urgency of the situation. The issues related to nationalism and national interests should be settled down in the negotiating table. But the ruling class of our country, both politicians and bureaucrats, are very much reluctant to work robustly for those issues related to national interests. They are massively influenced and controlled by their alien masters. Nepali media is far more nationalist than those who are in the policy making levels of different machineries of the State.

TGQ3: As we all know that the international communities have rapidly increased their role in Nepali politics. Is the Nepali media also being influenced by this syndrome?

Kattel: Nepal is not independent in economics sense. Most of the economic and business activities of Nepal are being carried out by foreign business

firms. To be more candid, a multitude of production and services industries of Nepal are in the firm control of the Indian businessmen. China, US and some European countries' presence in Nepal's economic sector is also gradually increasing. With the help of the advertisement of their business activities, the international community is trying to control Nepali media. However, they have yet not succeeded completely in this regard.

Nepal is still experiencing the transitional period pang. Different alien forces with a variety of political interests are looking forward to institutionalize their presence in Nepal in the existing fragile situation that we have now. For example, India wants to perpetuate its hegemony in Nepal and China wants to ensure that no any anti-China activities will ever rise from the Nepali soil. For this purpose, they are trying their best to use Nepali media in their favor. They have sent their paid agents in big media houses of Nepal to work for them. They want to please media persons by offering scholarship and visit package and at times even by offering lavish dinner. However, up to now, Nepali media has preserved its integrity. It has yet not danced to the tunes of an alien music like the Nepali politicians. Nepali media has acted in a matured

manner in this regard. It has respected the legitimate economic and security concerns of our neighboring countries, India and China. However it has refused to submit themselves blindly in their favor.

TGQ4: Mr. Kattel, now let's talk about the attitude of Indian media towards Nepal. We have found that Indian media frequently allege the connection of Nepal in almost every terrorist attacks that happen in India without any reliable information. What you would like to say on such unfortunate trend acquired by the Indian media?

Kattel: The Indian media does not warrant serious comments. They have lost their credibility worldwide. The situation is further worst in electronic media of Indian Union. The Nepali media is far more credible than their Indian counterparts. Take it for granted.

Indian media has become an instrument of Indian establishment to spread politically motivated propaganda. The Indian media usually follow the prescribed foreign policy of the Indian Government when it has to deal with the news related with other

countries. Whenever a terrorist attack takes place in any part of India, the Indian media immediately accuses Pakistan behind engineering the attack. And they further say that the overall planning of the attack was made in Nepali territory. However, every time they failed to quote any reliable intelligence source.

The Indian government wants Nepal to bring under its security umbrella. It wants to make Nepal its satellite state while dealing with defense related matter with other regional and extra-regional powers. For this purpose, Indian government uses the Indian media to exaggerate the security related news in order to overly-sensitize the issue. By portraying the connection of the Nepali soil in the terrorist attack, India wants to compel Nepal to sign extradition, air-marshal and other different security related treaties with it. Indian media are the tools of the Indian government to institutionalize its hegemony in its neighboring countries.

TGQ5: Of late, China and India are exhibiting their immense interest and concerns in Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha. What might be its implicit reason?

Kattel: We all know that the national interest is the main driving force of any nation while conducting the international relations. The same theory applies in the interest and concerns recently exhibited by Indian and Chinese towards the birthplace of

Lord Buddha. The Chinese government backed Asia Pacific Exchange and Cooperation (APEC) Foundation has recently decided to invest USD 3 billion for the overall development of Lumbini. The APEC has already begun the preliminary study of this ambitious mega project.

China is not so generous to provide such a big chunk of money for the welfare of Nepali people. China is still struggling to feed the teeming millions of its own poverty stricken population living in its mainland. Similarly, India is also not being worried by the Chinese move for the welfare and benefit of Nepali people. Both countries' move is driven by their national intrinsic interests. By developing the pilgrimage center for the Buddhists in Lumbini, China wants to overshadow Dalai Lama as a lone preserver of Buddhism. This, China believes, can subdue the Free Tibet Movement. Similarly, India is worried on this Chinese move because it does not want the presence of China in Lumbini, which is very close to the Indian border. And further, India is developing bogus birthplace of Lord Buddha inside its territory in order to deceive the followers of Buddhism worldwide. If Lumbini comes to the frontline, the malicious plan of the Indian regime will go to the dogs. Therefore, India is getting more and more nervous and also panicked with the fresh steps taken by China based APEC to develop Lumbini.

What can KOREA learn from IRELAND?

Perhaps the powers that be could do better by emulating something that has proven to be successful.

By Tom Coyner, Korea JoongAng Daily

August 15, 2011

My recent essay, "Denuclearization - Korea's Red Herring," stirred much discussion. Most reaction was favorable, but there was also some heated controversy. I had a chance to engage at depth with two ambassadors to Korea. Both diplomats were quite familiar, of course, with North and South Korea.

I will try to fairly represent both ambassadors' perspectives since one man was skeptical and the other was encouraging of my ideas. Readers may draw their own conclusions.

The first ambassador is from Eastern Europe. He began his career under a socialist government and is therefore in a privileged position of viewing North Korea both from the perspective of a once sympathetic ally and from what may now be assumed to be a more balanced vantage point. This ambassador's argument was that my recommended shift in diplomacy attacks the political ideology of North Korea. In any country, he maintained, "that is the last to go."

In other words, my approach would have to be a nonstarter.

And, in general terms, I'm sure he is right. But negotiators have been tiptoeing around Pyongyang's refusal to accept the legitimacy of South Korea for some 60 years - roughly the time covered by two complete generations. The obvious question is: given the glacial pace of change in the North, shall we allow for three or four generations to pass before the matter is properly addressed? Meanwhile, be it a red herring or not, the North Korean nuclear program will continue to develop "defensive" weapons capable of wrecking global mayhem should matters get desperately out of hand.

Today's enlightened perspective, held by many, is to recognize that North Korea is changing. The theory goes that constant exposures to the outside reality are needed to eventually cause internal reform. That approach comes across as entirely sensible. But, this same strategy has been tried for multiple decades, and the results have been and continue to be remarkably

uninspiring. It is like different nations and organizations have been building bonfires in front, around and on top of a glacier. These fire builders are quick to point out the minor indentations that have melted away. Yet, when these efforts are viewed in their totality, one is likely to ask, "So what?"

Back in the 1960s, '70s and '80s, there was merit to the current approach. But, the current strategy, to put it kindly, is getting rather long in the tooth. At the same time, there has been little creativity over and over again.

And, I would guess by now, the North Koreans may have

COMMENTARY

caught on to what the West is really up to. The Germans recently closed their Pyongyang branch of the Goethe-Institut upon realizing that the North Korean authorities were intimidating its citizens from entering those facilities.

Some diplomats may declare: "Small sparks of light are better than none in the darkness!" Perhaps so, but I can't help wondering who is actually fooling who when one party is controlling the entire game.

Before I move on to the

second ambassador, I need to relate that other readers noted that the South has never made any public move to formally recognize the North. But, since the end of the military governments, particularly from the time of Kim Dae-jung, there has been open discussion in South Korea about a federation of two governments on the peninsula, which I assume would require mutual recognition. In earlier times, such discussion would have landed advocates in jail. Today, such ideas are openly aired. All of this suggests much greater flexibility on the part of the South Korea's government.

I had a long discussion over lunch with another EU ambassador. It turns out he spent several years contributing to the successful Northern Ireland peace accord. While I was aware that the accord took several years of negotiations, I was surprised at how long it took to be fully implemented - almost a decade in fact. In other words, peace building is obviously a very difficult and tedious process, but only when an agreement is signed does the real work begin.

The diplomat cautioned about applying lessons from one conflict to another, but said that there were clear lessons learned from the Northern Ireland peace process.

In essence, the Northern Ireland peace process was based on multiple, related negotiation tracks done in full concert with each other. All issues were put on the table and addressed. There were negotiations between Catholics and Protestants; Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland; and the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland. The U.S. played a critical broker role as a friend to all parties. In any event, no one negotiation tracks could have ever been truly successful without the successful conclusions of the other two.

In all three tracks, the cornerstones were mutual respect and prolonged meetings leading to personal friendships and empathy, all of which led to mutual acceptance and understanding. But, without achieving these qualities, ancillary issues could not be effectively addressed.

If we may learn from the Irish example, what could be possible?

First, there needs to be an open discussion, such as in forums jointly sponsored by South Korea, the EU and the U.S. to discuss whether a similar approach may work with the North. Rather than focus on resulting issues such as human rights and nuclear proliferation at six-party talks, perhaps multitrack negotiations

could be more effective. Confidence building measures would be needed, not least a verifiable freeze on the North Korean nuclear weapons program.

Specifically, there may be the following negotiations: South-North cooperation, which would include humanitarian and commercial matters, bilateral relations, which would address diplomatic and military matters, and Korean foreign relations, which would result in a comprehensive peace treaty involving all parties, including the U.S., the UN, the South and the North. But, it would need to be clear that all three negotiations would have to show substantial progress.

Upon the development and agreement among South Korea and its allies to something similar to the above, this approach would be brought to the UN for further discussion and introduction to North Korea.

To conclude with the obvious, we know what has not been working. Perhaps the powers that be could do better by emulating something that has proven to be successful.

*The writer is president of Soft Landing Consulting in Seoul.

Maoist party's Nepal PM candidate is Dr. Bhattarai

Mohan Baidya-Kiran
Senior leader Maoists Party, Nepal

Q1: So is it that the Maoists will form the next government for sure?

Baidya: Well, it has not yet been decided yet the Maoists should form the next government. This has no alternative as far as I see to it.

Q2: What were the logical premises for your claim that the next government should be formed under your party's command?

Baidya: Look, the fact is that we the Maoists were the largest party in the constituent assembly body which allows our party to steer the government by virtue of being the largest party and thus we should run the next government in order to carry the peace process and constitution drafting process forward and bring to its logical end.

Q3: Who should then lead the next government? Babu Ram or Prachanda?

Baidya: We haven't talked on those lines as of now. We have talked that we prefer a government that enjoys consensus. We haven't thought even so far on the possibilities for the formation of a majoritarian government. All that we want is a government in consensus under the command of

Baidya: So far the party's decision is in favor of elevating Dr. Bhattarai as the next Nepal prime Minister. This is our party's decision. The party's decision is authoritative one.

Q4: Will the next government then be formed of consensus or of majority type?

Baidya: A government with national consensus should be formed which will be under the command of Babu Ram Bhattarai.

Q5: You mean if consensus prevails then it would be Dr. Bhattarai or if a majoritarian type then Prachanda? Is it that what you mean?

Baidya: We haven't talked on those lines as of now. We have talked that we prefer a government that enjoys consensus. We haven't thought even so far on the possibilities for the formation of a majoritarian government. All that we want is a government in consensus under the command of

Babu Ram's leadership. This is our latest stance.

Q6: This does then mean that your party would not prefer to lead a government if it were of a majoritarian type?

Baidya: No! It is not that. We wish to bring the new government under our own party's command at any cost. For that to happen, we will initiate talks with all the political parties and their leaders. We will form the next government immaterial of the type. I mean it.

Q7: What if there is the emergence of a situation wherein it is a majoritarian type of government and Prachanda is the candidate for next Nepal PM post?

Baidya: So far we haven't talked on those lines. If the situation demanded then we will make public our fresh stance on that. As of now we wish Dr. Bhattarai leads the next government. We will not pose any obstruction in the government making process whatsoever is

there. We will come to a decision in consensus.

Q8: What if Prachanda is the new candidate? Will the party take a new decision then?

Baidya: Let's not talk on those lines at the prevailing moment. That would be a different talk under a different situation. What has been settled as of now, we should concentrate our efforts in implementing those.

Q9: What sort of alliance do you envision in the given present political scenario?

Baidya: So far we have talked of a coalition in consensus. How the things will move in the days ahead will determine the nature and the construction of the said alliance. How can we predict now? First you have to talk with the political parties and forge consensus then only you can initiate talks of what sort of alliance should be. Let the dialogues begin with proper procedures. Let consensus prevail first and then we will talk on other



OPINION

aspects.

Q10: You all failed to forge a consensus within the last three months. So how can you still talk of consensus?

Baidya: We all have to work. If we work then consensus will be there. All that we need is to work more for arriving at a consensus.

Q11: It is in the rumor that your party Chairman favors Sher Bahadur Deuba of the Nepali Congress? What is the

fact?

Baidya: It is all nonsense. Even if tries it alone that is not possible. Things move as per the existing situation. We have forwarded the name of our own party leader Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai. When it has been so then there is no question that Chairman may have assured Sher Bahadur Deuba of the Nepali Congress.

Bimarsha Weekly. Thanks.

Vulnerable...

that Dr. Bhattarai could be twisted and tamed to work in the overall Indian interests which, as India observes, with the increasing influence of the China, had touched a new low.

Accept it or not, Dr. Bhattarai will remain all along sincere and cooperative towards pleasing the Indian establishment for some understandable but unexplainable reasons.

Bhattarai's elevation as next Nepal PM, as Chairman Prachanda hopes, will also bring him closer to the estranged regime in the South.

For Chairman Prachanda, as much as could be understood, Bhattarai would be a tool to cozy up with the distanced Indian authorities who have already concluded that Chairman Prachanda is a China man now. At least the South Block mandarins, new and old, firmly take Chairman Dahal as Beijing's trusted partner.

With the elevation of Bhattarai as Nepal PM the South Block may have also thought of curbing Chinese influence in Nepal in a comfortable manner and being inspired and encouraged by this hope the friends across the border appear to have already suggested Nepal's liberal Madhesh based parties to *en masse* support Bhattarai's PM candidacy.

Bijaya Kumar Gachhadar, the Chairman of the MJF-Loktantrik, has already hinted that his Madhesi Front will favor Dr. Bhattarai. Others in the Front will toe the same line presumably.

This has some meaning for the wise men.

Yet, the pertinent question is how a politically matured Bhattarai, as and when he assumes the post of Nepal PM, will pounce upon China obeying the dictates of the Indian regime? What about his declared equi-distance or equi-proximity theory?

This is impossible but yet what is for sure is that Dr. Bhattarai's stint as Nepal PM will not be that much favorable neither for China nor to its interests.

Dr. Bhattarai is a competent political personality and his vision are clear yet his distinct "leaning" towards India may cause some irritation in Beijing. This is for sure.

Now let's take up the Nepali Congress.

Sher Bahadur Deuba is all set to become the next Nepal PM at any cost.

But whose backing he may have been enjoying albeit in a clandestine manner?

Clearly, if Bhattarai is banking on exclusive Indian support then Sher Bahadur Deuba is in the good book of the Indo-US axis. The EU support to Deuba is just understandable.

EU follows US line.

Deuba is a declared Indian man of Mahakali sale-fame who has

also excellent relations with the US-EU axis.

Mind it that neither the United States nor the European nations possess good taste for the communists more so for the radical Maoists and thus they are forced to extend their "valuable" support in favor of Deuba. But why to support Deuba? The question remains intact. The answer is also a prompt one.

Deuba is simply being picked up by this lobby in order to taunt China so that the latter could not advance its ongoing march towards other parts of the Himalayan South Asian region.

The US-India coalition wants to keep China bogged down in Tibetan affairs so that India, the artificial ally of the United States which was a satellite of the now collapsed USSR, will get an opportunity to flex its muscles and influence in those countries wherein China has already made its presence felt in a strong manner.

To recall, for China, at the moment, Nepal and Pakistan constitute front line states. Very freshly, Sri Lankan President Rajapakse visit to Beijing was also being watched carefully by this lobby. The third frontline state is Sri Lanka, now. This is for sure.

Annoyed by these disturbing trends more so of the China's increasing hold and friendship in some of these "key" countries, the US-India mishmash concludes that a strategically located Nepal must be ruled by such a political man, common sense not necessarily needed, who could be ordered to serve their combined interests.

But is China that fool? Finally, the secret meetings have begun. The secret meets will continue till next Sunday afternoon. Several political equations will be in place. Colossal amount of money will be consumed in "Dashain festival sale" of Nepal parliamentarians to garner votes.

The source of money is any body's guess.

But the question is also whether Chairman Dahal will allow his nearest and dearest rival Dr. Bhattarai to elevate his ranks?

Question is also that will not a humiliated Nepal PM Khanal allow any consensus to prevail? Okay! Every thing goes smoothly but yet what could be safely said is that the moment a new government is in place, perchance, the other aggrieved lobby will instantly begin making sincere efforts in breaking of the newly born babe.

This is the general practice in Nepal. Nepalese are loyal to their habits.

By the way, some fourteen days are left at hand for the demise of the "dust bin" Nepal's Constituent Assembly. The bogus money spinners at the CA will for sure forge a consensus for a few seconds and extend the CA tenure for six months. Loot will continue

until some one energetic jump in. But no one is in sight as of now.

Nepal is just like a motherless child.

APEC...

Hatchman.

"In the first phase, infrastructure for supporting Lumbini as a major tourist destination will be built. For this mobile telephone services, Satellite Phone Services and other communication infrastructure will be built."

Too add, Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal talking to media persons at the Tribhuvan International Airport, August 10, 2011 had informed Nepali media that he had not come alone after attending meeting of Chinese government backed Asia Pacific Exchange Cooperation (APEC) in Malaysia and Hongkong but APEC high level functionaries too had accompanied him to Kathmandu.

"Not only China but several countries across the globe are willing to participate in the development of Lumbini. The APEC not only includes the Chinese. It is not true. There are renowned people from the US, Australia, Taiwan, Malaysia and some other countries in the foundation", Dahal made the clarification which was long overdue.

The fact is that we have failed so far to bring 5 Million tourists in 50 years. The idea is to bring some 50 Million tourists to Lumbini in 5 Years. The APEC plans to transform Lumbini into something similar to what Mecca-Medina is for Muslims and Vatican is to Christians, for the Buddhists. This is to what Buddhists across the globe want, Dahal told at the Airport.

Dahal made it clear that the USD 3 Billion project under the aegis of APEC will be very much transparent and shall be accomplished with the participation and consent of the government of Nepal. Development of Lumbini will be the corner-stone for the development of the entire country.

"I also held discussions with the representatives of Shakyamuni Foundation and Air Asia based in Malaysia. I have found out that many Malaysian companies are interested to contribute to Lumbini's development", Dahal informed.

Yet another headache for some in the neighborhood. The APEC meeting mainly projected that 5 Million tourists could be brought to Nepal in five years period. We need support from both our neighbors, India included in accomplishing our targeted objective, said Dahal providing some breathing specie to the local Indian cohorts present right in Nepali media and the

intellectual circle plus the myopic political leadership who have clearly shown their distaste over APEC Lumbini project.

The entire clandestine effort, now exposed, is to abort the APEC launched project.

In the meantime, some so-called friends of India went up to the extent of creating false stories linking the APEC project with the order passed by Nepal's benevolent monarch Birendra Shah for destroying Buddhist stupas constructed in Nepal. More Indian than Jawaharalal Nehru.

"To manufacture stories on ex-King Birendra is not different than blaming visionary Nepali leader B.P. Koirala for having asked Jawaharalal Nehru to annex Nepal and make him the Chief Minister of one of the Nepal State within the Indian Union", claim observers here.

Failure...

neighbor very hard. The election defeat of the Nepali Congress and other pro-India parties of the country had indicated right then that days ahead for the country are sure to be a gloomy one. But why? Dahal himself was the sole creation of Delhi? Why the annoyance then in New Delhi with Chairman Dahal garnering largest votes? It is indeed a mystery.

The overly energetic Dahal resigned, May 4, 2009, under extreme "foreign pressure" for sacking controversial Nepal Army Chief Rukmangad Kattawal, May 3, 2009.

Powerful Kattawal had more friends across the border than within, it is widely believed. Poor Dahal was not allowed to stay for more than nine months.

Following Dahal's ignominious ouster, the same old Madhav Kumar Nepal who had lost CA election from two different constituencies was elevated as the Prime Minister.

It was right after Mr. Nepal's elevation to the Nepal PM post, the very universal definition of democracy got distorted.

Beginning May 22, 2009 to February 1, 2011, Nepal ruled the country. However, he also resigned under pressure from his own party, mainly from the front led by Chairman Jhal Nath Khanal.

But a clever Nepal had by then elevated the ranks of his near and distant relatives.

Much ahead of Khanal's resignation, search had already begun as to who will be the fifth failed republican Prime Minister of this "made ill fated" country? Whether Sukh Dev's Babu Ram should be given a chance or the same old Sher Bahadur who has the credit for putting a death price tag on the then Maoists heads should be allowed to lead? This is dirty Nepali politics, anything is possible!

However, Babu Ram and Deuba have uphill tasks before making certain their short-term ownership over the PM's chair? Perhaps not more than six months.

President...

perhaps.

Whether the press meet was organized by informing the government in advance, which is a must for the titular President, is also not known.

However, Mr. Dhamala was clever enough to provide the president with a platform to speak just a day after Nepal's sidelined King Gyanendra Shah in a befitting yet colloquial manner criticized the so-called stakeholders of Nepali politics. Dhamala has thus added one more feather in his mysterious cap. Dhamala deserves Nepal Ratna award.

Look what the president said something serious but failed to say it determinedly.

"It is my responsibility to safeguard the democratic and republican order. It is also my responsibility to guarantee peace and stability in the country. We need to institutionalize the changes and transform the country into a modern state."

"People are clearly frustrated with the delay in constitution writing. Agreement between three parties cannot become termed as national consensus."

Is the President hinting of his taking over of the charge of the nation in the name of providing stability and saving the current order? Days ahead are dangerous then.

No Comment...

decided to replace Nepal Army with Armed Police Force in the personal security of the former King.

"Everything will be all right", the former king was overheard when an aged woman who had tears in her eyes requested Gyanendra Shah to stage a comeback.

Komal Shah who is considered much benevolent than her sister and former Queen Late Aishwarya had all smiles in her face when her husband was quietly talking with the locals.

"Is it a Temple?", Gyanendra asked pointing towards a building. "No, your Majesty it is Bhramayani School", replied a local resident.

People chanted "Hamro Raja Hamro Desh Pran Bhandha Pyaro Cha."

Shah was welcomed by the local leaders and cadres of Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Rana, RPP-Kamal Thapa and Rastriya Janashakti Party led by Surya Bahadur Thapa.

Former Panchas conveyed for the first time.

To recall on Wednesday, August 10, 2011, King Gyanendra had attended a Maha Yagna held in Imadol, Lalitpur district.

Deuba...

Sudan fame, Ram Saran Mahat, Shasank Koirala and Shekhar Koirala to halt the no confidence motion and they will thus manage to nominate him as the party's

prime ministerial candidate, however, Poudel also denied this proposition.

"We were ready to stop the process but since he denied we are left with no option than to continue with the democratic process", says Gopal Man Shrestha of Deuba panel. Nepali Congress leaders who are virtually divided into three difference panels (Koirala, Deuba and Poudel and several more) held several rounds of meeting on Monday but to no avail.

"We will continue the dialogue on Tuesday morning", said a leader from the Koirala panel.

In all likelihood, Deuba will file the no confidence motion around 10:00 AM today, it has been reported. Those who have provided their written commitment to Deuba for their support against Poudel have been summoned at party's parliamentary delegation office at 10:00 AM. Split approaching.

India...

delivered to the nation on August 14, 2011, which stressed among other things India's unwavering adherence to democratic principles, alleviation of poverty, increasing economic stability and ensuring food security.

The Charge d' Affaires presented fifteen ambulances and three buses to the recipient organizations from 17 districts. The remaining five ambulances and one bus were gifted by Consul General of India at Birgunj, Shri Ashutosh Agrawal to organizations coming under the consular jurisdiction of Consulate General of India, Birgunj. During the function, Charge d' Affaires also presented books to 50 educational and training institutions located in different regions of Nepal, including some remote districts.

Since 1994, Government of India has gifted 322 ambulances to various organizations across 70 districts in Nepal. (Indian embassy press release).

Madhesi...

The Morcha remains at a defunct state when the affiliated Madhesi parties are in government. This has already become a phenomenon now.

Bijaya Kumar Gachhadar a renowned powerbroker and a former obedient student of late Girija Prasad Koirala who now leads the so-called democratic splinter of Madhesi Janadhikar Forum declared August 15, 2011, "Only a consensus government can bring peace and constitutional processes to the desired end. Anyone can lead the consensus government. The Maoists' Party as the largest party can take the lead role as well. The party has already nominated Babu Ram Bhattarai as Nepal PM candidate. The consensus government can take shape under the leadership of Babu Ram ji."

Leaning is clear. No explanations needed further.