

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

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PM Bhattarai has full support: Indian useless guests

Kathmandu: With Babu Ram Bhattarai taking charge as the executive prime minister of Nepal, the Indian establishment which felt betrayed once by the Unified Maoists Party, has acquired a 'wait and see' posture.

The Indian establishment is in a mood to provide their 'naughty' but yet 'carefully nurtured baby' with what they call 'last chance', be it at the cost of their traditional friends in Nepal, say Nepal's India experts. Bad days wait for Nepali

Congress and UML. The two sinking horses. Past service ignored.

The Maoists of Nepal are also in a mood not to let the opportunity go in vain, be it at the cost of sidelining the party hardliners, for example, Mohan Baidya and his ilk.

However, there are others who hold least stake in Indian politics but when it comes to sharing their irrelevant ideas on issues related to India's relations with Nepal they

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BUMPY ROAD AHEAD

Kathmandu: One year after his NOKIDA return to Kathmandu, Nepal Maoist Chairman Prachanda, the ferocious of the bygone era, while talking to a local newspaper in Nepal had bluntly stated that "the best support from India to Nepal would be no support at all from across the border".

He may have talked in his whims, as he occasionally does, but yet his declarations are partially correct.

He may have preferred to ventilate his ire against India on some personal counts, which could have been made for public consumption in Nepal, but the manner the Indian leadership from all shades and colours and the "affiliated and controlled Indian media" have begun pouring in their inner love and honour for the newly appointed Nepal Prime Minister, Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai, do tell that finally it would be these Indian machinations which will enormously damage the very popular credentials of Nepal PM sooner than later.

Thanks the Indian media has so far not made the story that Nepal

PM Bhattarai was from the Indian origin.

These superfluous praise and seductions, that is in its full swing, will ultimately certify that Nepal Prime Minister Bhattarai was excessively closer to the Indian establishment and that his elevation this time as Nepal Prime Minister must have become a reality only with the Himalayan support that he may have enjoyed from the Indian establishment.

Though Dr. Bhattarai has the

negative impact on Nepal-India relations that is in its lowest ebb ever recorded.

Nepal PM is being damaged and maligned in a calculated and structured manner, analysts conclude. Whether Dr. Bhattarai himself prefers this damage or is a deliberate act from across the border to let the Nepali people clearly understand that Bhattarai in his days as Prime Minister of Nepal should remain more loyal towards the Indian regime than what should have been the

Bhattarai and congratulated Bhattarai for his elevation as new Nepal PM. The second projectile followed the very next morning when Bhattarai was tentatively "reminded" by his Indian counterpart that India has "special" relations with Nepal through an official message.

The use of the word "special" hurts the sentiments of Nepali population save a few, may be the few include Dr. Bhattarai himself.

The third but equally damaging shotgun shell was fired on new Nepal Prime Minister by his own long time mentor and associate, Professor Sukh Dev Muni, in his fresh write up who bluntly wrote that, (sic) "The Indian government did an excellent job this time by facilitating the elevation of Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai as the new Nepal Prime Minister".

This perhaps explains so many things unspoken. Such stories are solely aimed at proving Bhattarai as a Nepali national with "excessive" India contact and bend.

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The Indian regime is hell bent on proving that Nepal Prime Minister was their inner coterie confidante and nothing more than that. Take care Mr. Prime Minister.

Whether Bhattarai has carefully analysed the meaning underneath of such propaganda or not is not of the analysis concern. Analysts believe that Bhattarai will take appropriate measures to control the damages that could be more in the pipeline from his second Home.

The sudden spurt of arrival of

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Indepth-Analysis

right to rebuke these allegations but yet the manner the Indian leadership is exhibiting its beaming mood with his elevation as Nepal PM faintly hints that Bhattarai's relations with the Indian regime must have been a long time affair and that his "special" relation with the Indian command ultimately will bode ill for the overall political health of Nepal and even have a

otherwise as per the Nepali expectations.

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The first damaging shot was fired by India's proxy Prime Minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh who without wasting a single minute, talked to Nepal PM

Equi-distance policy for neighbours

Kathmandu: The newly appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, Narayan Kaji Shrestha, has said that Nepal's relations with China and India will be based on the theory of equi-distance.

Shrestha made this startling observation in a brief interaction with the media at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, September 6, 2011.

Mr. Shrestha, it is widely talked in Kathmandu's political circuit, finds himself more comfortable with the Indian regime.

"Our first priority is the completion of peace process and second is for drafting the constitution", said Shrestha adding, "The new constitution will also outline country's foreign policy."

"Both the neighbours are growing at a faster pace, we need to continue with our policy of cooperation and extract benefits from their development", he said.

'PLA disarmament under Indo-US design'

Kathmandu: With the panels led by Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal and vice chairman Babu Ram Bhattarai coming closer following dispute with senior vice chairman Mohan Baidya 'Kiran' over the issue of keys handover of containers with weapons, the Baidya panel refused to send its representatives in government.

A leader representing the hardliner faction told the media quoting Baidya, "The party leadership has acted as per the designs of expansionist (India) and imperialists (US) to totally disarm the Peoples' Liberation Army. I mainly had differences over the matter. Thus there is no question of joining the government."

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Maoists' Key handover decision decorative

Kathmandu: The Maoists decision to handover keys of containers with weapons is nothing more than a decorative move, said Chairman Jhal Nath Khanal of United Marxist-Leninists Party.

He made this remark at a program organized by an affiliate of his party, Saturday, September 3, 2011.

"The keys of containers with weapons have been submitted...all right...but, it is just a move which is nothing more than a showy move", said Khanal and added, "Having failed so far to finalize the modality, criteria, number to be integrated, hierarchy and rehabilitation package of the Militias has become more problematic."

Lo! Khanal too has begun speaking on Mohan Baidya's line.

"The leaders of the Madhesi front had made the irresponsible demand for the dissolution of the CA body if I did not resign", Khanal told the attending UML cadres. "I thought better to resign than to continue as a Prime Minister and thus saved the CA from its approaching dissolution."

"I was pressurized by leaders of our own party", Khanal lamented.

Khanal also said that he had resigned as Prime Minister of the country because he was assured that with his resignation a consensus government will be formed.

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Dahal clarion call to Nepal parties, act fast or will sink for sure

Kathmandu: Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal of Unified Maoists Party has urged all political parties to stop criticizing each other and also appealed to remain focused on activities of peace and constitutional processes at least for the upcoming three months.

Is it a clarion call?

Dahal who presented himself in an unusually sober manner at a program in the capital on Monday September 5, 2011, also mildly served warning to the parties when he said, "Look we all are riding on the same boat, just imagine

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'Dr. Rawat is a US CONTACT'

Kathmandu: Dr. Bharat Rawat, basically a modest Indian national who is serving Nepali population through his expertise in cardiology but in his free time also provides pertinent information to the US Embassy in Kathmandu. The Spy Shangri-La!

No surprise Rawat is the favourite medical practitioner of majority Nepali political leadership including some members of sidelined Nepali Monarchy.

Surya Bahadur Thapa, Arjun Nar Singh K.C., Shekhar Koirala, Pushpa Kamal Dahal

and former crown prince Paras Shah are few good names who prefer to directly contact the Indian doctor whenever they have health disorders.

The US Embassy cable dated early 2007 sent by the then US Ambassador, James F. Moriarty leaked through WikiLeaks claims that Dr. Rawat was a reliable source of information for the US Embassy.

Grand revelation

Moriarty writes in the leaked US cable, "Dr. Rawat has a very good reputation as a professional, and the Mission has referred patients to him on numerous occasions. He strikes us as a reliable source of information."

Are Communists Thugs?

Kathmandu: The Communist leaders of the Soviet era who were at the helm of state affairs in entire Eastern Europe and elsewhere and the present day communists of North Korea and Cuba are known for their ultra-luxurious lifestyle. People on the other hand, in these countries, live a hellish life even as of today.

Nepali Communists are also known for their sheer hunger for power, luxurious lifestyle, corrupt practices, irregularities and illegal activities and many more.

The issue of concern today is the "illegal capture of government vehicles" by these communist leaders-the so called messiah of the proletariats.

Having said that, the government owned vehicle capture trend began right with the

fall of Nepali Congress government in 1994 led by Girija Prasad Koirala (rest in peace).

To recall, Koirala forcibly took the expensive Mitsubishi Pajero along with him which was provided by the government when he became the Prime Minister of this country for the first time. He later steered the country for four times. The Trend setter.

Sadly, it is said even after eighteen months of his death, Girija Prasad Koirala remains as an icon of dangerous political aberration that now threatens the very existence of mother Nepal.

Worth remembering Koirala, was born in Tehri village of Saharsa district, State of Bihar in British India. The year was 1925.

The veteran communist leader, Man Mohan Adhikari who

according to his followers fought throughout his life for ensuring rights of the proletariat gave continuity to the Koirala trend. Koirala and Adhikari were cousins.

Be it the master politicians Surya Bahadur Thapa and Lokendra Bahadur Chand-who became the Prime Ministers after the 1990 change, were also afflicted with the Koirala syndrome. They had been Prime Ministers several times during the Panchayat raj.

Thapa and Chand were considered two main pillars of Panchayat regime and during three decades of the Raj there was no



such unhealthy trend in record as Koirala and his ilk did after the 1990 change. The system of Panchayat too was synonymous to Corruption.

Sher Bahadur Deuba of Nepali Congress who considers himself as a true student of late

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PM swears ministers in presence of mysterious Indian nationals

Kathmandu: Two vehicles with Indian registration number entered the Presidential Secretariat, September 4, 2011.

As the five unknown faces directly approached the main hall where the new ministers were being sworn in they had succeeded in overcoming all security barriers.

Reminds of Charles Gurmukh Sobhraj, the Bikini Killer, who had once beamingly claimed that he can easily bring in an elephant passing through the Nepali security even at the International Airport-the TIA.

After completion of the ceremony, they boarded on their vehicles and left the Presidential secretariat. All this had happened in the very presence of entire



Nepali leadership and media attending the swearing in ceremony.

The police when enquired by the media said that they had no knowledge about the identity of the mysterious persons from India.

This also speaks of the sorry state of Nepal's security apparatus.

Unless close relatives of the President of the Republic Dr. Ram

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TUBORG
...Wherever you are.

The Telegraph

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Which Energy?

Conflict generates energy. Agreed. No disagreement. Conflict also brings changes in the society. So far so good.

The generated energy has to be managed or else it may rebound. Agreed. Nothing to differ to the universal phenomenon.

But which energy has got to be managed? The 12 point energy which was also generated like anything on November 22, 2005 and was pumped into the body-politic of Nepal through the kind courtesy of our own subservient Indo-pendent leaders? Dev Raj Dahal, the veteran political scientist of contemporary Nepal, is correct but he failed in telling his audience that the donated or awarded energy, with strings attached, always boomerangs contrary to what he honestly claimed, as mentioned above, at a talk program cum seminar on "Track Three Approaches to Sustainable Peace in Nepal" organized by the Centre for Economic and Technical Studies (CETS) headed by yet another brilliant Nepali scholar Professor Dr. Hari Banish Jha.

The sparkling brain that Mr. Dahal is in possession perhaps preferred not to mention this fact for his own private compulsions but yet the fact is that only the "home-grown energy" does miracles and benefits the society as a whole, to be precise. He should have obliged the audience had he made a bit little more efforts in enlightening the attending seminar luminaries as to how the gifted energy takes its toll and destabilizes each and every fabric of the nation to which Nepal could be the best and meaning laden example for the entire world.

We understand his compulsions. No qualms.

Talking of the energy again, one must not forget that energy neither can be created nor destroyed which is what we have read in Physics books long time back. But then which energy landed or was made to enter this holy-land the abode of Lord Shiva- Nepal after the 12 point agreement? Was it a positive or a negative energy? Our readers who are more qualified than the meager knowledge we possess, can understand and analyze better as to which form of energy our leaders brought Kathmandu from New Delhi?

Certainly, the energy could not be managed because the Nepali leaders had no role in the management of the said "energy" as claimed by the widely acclaimed political scientist with no match in Nepal and beyond.

The entire energy, sorry to say, was spent on the devastation (or eradication) of Nepal's unique identity, icons, moral ideals based on the scriptures of the Vedas, Upanishads and cultural values which are still near and dear to the Nepalese. Stoic silence is there with the prevalence of fear factor.

Scholars like Dahal understand but for some duty bound obligations they prefer to shift the talk to be discussed in details by some equally competent scholars as to what they float for the public consumption.

The energy debate must continue henceforth. Food for thought for academicians indeed. But will they? We fear they will not for certain political compulsions again. Unfortunate Mother Nepal.

Anyway, we at this paper enjoyed his speech backed by logic which he made at the very inaugural session of the said CETS seminar held, September 5, 2011, in Kathmandu. We congratulate him for his highly academic presentation that it was.

Now let's take up to what the former Nepali Congress leader turned a HR activist with abundant mediatory skill at hand- honorable Daman Nath Dhungana, said.

With due respect to this towering HR activist, we band-to differ with what he said at the said seminar, Monday morning.

What puzzled the analysts at this paper was when he eulogized the Indian Union for all that this proven and dedared Nepal destabilizer did around the time of a movement that was being carried by two some political parties which began in Ratnapark and ended up at Ratnapark itself to the very amusement of the ones who saw the decaying movement, if it were at all, got a sudden boost and the movement took a fierce dimension instantly.

Honorable Dhungana would have done justice to his explanations forwarded during the seminar proceedings had he been kind enough in having dared to touch upon the negative role that New Delhi played from the very beginning more so after the forced signing of the 12 point agreement- an agreement that has practically killed Nepal.

Look what Dhungana says in a plain manner without any hesitation. "When others did not come for mediation, New Delhi-Nepal's immediate neighbor came to the scene and mediated in between the rebels and the seven parties then waging a movement in Nepal".

Dhungana is incorrect in that New Delhi told the international friends, some who collected the courage to mediate, not to play games in Nepal as Nepal was an open space for Delhi and only Delhi could play its role.

Secondly, as Dhungana himself claimed in a beaming manner that he and his colleague, Padma Ratna Tuladhar, were the first and foremost preferred choice of both the Nepal government and rebels then residing in New Delhi for initiating a sort of mediation in between the two alienated sets.

So when he was the apple of an eye of both the contending or better say conflicting parties at war then why he could not convince his "loved ones" that let the mediation efforts be carried out in the Nepali soil itself? He could have convinced both. But he didn't. Thus he stands exposed, sorry to say.

Why he and his friend Tuladhar encouraged the parties in "movement" to sneak to Delhi and sign an agreement kept in a readymade condition by the alien ones who sent back the entire signatories with abundant negative energy which created havoc in this nation sooner than later of their "homecoming". The reverberations of the jolt still are being felt in Nepal in some way or the other.

We have peace but a negative one. We have energy but that is being spent in demoralizing the country and its people.

Energy too has been under the grip of political syndicate. Having said all these, the CETS/FES sponsored program was a grand success as it provided a rare opportunity to the attending participants to speak their inner voices. Congrats CETS and its leader professor Jha.

Building a New Nepal: We are investing in Nepal and will remain focused on economic issues-II

Scott H. DeLisi
 US Ambassador to Nepal

Yet Hope

Despite the many challenges, there are reasons to be optimistic about Nepal's economic future. It is a rich country with vast potential - rich in human capital, rich in natural beauty, and rich in water resources.

This country has too much potential to remain among the poorest in the world. Too many talented people, to just watch them fly off to Doha, perhaps never to return. Too much natural beauty, not to share with tourists. Too many water resources, not to harness them to power Nepal and much of South Asia.

From my vantage point, a better future rests not just in the big, established business houses, but in

value agricultural products like coffee, tea, and medicinal herbs. As an outgrowth of the recent visit to Nepal of a trade delegation from American Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi we have the American agricultural giant, Monsanto, actively seeking to engage here in new education programs, knowledge sharing, and agricultural development.

The list can go on. There is no lack of opportunity but there must be the political will to create a conducive business environment.

US Role

As Ambassador, my responsibility is to ensure that the US government contribution to Nepal's economic development is focused, sustained and constructive.

NATIONAL

the young Nepali entrepreneurs I meet. People like Rudra Pandey who came back to Nepal to start D2Hawkeye, a software development company, creating hundreds of high-paying jobs for Nepal's youth. He reports that, he has found his Nepali employees to be loyal, dedicated, and among the best of the workforces he has seen anywhere in the world.

Another company, Incessant Rain Animation Studios, a US-Nepal joint venture, is producing world-class films for companies like Disney - right here in Kathmandu. Its Operation and Production chiefs - both are young Nepali women. There's the future!

Equally, there's Entrepreneurs for Nepal, a virtual (and real time) entrepreneurs' network that provides fertile ground for exchanging ideas, for building skills, for mentoring and for inspiration. That too is the future!

Sectoral Opportunities

So where are the opportunities waiting to be built upon by Nepal's next generation of entrepreneurs? I have already touched on IT outsourcing which we believe is one industry ready to take off. Similarly Nepal, in many ways, has only begun to tap the massive potential of the tourism sector.

Everyone knows about trekking, but the real potential for growth could be in new products like adventure travel, eco-tourism, religious tourism or even in niche markets like "birding tours" and, as a birdwatcher myself, I can tell you that Nepal has plenty to offer in that regard. And, I would add, Nepal is particularly well positioned, with two giant neighbors, to make tremendous gains in tourism. If just a tiny fraction of the tourists from neighboring China and India started coming to Nepal, the effect on the economy would be massive.

Nepal's hydropower potential is well-known and has been talked about for years. The failure to develop it is a story of failed potential that undermines economic growth. I believe, however, there is a growing appreciation for the importance of this industry for Nepal's future and I applaud the government's efforts to enact coherent, rational policies to develop hydropower.

The recent selection of a technocratic head of the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) through open competition sends a positive signal about the commitment to reform. If Nepal could change the way NEA does business and develop just a handful of the approved hydropower projects, it could end load-shedding forever and earn much-needed income for the Nepali people.

Agriculture is another sector with huge opportunities if the right policies are put in place - a rational seed policy, contract farming, and efficient fertilizer distribution systems. Nepal's unique climate and geography create a comparative advantage in horticulture and high-

More than that, however, we will refocus our development efforts to include a much stronger policy component. Development projects are good and can have a tremendous impact, at least in the short term, on the lives of people.

But for progress to be truly sustainable we need to look at fundamental policy reforms that will create an environment that encourages and supports development, strengthens agriculture, empowers the private sector and helps create jobs.

I feel as though we have failed to be as effective in fostering, and even insisting on, policy reform as part of the development dialogue with the government. That will change.

I am proud, however, of the successful projects we have undertaken. For example, our youth-targeted Education for Income Generation (EIG) program, working in all districts of mid-western Nepal, is increasing youth's access to productive job opportunities and improving incomes of the poor and disadvantaged, while also creating a workforce that is crucial for the country's economic growth. In four years EIG has trained almost 72000 disadvantaged youth in literacy, vocational skills and agricultural productivity and enterprises. Eighty two per cent of the vocational graduates (9450) are in well-paying jobs. This was achieved by working with the private sector. In addition, the agriculture productivity trainings have enabled disadvantaged youth to increase their annual income by 134%.

To increase food security, rural incomes, and agriculture productivity, our Feed the Future initiative is improving access to new agricultural technologies, and high-yielding seed, and we are actively pressing for policies promoting the production of high-value crops and facilitating access to markets. Working in close collaboration with the Government of Nepal and other donors, Feed the Future will help Nepal to feed its people and keep Nepali children from going hungry.

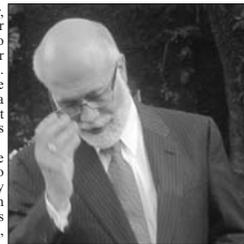
Through the Global Health Initiative, we are supporting the Government of Nepal's Health Sector Plan II to prevent HIV, save the lives of mothers and children, improve nutrition, and deliver clean water, which will ensure that the next generations of Nepalis are able to live healthy, productive lives. The Global Climate Change Initiative will help to preserve the unique biodiversity and rich environmental resources that make Nepal such an attractive destination for tourists. It will also assist communities in developing their own plans for adapting to the risks that climate change may bring in the form of floods, drought and other natural disasters.

We are also working with the diaspora community in the United States to build connections and encourage Nepalis to invest in their country or, even better, reverse the brain drain and bring their skills and expertise back to Nepal. The diaspora, whether in the U.S. or elsewhere, can offer additional expertise, know-how, connections, and resources that can have a multiplier effect on the vitality of any new initiative. I encourage both the Government of Nepal and private business to expand and develop contact with this dynamic and diverse community.

Conclusion

We are investing in Nepal -- and will remain focused on economic issues -- because we know that no matter where the political winds blow, growing the economy and creating jobs will remain critical to Nepal's future.

We want to work with leaders from the business community, civil society, labor, and yes, even politicians, who are committed to promoting economic growth. We



want to work with young entrepreneurs who can drive the economy. When they thrive, big businesses and even foreign investors will follow.

Not only is growth good for the country, its good politics. The smart politician will focus on the economy and advocate for policies to create growth. I am confident that the leader who figures this out - whatever the party - will reap massive political rewards. This isn't just my prediction; the history of political-economy in Asia and elsewhere demonstrates that leaders like South Korean President Lee Myung-bak and Nepal's neighbor Indian Prime Minister Singh benefit politically from effective, private-sector led economic policies.

We know that some of the needed policy reforms are not easy. Cracking down on corruption and nepotism is not easy. Cutting off the vested interests in state monopolies is not easy. Raising prices on fuel is not easy. But these are necessary steps, albeit painful ones, that will end the current market distortions and pave the way for sustainable economic growth.

We also know that the Nepali context is complex. Growth must be equitable and inclusive. For too many decades, only a few Nepalis flourished, while millions struggled to survive. But government alone cannot redress these inequities. Generating strong growth through the private sector and foreign investment must form the cornerstone of any coherent economic plan.

Policies that would seek to limit the role of the private sector are fundamentally misguided. I am a strong proponent of cooperatives - such institutions play a key role in the U.S. rural economy and there are some wonderfully successful cooperatives making a difference here in Nepal.

But, as the political debate about Nepal's future unfolds, there are those who worry that the characterization of "cooperatives" as the third pillar of the economy could be code language for expanded government control of the economy.

I will only say that if that were to be true I would have to argue that this flies in the face of the lessons of the last 50 years which demonstrate time after time that is that only an open, liberal economy can spawn economic growth. It is the private sector, in partnership with government that must create jobs. At a time when India and even communist China have learned this lesson, it would indeed be ironic and self-destructive for Nepal to move in the other direction.

As the new generation of economic thinkers, I encourage you to begin to shape the discussion about Nepal's economic future. Engage today's politicians and business leaders. Debate how best to generate jobs and build a robust private sector. Your voice - more than mine as an outsider observer - will be instrumental in helping to move Nepal forward.

(Excerpts Only: Speech made by the Ambassador at a program jointly organized by the US Embassy and Society of Economic Journalists of Nepal, August 25, 2011)

स्वस्थ पत्रकारिताको विकास स्वतन्त्र र हक-हधिकारको जगेर्ना, राष्ट्रिय सर्वमान्य प्रचलन र मान्यतालाई समायोजन गर्दै अगाडि बढ्नुपर्ने आजको अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता हो ।

नेपाल सरकार
 सूचना तथा सञ्चार मन्त्रालय
 सूचना विभाग

NC counted, Nepal Maoist pocketed

The Nepali Congress leaders have begun murmuring amongst themselves that this time around their traditional and historical friend 'India' was totally unresponsive towards their party.

This 'meaningful conclusion' was drawn following Unified Maoists' Party's Baburam Bhattarai being elected as Nepal's Prime Minister with the support of Nepal's Madhesi parties.

The Maoist-Madhesi cohabitation was unthought-of until it formally took a shape.

The all-weather friend of India, ailing Surya Bahadur Thapa must also have been taken aback, claim observers.

"India does not mind whether a political force in Nepal is democratic, undemocratic, liberal, dictatorial, autocratic or whatsoever until its interest are being served", claim matured analysts of Nepal.

The frustration was there for all to see when the Nepali

Congress leader of the parliamentary delegation, Mr. Ram Chandra Poudel held a press meet, August 31, 2011.

Poudel a liberal democrat was defeated 18 times in the prime

Koirala. Poudel also clarified that successful completion of the peace process was the NC's bottom-line.

"The Unified Maoists' party should abide by the peace

parties wherein it has been stated that charges against Maoists and Madhesi cadres respectively made during the revolt and Madhes uprising would be summarily withdrawn.

Said Poudel, "It is highly objectionable as it encourages impunity."

Poudel also alleged that the Madhesi parties were too not that much committed towards the peace process.

In the meantime, the US ambassador to Nepal Scott H DeLisi met with Mr. Ram Chandra Poudel.

Smart DeLisi asked, "What role will Nepali Congress play if Maoists move ahead smoothly to bring peace process to its conclusion?"

DeLisi hit the nail on the head of the NC leader.

Poor Poudel replied, "We will support the Maoists by being in the Opposition bench."

What else Poudel could have replied?

SECOND IMPRESSION

N.P. UPADHYAYA

ministerial election while competing with communist candidates, first Jha Nath (UML) and later Baburam (Maoist).

"What is the need for high level steering mechanism", Poudel asked and added, "There is the special committee to oversee activities of peace process. Reactivating the mechanism will only hinder the peace process," Poudel said.

A day earlier, Prime Minister Baburam had proposed to reactivate the mechanism while meeting NC President Sushil

agreements", Poudel reminded. Mr. Poudel also made it clear that no more than five thousand Peoples' Liberation Army could undergo integration process and that too on an individual basis.

"Separate identity for PLA (Peoples' Liberation Army) in the National Army is not acceptable. The Nepali Congress only favours integration of five thousand PLA," Poudel declared.

He also expressed serious objection over the four point power sharing deal reached between Maoists and the Madhesi

Livelihood Approach to Peace Building in Nepal-I

Hari Bansh Jha, PhD

Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies

Introduction

It is rightly said that hunger anywhere threatens peace everywhere. In this context, poverty and deprivation is among the primary causes of conflict and violence in a society. Most conflicts have multiple drivers, but poverty is among the most pervasive factors. The havens of terror often appear when the government in a country fails to meet the basic needs of the people.

Correlation between livelihood and peace

Food security largely ensures livelihood. There is a direct correlation between food security and conflict. With the deterioration in food security or its long-term stagnation, there is a growing tendency for the conflict to emerge. On the other hand, the conflict itself creates ground for the deterioration or long-term stagnation of food security.

and also for the support of their family members. Such initiative largely helped restore peace as the combatants stopped confrontation with the government forces thereafter.

Weakening Base of Livelihood in Nepal

As is well known, the lack of adequate livelihood support was one of the main reasons for the growth of unemployment and involvement of the youth in the insurgency movement during the decade-long conflict (1996-2006) in Nepal in which more than



The Three Year Interim Plan (2007/08-2009/10) of the National Planning Commission reveals that the average annual growth rate of agricultural sector during the Tenth Plan period was only 2.67% against the targeted annual growth rate of 4.11%.

Most of the households in the country produce food sufficient for only four to six months because the land owned or rented by them is small, irrigation facility is largely lacking, intensity of cultivation and livestock breeding is limited. Many households depend for most part of the year on the purchase of additional foodstuffs. Outputs from agricultural sector are limited as no tangible effort has yet been made to achieve the goal set by the planners and policy makers to boost foodgrain production in the Terai region and livestock and horticulture production in the hills and mountain regions. Study report shows that of the total receipts from the remittance only 1% is invested for increasing production and productivity in the agricultural sector, which, in fact, paints a bleak picture of the agricultural sector in Nepal (Table 1).

Other than the agricultural sector, the industrial, tourism, trade and service could develop only in certain pockets in the Terai or in the hills. The larger part of Nepal remained neglected. Unfortunately, many of the industrial and commercial ventures were closed or terribly suffered during the conflict and in the post-conflict period on account of frequent labor problems, strikes, forced donations, etc.

Besides, out-migration was promoted largely due to the insufficiency of agricultural yields and also due to the limited range of jobs in non agricultural sectors such as in manufacturing industries, construction, transport, education and health in the national labor market. Initially, poor and disadvantaged population from the hills mainly chose India as their destination for gainful employment

En Bref

Cultural events promote bilateral relations: Thai envoy to Nepal

Kathmandu: The Thailand Ambassador to Nepal, His Excellency Maris Sangiamposha has said that since the establishment of Nepal-Thailand diplomatic relations, the bilateral ties have ever remained in an excellent shape.

The Thai Ambassador made this remark while making a welcome speech at the inaugural session of a Thai cultural program held in Kathmandu, yesterday, September 3, 2011.

A cultural troupe from Thailand performed the Thai Contemporary Martial Arts and Cultural Performances staged by the international award winning group, "Sbun-Nga" which originated in the North of Thailand. The cultural show was held at the Nepal Academy hall which was jam packed.

"The cultural ties in between Nepal and Thailand date back to centuries and such programs definitely promote people to people level contacts which ultimately bring the nations together", Ambassador Maris opined.

The cultural show began right with the performance of Amazing Thailand and ended up with the Glory of Thailand dance.

The Nepali and some foreign spectators enjoyed the Thai cultural event and expected more to follow in the months ahead.

Madhesi Front: Main Obstacle to Peace & Constitution

Kathmandu: It is perhaps our last chance to bring the peace and constitutional processes to its logical end, said Secretary Shankar Pokharel of United Marxist Leninists party.

"Baburam Bhattarai's government is our last option", said Pokharel but did not reveal what will happen if Bhattarai also fails or is made to fail?

"The major challenge for the incumbent government in accomplishing its main objective which is to bring peace and a constitutional process to positive end, could be the Madhesi Front which is a part of the alliance government", opined Pokharel.

On what basis will the Madhesi Front stand against the peace and constitutional processes, Pokharel questioned.

However he also said that Maoists are themselves one of the obstacles. "The government formed with such a strange coalition (Madhesi-Maoist), I think will fail in all aspects", Pokharel said this while addressing a program in Bhaktapur.

Pokharel also commented that by deciding to ride on Mustang vehicle, the Prime Minister will not bring any positive changes in the country. So should Dr. Bhattarai ride on a donkey? Pokharel appears to be ridden with inferiority complex.

and better access to livelihood. Later on, many of poor people from the Terai region also began to migrate to India, particularly to Punjab, Haryana in 1980s and later period for better livelihood.

India accounted for nearly 85% of the migration from Nepal until 1995-96, but it declined to 65% in 2003-04. During this period, India's share in Nepal's total foreign remittances declined from nearly 60% to 30%. Households with illiterate background often migrate to India. On the other hand, those who are better off educationally and economically have countries other than India as their destination for employment and they normally go to countries like Qatar, Kuwait, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Israel, Afghanistan, South Korea and USA.

The Nepalese started to migrate in bulk to the overseas countries from the late 1980s. Initially, they migrated to most eastwards to Southeast Asia and Far East. Migration of the Nepalese westwards to Gulf countries began only from mid-1990s. The decade-long conflict in the country beginning from 1996 proved turning point in the history of migration. There was a spectacular growth in the number of women, apart from the men, migrating to overseas countries during this period. Lack of security at home, debt and will to live a better life pushed many of the youth to the foreign countries for employment.

Between 2003 and 2006 itself, their number doubled.

PLA...

Reports also have it quoting sources in the Maoists party that Dahal and Bhattarai have made up their mind to not withdraw from Key handover decision even if they have to sacrifice Baidya. The bad news for Baidya is also that General Secretary Ram Bahadur Thapa 'Badal' also seems in a mood not to resist anymore.

Badal stays now neutral in the entire dispute.

C.P. Gajurel who is taken as a hardliner told the media, "We thought it would be immoral to join the government without settling the key handover issue. Unless the central committee settles the issue we will not join the government."

It was only after Baidya panel decided against joining the government, Narayan Kaji who has

Statistics available from the Ministry of Labor and Transport Management show that the annual outflow of the migrants reached 266,666 in the year 2008. Until recently, around 600 Nepalese used to leave the country for overseas employment every day. But now 1,300 people are fleeing the country each day for overseas employment.

Despite the fact that the government of Nepal spends nearly 6% of GDP on activities related to poverty reduction and rural development, the impact on the rural economy is severely restricted due to poor targeting, funding problems, supply driven investments, high administrative costs and complex procedures. Also, the rural poverty and rural-urban divide is a serious problem. The status of poverty in the rural areas is 35% against 10% in the urban areas. Incidence of poverty is highest in the mid-Western region (45%) and least in the Central region (27%). Interestingly, the insurgency movement during the conflict period (1996 - 2006) gained ground more in such areas where livelihood base of the people was weaker.

(To be concluded; for references log on to telegraphnepal.com; Paper presented by the author at a seminar organized by Centre for Economic and Technical Studies in cooperation with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Germany, on Third Track Approaches to Peace Building in Nepal); Ed.

no political line as such was appointed minister for foreign affairs. Bumper for some in the 'vicinity' for some understandable but unexplainable reasons.

"We are also in favour of speedy conclusion of the peace process", also says Gajurel.

Dev Gurung of Baidya panel also declares, "Revolutionary-Nationalists should not join the government amidst the ongoing conspiracy which is to totally disarm the PLA under a design."

"Disarmament is not a part of the peace process. Instead it could sow the seeds of another violent conflict", he adds further.

Even in the Baidya panel, there are two differing views cropping up. The debate is over whether the party should undergo a split or to settle the issue through internal struggle.

The idea is to push Mohan Baidya to the wall, analysts presume.

Table 1: Use of Remittances by Area and Expenditure Quintile (2006, %)

Area	Saving	Education	Health	Consumption	Building Home	Invest in Agriculture	Live-stock	Repay Loan	Other	Total
Urban	19.5	26.3	8.5	22.0	9.3	2.5	0.0	2.5	9.3	100
Rural	4.7	14.5	7.6	37.0	7.3	0.8	1.3	23.1	3.9	100
Per Capita Expenditure Quintile										
Lowest	3.7	21.7	7.3	39.4	3.4	3.0	5.0	16.6	0.0	100
Second	0.0	6.0	10.4	46.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	4.3	100
Third	5.2	19.3	3.4	33.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	100
Fourth	19.0	18.2	1.4	23.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	11.1	100
Highest	12.4	19.0	15.3	20.6	13.5	2.1	0.0	5.6	11.4	100
Nepal	6.4	15.9	7.7	35.2	7.5	1.0	1.1	20.7	4.6	100

Source: ADB, DFID and ILO: Nepal Critical Development Constraints, p. 89 quoted from Ferrari, Jaffrin, and Shrestha (2007)

Significantly, most of the deprivations are rural based as seven out of ten of the world's poor live in rural areas alone. Persistent violent conflict inhibits investment, displaces families and workers and stifles productivity. Therefore, determined action against poverty and inequality is prioritized and due support is given to livelihood of the people in order to establish lasting peace in the society.

Livelihood is widely regarded as a means to support one's own

existence as well as the existence of the family members, which is quite often linked to financial and vocational aspect. Everyone has the fundamental right to be free from hunger. The right to adequate food is indispensable part of human rights. Livelihood support in this sense is not merely a moral imperative, but it is an economic phenomenon. Better livelihood ensures better working environment, which in turn generates a more conducive atmosphere for wealth creation. It adds to productivity, raises income, creates employment opportunities, raises the purchasing power of the people and thereby supports the growth of GDP. Besides, it also helps to bring about political stability and remove tension and conflict in the society. Therefore, in the recent years livelihood is increasingly being recognized as a tool for establishing peace in the conflict-torn countries all over the world - be it in Asia, Africa, Latin America or other parts of the globe.

VIEW

During the time of conflict, the food production is largely disturbed on account of physical destruction of crops, livestock, harvests and food reserves. Food production is also disturbed during the conflict as an environment is created to discourage farming partly by diverting investment away from the agricultural sector and partly by taking young and able-bodied workers away from the farming activities. Even in the post-

conflict period, the farm activities are badly affected for many years as the assets are destroyed and people are killed.

Therefore, for restoring peace, food security is ensured through agricultural activities in many parts of the world. In 1996, for example, over 28,000 Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) combatants in Philippines were provided means to begin sustainable and small-scale commercial agricultural production under the Livelihood Enhancement and Peace (LEAP) programme. The combatants were made to transform themselves into productive farmers and fish producers following the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front.

This enabled them to make earning need for their own support

16,000 people were killed. Therefore, following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace accord between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal - Maoists (CPN-M) in 2006, there has been a growing realization in certain quarters to bring about improvement in livelihood to the conflict-affected population both in the hills and in the Terai region of Nepal.

Most importantly, the agricultural sector is the main source of livelihood of the people in Nepal. Paddy, maize and wheat are the main food crops, while livestock, vegetable and fruit production are also important sources of livelihood of the people. About 78% of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Between 1960s and 1980s, the share of agriculture in GDP ranged from 60 to 70%. But it declined to 40% in 2000 and 33% in 2007.

However, the agricultural production is a risky affair because of its dependence on the vagaries of monsoon. The agriculture sector is largely subsistence or semi-commercialized. Statistics show that the real per capita crop income for the average rural households was 4% lower in 2003-04 as compared to 1995-96. Also, the average returns on agricultural per hectare of land declined. On average, the real profits per hectare of land were lower by 10% during this period, which was due to the higher production costs and lower output prices.

Nepal: Doctrine of necessity is vulnerable on any ground

Bipin Adhikari, PhD
Constitutional Expert

Dr Bipin Adhikari is a legal scholar. His areas of special expertise include comparative constitutionalism, human rights and the rule of law and good governance. In addition to his opinions on constitution building, Adhikari has a number of other publications to his credit. He spoke to Constituent Assembly Dialogue team on the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the Interim Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill 2011. Citing the doctrine of necessity, the Supreme Court in this case failed to quash the controversial amendment bill on the ground of unconstitutionality, thereby permitting the extension of the tenure of the Constituent Assembly (CA) by three more months on May 28, 2011. Excerpts:

We noted your comments in the media that the Supreme Court could have avoided relying on the doctrine of necessity in order to validate the Interim Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill 2011. What is your main argument?

Adhikari: Article 64 of the Interim Constitution is very clear. It clearly states that unless otherwise dissolved earlier by the Constituent Assembly (CA) itself, the term of the house shall be two years. There is only one exception to this rule. The term of the house may be extended for up to six months in the case of a state of emergency. The fact of drafting the constitution is not complete due to the proclamation of a state of emergency in the country. The court could have delivered its decision based on this clear-cut provision.

How do you read the court decision? Did it not base itself on Article 64 as you noted?

Adhikari: No, the Supreme Court tried to read the political situation in the country this time which was not necessary. It ignored the fact that the Constituent Assembly was a fixed term house, and there was no emergency in the country in May 2011 to allow it extension on exceptional ground.

When the constitutionality of the eighth amendment bill was challenged last year, the court agreed that there could be no extension beyond six months, whether there is emergency or any

other dire necessity. But it declined to declare the unconstitutionality extension null and void at that time because it thought that would negatively affect the achievements of the CA made during this extended period. But the judgment of the court left little space for the CA to work on another extension after the completion of this unconstitutionally acquired one year additional term.

It is therefore natural that the issue was taken up once again by public interest litigants, when the house passed Interim Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill extending the term of the house for another three months. But the Supreme Court annulled the writ petition on the ground that despite the efforts of political parties, the twin tasks of peace building and constitution drafting processes remain incomplete and the CA tenure extension was necessary to complete these tasks. Apparently, it ignored the emergency clause, and in the absence of the enabling provision in the constitution, it relied on the doctrine of necessity, to validate the extension.

The interpretation is not sound. The court has become generous unnecessarily. It has misread the political economy of the peace process and constitution building. There is a fear that the House may not complete the tasks for several reasons even though the court is prepared to give unlimited extension to the house.

What are these reasons?

Adhikari: I think there are ideological divides between the major political parties who control the two-third votes in the house. They differ with each other on both the peace process and constitution building themes. There are thematic differences on the basic issues of democracy, constitutionalism and the rule of law. There is also reluctance to handover the Maoist fighters to the state. There is little determination to compromise and find a way out to all controversial issues. Things might not change unless there is change in the strengths of the political parties, or current balance of power in the Constituent Assembly.

In fact, it is possible to agree on a framework constitution, and

to leave many of these problems to the future parliament. It is also possible to create a small constitution drafting commission from the existing house and say good bye to the Constituent Assembly. In this case, the national parliament elected under the new constitution promulgated by the Commission could approve the new constitution by a two-third majority with or without amendment. But nobody wants to wait till next elections. The house has become lethargic. It does not have political drive. The extended period has not been used for constitution building as such. All options are there, but they have not been explored.

The decision of the court only gives continuity to this status quo on the strength of a doctrine which is controversial as far as the constitutional law is concerned. It does not help the process of change. The problem lies there.

Why do you think the doctrine is controversial in constitutional jurisprudence?

Adhikari: Let me tell you that

DOSSIER REISSUED

the common law that we tend to look back on recognizes the existence of this doctrine. It was an English jurist, Henry de Bracton, who pleaded in the thirteenth century 'that which is otherwise not lawful is made lawful by necessity.' Another jurist William Blackstone of the eighteenth also recognized it as a matter of principle.

Alexander Hamilton, the constitutional expert of the United States, wrote that necessity is admitted in all moral reasoning as an exception to general rules.

In the 19th century, the doctrine was combined into a set of narrow exceptions to constitutional limitations, often under terms like "affected with public interest" or "public power." It was never invoked as a credible constitutional rule. The jurisprudential value of the doctrine of necessity has always been controversial in constitutional law. It hits at the heart of the concept of the supremacy of the constitution. It weakens the concept of limited government. It promotes judicial activism in an area where politicians have to take the lead and maintain their accountability

to the voters.

Do you mean that the doctrine is not in use in other established constitutional democracies of the world?

Adhikari: I do not want to claim too much. As professionals we keep track of what is going on in the rest of the common law countries. We do not generally find constitutional courts relying on this doctrine as an established principle.

Never in the history of modern Europe, America, and Australia has the doctrine of necessity been effectively invoked to justify deviations from the written constitutional provisions.

The doctrine has not been used in any civilized country to give sustenance to a new extra-constitutional regime. It does not provide a valid basis for abrogating the constitution, or minimizing its significance. It is not intended to help the political vested interests in power. It is never used to check the options of the common people as to their political leadership. It does not authorize the executive to raise money for its operations

constitutional law.

In Canada, some decades ago, the Supreme Court considered a series of decisions of courts in other jurisdictions with in the Commonwealth of Nations in which this doctrine had been applied to validate acts which were strictly speaking unconstitutional. From these cases, it was concluded that the courts will recognize unconstitutional enactments as valid where a failure to do so would lead to legal chaos, and then violate the constitutional requirement of the rule of law. The court decision had helped the country emerge from the problem, and not to throw it in the trap of unrestrained powers.

What are the bad examples?

Adhikari: Most of the examples are bad examples. One could collect these examples from countries like Cyprus, Pakistan, Grenada, Nigeria, where the doctrine was haplessly or ineptly applied. In Pakistan, the imposition of martial law was validated on the doctrine of necessity in a case filed by Begum Nusrat Bhutto against Chief of the Army. In a 1985 judgment, in Grenada, the Chief Justice of the High Court invoked this doctrine to validate an illegally established court then trying for murder the persons who had conducted a coup against its former leader. It is just about one and half year before, the Nigerian parliament authorized the vice president to act as an acting president even though the president did not want to delegate his power to him on the strength of the doctrine of necessity. All these instances were deviation from strict compliance with constitutional provisions.

What is your advice for the future?

Adhikari: The doctrine of necessity is not the rule. It is an exceptional arrangement. Even though it has many uses for the legal system, its use in the domain of constitutional law is very difficult. It has many unseen side effects.



A court can invoke it to enable the national army to respond to the foreign aggressors, when one finds that the compliance with constitutional provisions might take time, and the country may remain undefended against such attack. It is possible to invoke it to allow the civil servants to respond to the situation of sudden and stark crisis affecting the life of thousands of people, or the government to deal with similar circumstances which had not been provided for in the written constitution. These situations are not just excuses for the politicians. They are difficult situations requiring immediate interventions. Any such deviation must be essentially of a temporary character and it must cease to apply once the crisis has passed.

I am sure the doctrine of necessity cannot be an alibi for an inefficient government, or a house which does not find any reason to complete the constitution writing process.

Last words ... ?

Adhikari: This issue is likely to come to the court again after the expiry of the three month extension. I do not think the CA will be able to draft a new constitution due to the reasons I highlighted. In such a scenario, it will be advisable for anybody to require the government, or the present generation of political parties, to work on affordable options, than extending the tenure of the house again – again for another period – on the basis of doctrine of necessity. There is no such necessity at all.

The sterling spirit of September 6

By Momin Iftikhar

September 6, 1965, will forever live in the history of Pakistan, as a sterling moment when the nation's armed forces and citizens - came together to defy the might of India's full-fledged aggression and were able to carry the day, despite seemingly insurmountable odds. For those of us who are old enough to have experienced the exhilaration of the day are left with an indelible imprint of its import, thrill and an embracing flush of patriotism. Pakistan had been attacked without a warning and even the news of Lahore's fall - God forbid - had been flashed on the international media. The next 17 days were precarious, but with Allah's blessing the entire nation rose as one to thwart the Indian design of imposing a military defeat on Pakistan.

India's military objective was to impose paralysis on Pakistan by cutting the Grand Trunk Road at Gujranwala. To secure this design, the Indians planned their major offensives in two adjoining corridors defined by the Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej Rivers. Their smaller offensive was directed at the sensitive city of Lahore by the launching of three infantry divisions and an armoured brigade in the area between Ravi and Sutlej Rivers; with bridges over the Ravi at Shahdara identified as the final objective. Once a major segment of the Pakistani forces had been rushed to defend Lahore, the Indians planned to launch 1 (Indian) Armoured Division, along with three Infantry Divisions, in the Ravi-Chenab corridor, skirting around Sialkot, to cut the GT Road between Gujranwala and Wazirabad. The area presented tremendous possibilities for the Indian 1 Armoured Division, since it was most suited for tank battles and a determined thrust from this direction could help India decide

the fortunes of war, according to its wishes. In due course, Lahore and Sialkot emerged as symbols of national will around which major and bitter battles were fought. E

At the Lahore Front, 10 Division occupied its defences just in time to face the Indian three-pronged onslaught, which materialised on the night between September 5 and 6. In contrast to their grand ambitions (General Chaudhry, the Indian C-in-C, wanted to sip champagne at the Lahore Gymkhana), the Indians could only gain minor footholds across the BRB Canal, which were effectively

International

cut off by determined counter attacks by the Pakistani Army. By September 11, the situation had stabilised along the canal on whose banks Major Aziz Bhatti Shaheed earned his Nishan-i-Haider and everlasting fame in defending Lahore in the face of desperate Indian onslaughts.

While the defence of Lahore proved to be the most decisive and crucial phase of the war, the Indian pride and ambitions were thrown to dust in the Sialkot sector. Driving wedge of a 50-mile deep armoured led thrust, the Indians wanted to cut the lines of communications leading to Sialkot as well as Lahore sectors around Gujranwala and force a battle of reversed frontiers in these vital sectors. With this dangerous design in mind after a diversionary attack on Jassar on September 6, major Indian offensive in the Sialkot sector materialised on the same day. As 26 Indian Division attacked Sialkot from two directions, 1 Indian Armoured Division (Fakhr-i-Hind - the pride of India), along with six Mountain Division and 14 Division, advanced

on twin axes; Charwa-Badiana and Chobara-Phillaurah-Chawinda, to brush aside the resistance in its way and then race for the depth of Pakistan's heartland. For the next three days, the Indian assault was resisted by only one infantry brigade and an armour unit of the Pakistan Army. Allah's help was evident, as only a handful of these determined men and a few tanks stood in the way of the onslaught and imposed such caution on the Indian commanders that they failed to generate the full potential of their mighty Armoured Division. At Chawinda, an intense armour battle was contested that conclusively devastated the aggressive Indian ambitions of imposing a comprehensive military defeat on Pakistan. The Indian armour pressed hard on September 13 and 14, but the focal points of Chawinda-Badiana remained outside their grasp. By September 21, it was obvious to India that they had failed to vanquish Pakistan's indomitable will and had to agree to a ceasefire. E

The 1965 war can rightly be attributed as a milestone in the history of our nation and September 6 provides us with an opportunity to reflect on various dimensions of its significance. E

First, this war was fought for our very survival. India's objective was very clear: To break the will of the Pakistani nation by forcing a military defeat by reaching the depth of our hinterland. The challenge was very tangible and we had to come to grips with the dangerous situation banking entirely on our own resources. It was Allah's blessings, the credible force of our arms, the valour and grit of our armed forces, and the indomitable spirit of the people that enabled us to prove equal to the challenge. E

Second, the September war barred India's hostility towards the existence of our country and sharply outlined the threat its military potential poses to Pakistan. The reflections of this war bring out the imperatives of maintaining a credible balance of military deterrence vis-à-vis India, as the only means of avoiding a future war and for ensuring the survival of the nation. The motives of the government in power must also be considered. The doctrine should not be applied where its effect is to compromise with the supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law. These parameters limit the operation of the doctrine in

Third, it proved beyond any doubt that to think that the outcome of war is dependent only on the numerical strength and resources of a country is wrong and dangerous. It is the unity of the people that provides a nation with its spiritual and ideological foundations, which truly are the fountainhead of national strength. In an environment when our adversary continues to strike at the nation's ideological moorings, the defense of this vital frontier acquires added importance. E

Lastly, the war comprehensively highlighted the importance of safeguarding our ideological frontiers that provide a nation with its spiritual and ideological foundations, which truly are the fountainhead of national strength. In an environment when our adversary continues to strike at the nation's ideological moorings, the defense of this vital frontier acquires added importance. E

The writer is an independent columnist.

DATELINE KATHMANDU

Niraj Aryal

Deuba's volte-face!



The Indian ambassadors appointed so far in Nepal possess the amazing charisma of turning stones into liquid. This super magical ability of diplomats from India is only limited within the Nepali territory. "Beyond Nepal, they prefer to remain quiet," this is what Nepali diplomats posted in Europe and elsewhere claim.

Take for example what happened just the other day in Budhanilkantha of Kathmandu. Upon meeting the Indian Ambassador Jayant Babu, a solid rock like Sher Bahadur Deuba of Mahakali fame, said that the current Maoist-Madheshi alliance was not at all an 'unholy one'. Surprisingly, Deuba made this remark while his party's frustrated leaders have been regularly claiming that the alliance was an unholy one.

"How can an alliance government that took shape undergoing through formal parliamentary procedures become an unholy one", Deuba questioned.

Sri Jayant Prasad- the newly appointed India ambassador arrived at the personal residence of senior Nepali Congress leader Sher Bahadur Deuba, September 1, 2011. Deuba made these remark only after meeting Jayant Prasad.

Charismatic Prasad, Nepal foreign ministry directives are being summarily ignored. But for India, Nepali laws and regulations have no meaning.

Submissive 12 point Republic Nepal. To recall, only few days back Deuba had also met with an intelligence delegation from India led by deputy chief of RAW, Alok Joshi at his personal residence. The delegation was here when the High profile team from China led by Chinese Security Chief Zhou Youngkang was in Kathmandu.

Acts of espionage. "The RAW team also left Kathmandu as the Chinese delegation proceeded to Laos, yet they returned through land route after few days during the Prime Ministerial election in Nepal", reports have it.

However, the RAW team again surfaced in Kathmandu to ensure Bhattarai's elevation as Nepal Prime Minister, claimed media reports.

The entire "effort" consumed, it is talked, some six billion Indian Rupees.

"I am happy that the Maoists have decided to handover key of their weapon to the government", he also said and added, "Let us see if they continue to abide by the agreements."

Strengthening of the Indo-US relation is aimed at containing China

Chandra Lal Giri
President, Asian Studies and Research Center

The Telegraph Weekly and its online edition telegraphnepal.com have talked to this pulsating young man on several aspects of Nepal-China relations and also on the ongoing Nepali politics. Here are the excerpts of this exclusive interview: Chief Editor.



Tibetan activists are not in a position to organize large scale anti-China protests in Nepal. However, it doesn't mean that they were not that active, witnessed mass demonstrations of Free Tibet activists during 2008 and 2009. The activists have lost their

TGQ1: Mr. Giri, could you please inform our august reader about the conclusion of the discussion program organized by Xinhua University on US's South Asia Policy? Also tell us about how the Chinese intellectuals have been analyzing things happening in Nepal?

Giri: All the participants from different countries were of the opinion that US's South Asia policy is a double standard one. It is using two arch rival countries of South Asia, India and Pakistan, to fulfill its vested interest. The meeting concluded that such a policy of the US may be counterproductive for US itself in the long run. The participants also opined that mushrooming global terrorism is also the product of unjust foreign policy of US.

After the killing of Osama bin Laden in Pakistan by the US army, the security paradigm of South Asia has taken a new turn. The US has reduced the amount of aid to Pakistan accusing the latter for providing safe haven to the late Osama. At the same time, the US is intending to further strengthen its bilateral relations with India. The discussion concluded that strengthening of the Indo-US relation is aimed towards containing China.

I found Chinese the intellectuals very positive towards Nepal. They think Nepal is a trusted and friendlier nation of China since long. Nepal has never become hostile towards China.

However, they are worried by the prolonged transitional period in Nepal. They fear that political instability may boost the morale of activists of Free Tibet Movement in Nepal. Therefore, the Chinese intellectual wish the Chinese government supporting Nepal in ending the current transition period. They also want their government to further provide substantial economic assistances to Nepal. They think that a politically stable and prosperous Nepal will be in the overall interest of both China and Nepal.

TGQ2: Sources who claim to be closer to Chinese lobby in Kathmandu say that Chinese are annoyed with the excessive maneuvering of Indo-US axis in the formation of Dr. Baburam Bhattarai led government. Do you think China is not satisfied with Dr. Bhattarai's led government?

Please be kind enough to shed some light also on Tibetan issues which you have been, we are told, studying with deep interest. Could you please inform us about the current status of Free Tibet activists in Nepal?

Giri: I don't think so. This is a Maoist led government. And we all know that China is very positive towards the Maoists of Nepal. Despite the backing of Indo-US axis to the incumbent government, the Chinese firmly believe that this government can never be hostile towards its northern neighbor. No matter whichever party comes to the power, the Chinese want their security concerns to be properly and adequately addressed. This much is sufficient for them. Dr. Bhattarai knows this fact well.

As regards to your second attached question, well, the Free

strength. However, they are still organizing small protests occasionally.

The envoys of the Dalai Lama are still maneuvering in Nepal. The ministers, parliamentarians and envoy of Dalai Lama are visiting Nepal quite frequently. Mr. Thinley Lama, the Nepal coordinator of Dalai Lama has recently been appointed. This shows that Free Tibet activists are trying to regain their lost strength. But Nepal government has adopted a harsh policy towards the activists of the Free Tibet movement. This has created trouble to the Free Tibetan activists to carry out their "desired" activities.

During his meeting with US President Barack Obama on 16 July, 2011, Dalai Lama appreciated the President to exert pressure on the Government of Nepal to relax its policy vis-à-vis Free Tibet movement. This also shows that the current status of Free Tibetan activists in Nepal is not in good shape.

TGQ3: It is widely accused that political parties of Nepal are providing clandestine support to the activists of Free Tibet Movement. What do you want to say about this?

By the way also tell us please as to what type of role China is seeking in Nepal? Can you guess? If you can?

Giri: Such accusations are partially true. Many political parties of Nepal are, in fact, the proxies of their alien masters. And therefore their position towards China is not different. There are many sympathizers of Free Tibet Movement in the pro-Indian and pro-US political parties of Nepal. And some leaders and civil society members, who call themselves as democrats and human right activists, are also providing clandestine support to Free Tibet Movement.

However, Nepal is committed on one-China policy. Not any single party do have the strength to alter this policy. Nepal can never be hostile towards its northern neighbor. This is the geopolitical compulsion of Nepal.

Conclusion of peace process and constitution drafting process is in the overall interest of China. And therefore China is seeking its role in these issues. Beijing is apparently willing to support Nepal in shortening the present transitional period. China is looking to make large investment in Nepal. But it wants Nepal Government to guarantee the security of those investments.

During Panchayat period, Chinese government had established several industries in Nepal. However, after the advent of democracy in 1990, the successive pro-Indian governments of Nepal liquidated those China funded industries. This has annoyed the Chinese. They do not want Nepal government to repeat such activities in the future.

However, China is very serious towards its security concerns in Nepal. It may flex its muscles if Nepal dares to underestimate China's security concerns in Nepali soil. This is for sure.

TGQ4: It is said that China's role in Nepal is aimed towards curtailing the influence of India and also of some western countries. Do you think it to be so?

Some prominent analysts of Nepal are time and again repeating that India and China had reached a gentlemen agreement in 1988 to accept Nepal as a sphere of influence of India. Do you think this to be true?

Giri: China is dynamically marching ahead with an ambition to become super power. To shatter this dream of China, the US and some European nations are trying to create trouble inside China's fragile region like Tibet and Xinjing. India is also not totally distanced from this grand design against China.

China wants to remain safe from the Nepali soil. I think its presence in Nepal is meant for addressing its security concerns, not for countering any third country.

Nepal shares open border with India. Its religious and cultural affinities and economic dependencies towards India have made the latter a major stakeholder of Nepali politics. I think China has realized this fact, but has yet not accepted. Therefore, I don't think that any agreement was ever reached between India and China to certify that Nepal fell in the sphere of influence of India.

TGQ5: Let's change the context. Do you think the ongoing peace and constitution drafting process is likely to be concluded during Dr. Bhattarai premiership?

In the meantime, the internal rift inside Maoist rose dramatically after the handing over of the keys of the containers with weapons to Army/Integration Special Committee (AISC). Your comments on this squabble inside Maoist party please?

Interestingly, Dr. Bhattarai has said that he is seeking support from India to conclude peace and constitution drafting process. What type of support is he seeking? Can you guess?

Giri: Dr. Bhattarai is the last hope of Nepal. If constitution drafting process and peace process fails to conclude during his tenure, the ongoing political course of Nepal is likely to change dramatically. This may be disastrous for the nation. Dr. Bhattarai and chairman Prachanda have understood this fact. I have heard that they have reached an agreement to conclude peace process and constitution drafting process despite of the resistance from the hardliner faction of their own party. At personal level, I am very much optimistic towards Dr. Bhattarai's led government.

Answering your second question, both the Maoist and other parliamentarian parties had made a compromise while signing the 12 point agreement in New Delhi. The Maoists had agreed to abandon its motive to install a totalitarian communist regime in Nepal and the parliamentarian parties had agreed to accept the abolition of monarchy.

The integration and rehabilitation of Maoists combatants is essential for the Maoist to fulfill their commitment. If they do not want to accommodate themselves in multiparty democratic system, then why they have signed the 12 point agreement? I think the opposition of Kiran's faction is irrational.

Answering your implied and subtle manner, has asked India not to interfere in the conclusion of peace and constitution drafting process. And in addition, he might have asked India to support for the development of Nepal.

India, from the very beginning, is continuously using Nepali political leaders to fulfill its vested interests. India may try to use Dr. Bhattarai also. But I don't think Dr. Bhattarai will bow down against the Indian design. Dr. Bhattarai is not a shaky and corrupt leader like others. No one can exploit a visionary and honest person. Dr. Bhattarai is India sympathizer. However, India cannot convince and press him to fulfill their illogical and illegitimate demands.

Madhav Kumar Nepal Former PM/UML leader

TGQ1: Now that the country has a new Prime Minister already. How the things will move in the days ahead?

The new Nepal PM has also requested both the Nepal Congress and the UML party to participate in his government in order to make it a national one. How you take all these?

Mr. Nepal: Yes there has been the formation of a new government in Nepal with Maoists cooperation with the Madhes based parties. We will definitely welcome if the Maoists move ahead with the Madhesi parties and carry the peace process forward and bring it to its logical end. We have observed that there have been the existence of a four point agreement between the Maoists and the Madhesi parties. But we don't see anything substantial being mentioned as regards the peace process in the said four point agreement. The path ahead of this government will, I think, not be that an easy one. This is how I see to it.

The UML will not participate in the government in the present circumstances. Our party will not deviate from the party's chartered line. No deviations from the structured lines. We will be in the opposition bench. If

TGQ2: So are the Maoists solely to be blamed for the non-formation of a national unity government? And what about the UML's opinion as regards the present government led by Dr. Bhattarai?

Mr. Nepal: Yes! Hundred percent it is. Simply because the main premise for the formation of a national unity government is to carry the peace process forward and bring it to its desired end. The Maoists appeared in a different mood. The Maoists did not want to care much about the peace process. The party preferred to play four games. As I stated earlier, we will play a constructive role from our side. The people have expected so many things from Dr. Bhattarai. May he be able to bag success and act as per the best of his aspirations? We wish all the best for him. We congratulate him as well. Whether he becomes able to live up to the people's expectations will perhaps determine his political acumen and is also an acid test for him. I just want to provide him with the benefit of doubt. Though we understand Dr. Bhattarai's weaknesses but the people have yet to understand these. I wish that those weaknesses never become public. He may accomplish those tasks which others have failed. Let him do work in

TGQ3: For all along five years your party was in the power corridors. Now you have opted to remain in the opposition. What could have been the main reason behind such a new decision of the UML party?

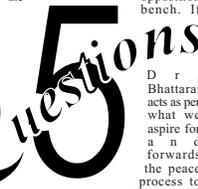
Tell us as to what could have been the prime reason that the Maoists were totally reluctant in extending support to your government? What say you Mr. Nepal?

Mr. Nepal: We were taken aback the moment we read about the August 25, 2011 proposal which talked of their version in carrying the peace process to its logical end. The Maoists brought this fresh proposal for the conclusion of the peace process by ignoring all the previous agreements and understanding. The Maoists retreated from their earlier commitments made at Gokarna safari as regards the Young Communist League, return of the seized properties, integration and rehabilitation of the Maoists Militias. It was this prime reason which did not allow our party UML to go in favor of the Maoists.

As regards your tagged question, that could have been the inner pain and frustration of Chairman Prachanda quitting the PM post. He practiced the famous adage, "making decision in haste and repent in leisure". When he resigned he may have thought that no party in Nepal could exist which can form a new government other than him and his party. His over estimation of his own personality that it was. But, contrary to his presumptions and internal wishes, he led new government. He blamed that my government was a puppet one which had enjoyed the support from twenty eight parties. Now he has formed a government with the support of those whom he used to denigrate and criticize alleging them all that they were twisted and commanded by foreign deities. What will be his answer if he is asked the same question? I think, by this time Prachanda must have come to his senses that the decisions made in haste yield negative results. He must have learnt this lesson at least this is what I hope.

TGQ4: The UML too has now forwarded a different proposition as regards the numerical strength of the Maoist militia for integration. What is this all about?

Also tell us as to how a majoritarian government came into existence when Nepal PM Khahal tenured. His resignation for facilitating having a consensus government? Why it was so?



Dr. Bhattarai acts as per what we aspire for and forwards the peace process to its desired end then we will definitely support his government by playing a constructive role from the opposition bench. If he brings such a proposal then surely we will extend our support to him and his government. There is no need to be a part of the government for the completion of the ongoing peace process. We can extend support by remaining outside of the government structure. That's it.

TGQ5: How do you think the Maoist party's decision to support the government led by Dr. Bhattarai is a sign of weakness or a sign of maturity?

Mr. Nepal: It is a sign of maturity. The Maoist party has shown that it is capable of making a decision based on the interests of the nation and not just on its own narrow interests.

TGQ6: How do you think the Maoist party's decision to support the government led by Dr. Bhattarai is a sign of weakness or a sign of maturity?

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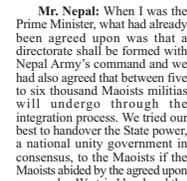
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Mr. Nepal: It is a sign of maturity. The Maoist party has shown that it is capable of making a decision based on the interests of the nation and not just on its own narrow interests.

Main question is whether Bhattarai keeps country's interests at the center or not?



Mr. Nepal: When I was the Prime Minister, what had already been agreed upon was that a dictatorship shall be formed with Nepal Army's command and we had also agreed that between five to six thousand Maoist militias will undergo through the integration process. We tried our best to handover the State power, a national unity government in consensus, to the Maoists if the Maoists abided by the agreed upon proposals. We tried hard and the effort continued for long. The Nepal Congress had then rejected the offer concluding that the Maoists were not faithful towards the peace process. Yet the Nepal Congress came forth but the Maoists took to another path ignoring the previous talks and agreements. The result was that we could not form a national unity government.

As regards with your second question, we had tried to allow the Khahal led government to continue for some time more and wished that the peace process be completed and later at an appropriate moment, the Maoists be elevated to power. But the Maoists did not exhibit required flexibility in practice. The Maoists tried to keep us in a lingering situation by making some shaly verbal commitments. It is due to this that the UML opted to remain in the opposition.

TGQ4: So are the Maoists solely to be blamed for the non-formation of a national unity government? And what about the UML's opinion as regards the present government led by Dr. Bhattarai?

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North Korea using Taekwondo to idolize Kim Jung—Eun

Taekwondo and North Korea's 3 generations of hereditary dictatorship

Pyongyang has been so busy preparing the 17th World Taekwondo Contest which will be held from September 6th to 12th by ITF (International Taekwondo Federation). North Korea is not only investing huge amount of budget on remodeling Taekwondo Hall, but also constructing Taekwondo History Museum, Training Center, Visitor's House, ITF Technology Research Center, etc. In appearance, North Korea seem to be making efforts to promote Korean traditional martial art, but these outward and bombastic activities are only acting as tools to hide North Korea's other intentions: using sport and culture as political propaganda means.

Since Kim Jung Eun was designated as the successor of Kim Jung II, its government is doing its best to idolize him in every way possible, and unfortunately sport is also being used as a political tool to glorify Kim Jung Eun. Also North Korean government is making Kim Jung Eun as, so called, Sports Genus and making this year as "the Year of sports". Therefore, it seems obvious that North Korean government will use ITF Taekwondo Contest this year to reinforce its dictatorial and hereditary systems. According to a reliable source on North Korea, Kim Jung Eun himself is actually directing and encouraging successful opening of ITF contest.

Since Kim Jung Eun is so concentrating on ITF contest, North Korean authorities are paying sharp attentions on having successful ITF contest. Chosun Taekwondo Committee is also desperately gathering funds from Taekwondo Masters who are working abroad: ordering each to pay \$30,000. Currently, the purpose of North Korean government's attempts to use Taekwondo as political tool is to silence complaints and problems emerging from economic depression

and perpetual famine. This way of approach seems quite similar to Kim Jung II's made in 1970s when he eventually established his stable regime by successfully contributing cultural sectors in the society.

There should be keen observation between North Korean government and ITF which is in charge of holding Taekwondo Contest in Pyongyang. Also, there must be a clear distinction between WTF and ITF: WTF is under South Korean government's management and is already being recognized internationally by more than 60 million followers while the ITF is led by North Korean government. Choi Joong Hwa, son of Choi Hong Hee who established ITF, disclosed the fact that ITF is under the control of "Unification front division" of North Korea's Labor party when he interviewed with South Korean media on September, 2008.

"Unification front division" is North Korea's spy organization working abroad to bring foreigner, anti-government personnel to its side. According to Choi Joong Hwa, "Unification front division" contributes \$300,000 and \$1.2 million for world contest to ITF headquarter each year. And it has been using Taekwondo masters as international spies by dispatching them abroad. Choi Joong Hwa's testimonies clearly proved the fact that North Korea's ITF, headed by Jang Woong, present IOC member, is indeed under the control of North Korea's "Unification front division"

Without doubt, North Korea is showing paradoxical aspects by begging more food and aid for famine and poverty while pouring billions of money into sports contests and spying agencies at the same time. What this paradox is telling to international society is that North Korean government is ignorant with the reality of hunger and poverty but only obsessed with idolization of its dictator.

Parties must refrain from setting negative political cultural trend in politics

-Pari Thapa, Leader
NCP-United, Nepal

Q1: New Government has already taken a shape. How much hopeful are you on the completion of the peace process and also for the draft of the new constitution?

Mr. Thapa: We are definitely hopeful. After Dr. Bhattarai became the Prime Minister, we had asked him to clarify in detail the working schedule and of his party's fresh line of thinking as regards the completion of the peace process and also of the Militia integration. The five points understanding that the Maoists have produced does talk about the militia integration and rehabilitation. We told him to bring it all into practical terms. Because, until and unless the peace process gets completed, the constitution can't be drafted. Both are interrelated with one another. We found him positive. Since the new government is in place and thus the special committee too needs necessary changes and reforms. If the entire parties work in tandem then I think the peace and the constitution drafting processes will be completed on time.

Q2: Some twenty eight prime issues remain yet to enjoy consensus among the parties. If most of the parties do not join the government then will Dr. Bhattarai be able to forge a consensus among the parties on those issues?

Thapa: It is not at all necessary for the entire parties to join the government to complete the constitution draft and peace process. We have constitutional committees in place. The

committees have the representation of practically all of the political parties including the Prime Minister himself. Some twenty eight contentious issues remain yet to be settled because of differences among the parties but



yet I think that only four or five tricky issues, from the total, remain for its final conclusion among the parties. These were the main issues that await the solution. Most tricky is the issue of Federal order. Even the Nepali Congress which is comfortably a larger party has yet to make its views clear as regards the adoption of a federal order for the country. When the situation is so then how one can expect consensus and the solution of the issues? The so called major parties are playing dangerous foul game.

Q3: Talks are there that your party may join the government. On what basis you will be a partner of this government?

Thapa: The government has not yet decided whether to seek our party's support or not. We have told the government that we may extend our support if the new set up brings some tangible

propositions in favor of the people. The agenda should be pro-people. We will not instantly enter into the government. We are hopeful that this government will take some concrete measures in favor of the common population. All that we expect is that this government will exhibit its genuine sensitivities towards the plight of the common men and make sincere efforts on matters related with the peace and constitution drafting processes.

Q4: What makes you so sure that the peace process and the constitution draft will be completed?

Thapa: A cursory glance at the performances of the

OPINION

government does hint that all was going well and in the right direction. The Prime Minister has kept himself busy in garnering support from other parties. Other parties too should understand the gravity of the situation and become responsible because the Maoists alone can do nothing.

The culture of the thinking that when you are in the government, everything is alright but if others lead the government then the leaders see things becoming upside down. This culture must be abandoned. If they could rise from such negative culture that is prevalent in Nepali politics then I think the remaining tasks could be accomplished on time. Chances

Fresh CA term extension is an immoral, unconstitutional and apolitical step

-Chandrabahadur Gurung, RPP-Nepal leader

Q1: Very freshly a new government has taken a formal shape. Do you envision the likelihood of the prevalence of peace and the draft of a constitution which could favor the people or remain as per the aspirations of the people?

Gurung: The creation of the Constituent Assembly body is based on the premises of the interim constitution. The rights, duties and the responsibilities of the CA body have already been clearly defined in the interim constitution. The clause 64 of the constitution now in force clearly stipulates that the constitution should be drafted well within two years time frame. However, the constitution has not awarded the right to extend the CA body tenure at one's will unless the country

embraces a state of emergency while the constitution is being drafted. No other options and rights have been provisioned in the constitution for the regular extension of the CA body. But those who have been mandated by the people for the draft of the new constitution have been found engaged in acts of ignoring the very spirit of the constitution and thereby extending the CA tenure at their will. The tragedy has been that the people with the mandate at the CA body do not write the constitution but extend the tenure of the CA body. What a far! This they have done for several times. Peace remains yet to be institutionalized. The new constitution remains yet a matter of gossip only. These acts have certainly hurt the sentiments of

the Nepali population. They are playing foul with the fate and future of the common men and the nation both.

Q2: The Supreme Court has said that the CA term could be extended as per the theory of necessity. Why the apex court could have provided such a verdict?

Gurung: The manner with which the Supreme Court has allowed the extension of the CA body this time by forwarding the theory of necessity does not conform to the way the parliament and the CA body is being overly used for making of the governments and for grabbing power ignoring the main agenda of the completion of the peace process and of the draft of the constitution. The politics that is prevalent today in Nepal does not match with what the SC has coined the "theory of necessity". The theory of necessity is for a suitable alternative. The need of the hour is guaranteeing the sovereign and democratic rights of the Nepali people. I think the Supreme Court could have talked on these lines. But here, the theory of necessity has been wrongly interpreted and the CA tenure extended once again. This is a crime of the highest order. We think that this move tantamount to treason. The caretaker government has been allowed to extend the tenure of the CA body. **This is an immoral, unconstitutional and an apolitical step.** This government has had no right or whatsoever for the extension of the CA tenure. This is how I see it.

Q3: Don't you think that the government led by Dr. Bhattarai would be able to draft the constitution and carry the peace



process to its desired end? What say you?

Gurung: Under the circumstances and the consensus with which this government has been formed, one could easily say that the current alliance is an unholy one. To recall, Madhav Nepal's government which had been enjoying the support from twenty two parties was dubbed as a puppet government. Now at the moment, the government which has taken a formal shape by allowing the insertion of parties on caste and community basis from a particular group. This is also a puppet government. The sort of government that has taken a shape is an unnatural alliance which has solely been formed for power loot by ignoring the main agenda of the nation which being the completion of the peace process and constitution draft. This is a set which is in the government to plunder the nation and ultimately to benefit the respective parties partnering the government. The previous command of wearing the national dress while being in the government too has been summarily ignored. If such trend continued for long then one cannot hope anything substantial from this government.

Are Communists...

Nepali Congress founding leader Krishna Prasad Bhattarai however, could learn not much from his mentor. Bhattarai will be remembered in Nepali politics for long time to come for the sacrifices he has made.

Deuba on the other hand, took Koirala line and took the state vehicle along with him.

This is not the end though. The Nepali Congress leadership, to say it candidly do not represent the working class whereas they only represent the feudal elements. Thus, the NC leadership is instinctively luxurious. The Communists make similar assertions every now and then. Having said this, let us also search for reasons as to why the Communists are hated world over with few exceptions?

Late Man Mohan Adhikari of the United Marxist Leninists became Nepal's first communist prime minister in 1994. He ruled the country for nine months. When Adhikari took the vehicle along with him after resigning from the Prime Ministerial post he ensured that Nepali Communists were no different than their comrades elsewhere.

The Communist leaders who had a meteoric rise in Nepali politics, politically and financially both, in the post-Adhikari era and before the emergence of Maoists, to list a few are Madhav Kumar Nepal, K.P. Oli, Bam Dev Gautam, Jhal Nath Khanal and Pradip Nepal.

The question is, are these leaders real communists? Perhaps not.

With the fall of autocratic monarchy in the year 2006, unfortunately Girija Prasad Koirala again became the prime minister of this "made" ill fated country. Koirala had no intention to quit even after his party was defeated by Maoists in the Constituent Assembly Election. Thus a new vehicle was ordered worth Rs. 12.5 Million recognizing his contribution for the unceremonious ouster of feudal and autocratic monarchy under "instructions from across the border".

Unfortunately though, by the time the vehicle arrived in Kathmandu, the one and only revolutionary, ferocious, communist and the messiah of proletariat Pushpa Kamal Dahal was already occupying the Prime Minister's seat.

If the vehicle would have

arrived on time it would have been in possession of Sujata Koirala at this time. Sujata is the daughter of Girija.

Surprisingly, the messiah of the proletariat and the then prime minister Dahal told government that he will not ride on a vehicle that was bought for Koirala.

The vehicle was later handed over to vice president Parmananda Jha. **Dane Dane par likha hota hai khane wale ka naam!**

Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal was later handed over a Toyota Prado owned by Chamelaya Hydro-Power Project which is much expensive than the one VP Jha possesses.

Dahal born in Dhikrupokhari of Kaski District in a poor family of an independent Nepal, after ruling the country for nine months also took the vehicle along with him.

With Dahal- the so-called communist too taking on the Koirala line, the decade long rebellion that he had led with more than fifteen thousand innocent death had made a full circle and perhaps it ensured the natural demise of the so-called peoples' revolt.

Madhav Kumar Nepal (CA election defeated) and Jhal Nath Khanal, the two successive communist Prime Ministers of Nepal also preferred to take on to the Koirala line. They are yet to return the vehicles that were provided to them when they were ruling the country.

The owner of both the vehicles currently captured by Nepal and Khanal is the unfortunate Chamelaya Hydro-Power Project.

The cost of vehicle currently being used by Khanal is Rs. 10.2 Million (without tax). These fake communists!

The erstwhile Home Minister Bhim Rawal who is also a communist however, recognized as a "Close Embassy Contact" in a leaked US Embassy Cable has been refusing to return the vehicle that he is using since he was in the charge of Home Ministry. Rawal is in possession of a Mitsubishi-Pajero that costs Rs. 9 Million (without tax).

Similarly, former home minister K.P. Sharma Oli (also a communist) is yet to return a government vehicle. The list is long.

Finally, according to a former US Ambassador to Nepal, Michael E. Malinowski there was no need to fear the communists of Nepal because they were not 'real communists'. Appropriate assessment! (Information compiled from Kantipur Daily, September 3, 2011)

PM swears...

Baran Yadav and or, intimate friends of Nepal's Prime Minister Babu Ram Bhattarai—who were invited to participate in the event from across the border, presence of the mysterious Indian nationals at the program gave the impression that 'Nepal' a virtual independent nation, was well on the course of becoming an ignored district of State of Bihar, let alone becoming a so-called privileged state like Sikkim.

Sikkim was an independent nation annexed by India in 1975 thanks Lendrup Dorje.

Prime Minister Babu Ram Bhattarai has thus sworn in 13 new ministers in the cabinet in the presence of the Indian nationals perhaps for providing the required Indian authentication. The President was also the witness.

With the fresh induction of the new ministers the total number of cabinet members has reached 15.

Ill-fated C.P. Gajurel who represents the hardliner faction led by Senior Vice Chairman Mohan Baidya 'Kiran' of the Unified Maoists Party was left out. Instead Narayan Kaji Shrestha 'Prakash' who had headed the ministry of home affairs for a mere 13 days in the erstwhile cabinet was sworn in as a Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Very surprising!

The Baidya panel refused to participate in the government. "Prakash's induction as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Baburam Bhattarai's cabinet and in the manner the Madhesi-Maoist alliance took shape, make it certain that the revolutionary Maoists have chosen the path of total submission to India", said political analyst Madan Regmi talking to Telegraph Nepal, September 4, 2011.

Similarly claim observers, "They are in the mood not to repeat the mistakes committed by Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal led government. The Maoists of Nepal were never anti-Indian. The Indian leadership made the mistake by anticipating a quick return on investment they had made during the rebellion." This sums it all perhaps!

Nevertheless, the constituents of Unified Democratic Madhesi Front also sorted out their differences though not entirely and sent seven ministers in the cabinet.

PM Bhattarai...

believe in making unnecessary hullabaloo.

Basically, these are the leaders who have contributed significantly in injecting fears in the minds of Nepali population towards Indian leadership in general, and also to some extent India's benevolent support if any, are held suspect. "India's caring support to Nepal are viewed with suspicion because of these talkative leaders from India", say experts.

Few days after India's S.D. Muni-mentor of Prime Minister Bhattarai, urged India for all-out support for his 'obedient student' from Nepal, through an English language daily published from Kathmandu, KC Tyagi of Jantand United and Surindra Bhaduria of Samajwadi Party of India landed in Kathmandu, perhaps at the invitation of Reporters' Club led by Mr. Rishi Dharmala and made remarks in favour of Bhattarai. Soft interference begins!

What Tyagi and Bhaduria did by making statements in favour of PM Bhattarai is that they have contributed in further exposing his India connection?

It is too much. Pushing the Nepal PM to the Indian wall.

Bhattarai is always seen with suspicion within his own party for his all pervasive India connection.

"I am hopeful that Prime Minister Baburam will succeed in fulfilling the unattained dreams of Nepali population", said Tyagi. Indian certification enough to malign the image of Nepal PM.

"The government of India, people and political parties will extend their full support to Prime Minister Bhattarai", said Tyagi.

Tyagi also extended invitation for a visit to India to both Pushpa Kamal and Baburam of Unified Maoists party.

These two Indian leaders tentatively are taken as non entity in India itself.

The unwanted guests they are. Trying times for Nepal PM begins.

Dahal...

what will happen if the boat sinks. We will all sink together. Perhaps our party will sink first."

"I can clearly see that our political leaders have begun taking pleasure by criticizing others while they hide their own mistakes", said Dahal and added, "I request our leaders to stop suspecting each other."

Has wisdom prevailed?

Bumpy...

the redundant Indian political leaders in Nepal wherein they extol Dr. Bhattarai too in many more ways than one is contributing to the smash up in series being carried out by the men from across the border.

Granted that Nepal PM had more than decade and a half plus stint in India while pursuing his higher studies together with the India supported job of "People's War", which may have brought him closer to some Indian leaders who wanted apparently to devastate Nepal through the kind courtesy of the distinguished Nepalese themselves available then in India, yet this doesn't mean that Dr. Bhattarai should now pay the price of the Indian salt that he may have consumed during his overly stretched India stay. He must have paid for the food.

His personal friendship doesn't matter. What should matter is that how he strikes a balance in between Nepal's relations with both India and China?

Back home, Nepal PM Bhattarai has already landed in trouble.

The first hitch, time permitting, would come from his own party Chairman Dahal who has very smartly sided with him though they differed till the other day.

Precisely speaking, Chairman Dahal wants to use and over use Dr. Bhattarai as a political tool in order to mend his estranged relations with the Indian regime. The day, Bhattarai accomplishes this onerous task, Chairman Dahal will exhibit his true colour.

A severe and fatal jolt the new Nepal Prime Minister Bhattarai may receive from the multi-colour coalition partners whose partnership with the Maoists has not been taken in good taste by a section of the Nepali population for some mysterious reasons. The parties which criticised the Maoists for having no interest for the completion of the peace process and for constitution draft have suddenly joined their necks with the Maoists and vice versa.

The alliance is typical and appears to have been crafted with a design-which remains yet to a mystery but would come to the fore sooner than later.

The fifty-fifty partnership in Babu Ram's government is what eventually will bring down this set up provided the long time associates of the Indian regime, the

Nepali Congress and the UML act fast.

By keeping the so called parliamentary parties in the cold, Dr. Bhattarai will come across a variety of seen and unseen difficulties whose origin will once again be the "instructions" from the Hardliner lobby of the South Block, Delhi which still claims that the Maoists could not be trusted.

The moderate lobby of the South Block provided the last chance to the Maoists. The idea is to topple this government if Dr. Bhattarai exceeds his "democratic" functions and ignores the long list of the preservation of the Indian interests in Nepal, for example, stationing of Air Marshals at the International Airport, signing of the "India drafted extradition treaty verbatim, and disturbing China from the Nepali soil, to name a few.

If Bhattarai is really a man trusted by the Indian regime and if he had enjoyed tacit Indian support for his elevation this time as Nepal Prime Minister then he is obliged to act as told. His real downfall will begin right then if he acts as per the Indian instructions.

Finally, a blow to his party has already been awarded by the Maoist hardliner camp led by Mohan Baidya.

The crisis may be settled but yet Mohan Baidya will ever remain suspicious of the very inner intent of Dr. Bhattarai's four point agreement that he signed with the Madhesi parties.

Baidya has serious reservations on some of the unwarranted insertion of words in the said agreement.

Some even claim that Dahal is behind this fresh turmoil.

All in all, Dr. Bhattarai, Mr. Clean as he is being already taken, has bumpy roads ahead.

Maoists'...

"I thought that with my resignation a consensus government will take shape and we could also save the constituent assembly."

"Where is the consensus government", he questioned and added, "Ram Chandra ji thought that with my resignation he will immediately grab the lucrative post, the Maoists too believed that rosy days await with my resignation."

Khanal spoke of his inner pains.