

## Hindu Face of Nepal Army objected

The Unified Maoists Party Constituent Assembly member Hariraj Limbu speaking at the Public Accounts Committee meeting, July 4, 2011, observed that with years already passed since historical changes accomplished, the institution of Nepal



## PLAYING WITH FIRE

Kathmandu: Chairman Dahal is in sheer trouble of different sort. His Chair which he commanded for more than two decades plus is being challenged by his own party men more so the assault this time around has emanated right inside from his own long time lieutenants, Mohan Baidya and Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai.

In essence, Baidya and Bhattarai have formed a joint board solely to penalize this time their own party Chairman for his past follies and hegemonic behavior that he exhibits more often than not. His whims swing the party.

The general allegation has been that Dahal summarily ignores party's structured decisions and imposes his own political preferences.

Enough appears to have already become enough.

But people remain surprised over the Baidya-Bhattarai duo, which represent different set of ideas inside the party as regards the role of the Indian establishment and on many more political issues of national import, forming a core group in order to corner Prachanda.

How come these two differing set of ideologies could join their necks? What could have been the real motive behind the formation of a panel by Baidya and Bhattarai?

Is the design only to corner the Party Chairman or something more remains in the shadow which has not been made public so far?

For example, Baidya, to be candid, is taken as a hardliner inside the party who openly claims that the Indian regime was mainly behind the entire Nepal ailments and that India must thus be taken as a principal enemy. Prachanda, the party Chairman too subscribes to this view but his shaky behavior makes his detractors to suspect his real credentials and stance on the Indian regime. He keeps on changing.

Dr. Bhattarai, on the other hand, at times pounces upon India but in a submissive form.

In sum, the difference in between Baidya and Bhattarai is on how to take the Indian regime—the undeclared guardian of

Nepal. However, the challenge is there for Prachanda this time in a very forceful manner. The Baidya-Bhattarai duo will not settle for less this time than by taming Prachanda come what may. The 'cut the wings' process is in progress.

Notwithstanding these maneuverings against Prachanda, the double speak expert, knows on how to seduce his immediate detractors.

He has several cards under his sleeves. The cards have already

### Indepth-Analysis

come into action.

In the process of seducing Mohan Baidya, Chairman Dahal has told him that Baidya's ideas as regards the drafting of a people's constitution which will reflect the causes of waging the last people's war will be duly honored and that the Maoists militias while undergoing integration process will in no way

be humiliated or for that matter insulted which is what Mohan Baidya wants from his hearts. With such verbal assurances from Chairman Dahal, an elated Mohan Baidya is said to have toned down his vitriolic attack on Dahal and high placed sources say that at the moment, Dahal and Baidya enjoy cordial

relations as they have had in the past.

This should mean then that Dahal has now no problems with his mentor Baidya.

Now let's take up the issue of Bhattarai and let's see how Chairman Dahal has approached Dr. Bhattarai.

Dahal has told Bhattarai straight that he will propose Bhattarai's name for the next

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Nepal PM has failed to totally acknowledge the change.

"The Nepal Army has failed to democratize itself. We have made historical changes. Yet, the institution is running as per the norms of Hindu religion. We can see that Hindu temples are erected at each and every military barracks. There are Hindu signs everywhere. The Army is not a secular institution", Limbu observed.

Chief of the Army Staff Chhatraman Singh Gurung and Defense Minister Bishnu Poudel were also present at the committee meeting. They listened to Limbu carefully.

Those who supported Limbu and raised question marks on the Hindu image of Nepal Army were Ms. Pampa Bhusal and other Maoists' CA members.

Those who defended the democratic image of Nepal Army were Defense Minister Bishnu

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## Nepal PM Khanal claims his government not a caretaker one: media

Prime Minister Jhal Nath Khanal in his interaction with selected media men said that the peace process is at a stalled state because of the intense internal rivalry in the Unified Maoists' Party.

"The peace process is standstill but it is not moving backward", said the Prime Minister in the interaction held at Prime Minister's residence, July 3, 2011.

"Our party has internal rivalries but the internal struggle in the largest party is affecting the entire peace process", he added.

The peace process will move smoothly ahead as we reach consensus in the modality of integration, number of combatants to undergo the process, their rankings and rehabilitation package, said the Prime Minister.

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## Madhav Nepal takes on RPP-Nepal line

The Constituent Assembly election defeated senior United Marxist Leninists' Leader Madhav Kumar Nepal has decided to take on the line adopted by the single royalist party in the country, Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal led by Kamal Thapa.



Not that Madhav Nepal will so easily give up his intense conviction in the failed Republican order but he has begun demanding fresh election a la RPP-Nepal. This also means that lines taken by Kamal Thapa are slowly being

established?

It could be a mere conjecture only but majority of the leaders who have begun demanding fresh elections belong to the defeated lot including Kamal

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## Muslims want Nepal revive Hindu Religion

Chairman Kamal Thapa of Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal has alleged that the power hungry major political parties and their lust for power has pushed the country to immense trouble.

Thapa who remained highly active while the country was in a state of confusion over whether the major parties will forge unity to extend the CA term or not, after the CA term extended, he kept a mysterious silence.

Inaugurating the National Muslim Convention, July 3, 2011, Kamal Thapa said that the parties

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## RED passport scam intensifies, Nepal CA member Rana arrested

The United Marxist Leninists Constituent Assembly member Naradmund Rana Magar (39) was arrested by police on Monday July 4, 2011, for selling his diplomatic passport.

Another CA member Shiv Pujan Rai Yadav of Madhesi Janadhikar Forum-Nepal who was also suspected of selling his diplomatic passport is at large. He is suspected to have already sneaked into India through the open border.

Rana was arrested following arrest of Nirmal Baniya who had allegedly purchased the diplomatic passport of the CA member.

India historically has

remained a safe haven for defectors and criminals from Nepal.

Two more illustrious CA members, Ms. Gayatri Sah of Nepali Janata Dal and Mr. B.P. Yadav of Madhesi Janadhikar Forum-Nepal, have already been serving suspension by the CA body following the grand exposure of selling their diplomatic passports.

The persons who had purchased the passports of the two CA members are currently in Australia, reports quote Australian Embassy in Kathmandu and Police Authorities as saying.

The passport holders had

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## Sitaula must be penalized if found guilty in Nepal Sudan scam: Singh

The Nepali Congress elected General Secretary Prakash Man Singh has demanded thorough investigation for the alleged involvement of nominated General Secretary Krishna Prasad Sitaula in the Sudan corruption case.

Singh also informed at a program organized by the party in Bhaktapur, July 2, 2011, that if proven guilty, Sitaula will be brought to book.

Sitaula and Singh are not even in talking terms.

Yet, Singh denied penalizing Sitaula on the basis of news paper reports.

"The Nepali Congress will not hinder investigation into the case if initiated", added Singh who is the son of late Ganesh Man Singh—the veteran NC leader.

Similarly, reports have it that central committee member Bal Krishna Khand said that though the then prime minister and home minister were not directly involved in the Sudan scam, yet the embezzlement of Rs. 280 Million Nepal Police Welfare Fund took place under their nose they must also be held accountable.

While Late Girija Prasad Koirala was the Prime Minister



then, Sitaula was the home minister.

To recall, one of the leading weekly newspapers had recently revealed in the corruption of Rs. 280 Million Late NC President Girija Prasad Koirala had pocketed Rs. 50 Million, Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal of Unified Maoists Party had his share of Rs. 60 Million, Girija's daughter Sajata Koirala had amassed Rs. 30 Million, the then home minister Krishna Prasad Sitaula had gulped Rs. 15 Million and home secretary Umesh mainali with Rs. 7.5 Million.

"We understand that he

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## Nepal's Former Minister Jha caught red-handed with Bar Girls

Nepal's former Minister for Local Development in the first republican cabinet led by so called revolutionary communist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal whom is also the central committee member of United Marxist Leninists Party, Ram Chandra Jha, was arrested by police mid-night July 2, 2011. Jha, who was in a completely drunken state was arrested along with three dance bar girls, reports Nepal Samacharpatra Daily. Prior to the arrest, Jha had



drunk alcohol at the Dabali Cabin Restaurant in Old Baneshwor Area.

Later, the former minister was arrested along with the bar girls who were together heading to an unknown destination in a taxi.

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## National security policy for Nepal demanded

National security has several dimensions. Some could be clearly observed and some may not be in sight but yet demand attention from the state. It needs a constant watch. The formulation of a national security policy is the need of the hour but the ruling elites conclude that Nepal's security problems were not of that bigger dimension which demanded a clear cut policy as regards the same. It is here they have been committing blunders. Some quarters even claim that Nepal must not have a foreign policy as such and that let it remain a tagged one with some friends in the immediate neighborhood. But they are still Nepalese nationals.

Not only to secure its territorial boundaries in a secured manner but also to clean up the imposed internal security threats, Nepal definitely demands a solid national security policy as other countries possess.

The fact is that Nepal urgently needs a national security policy because it may be the single nation-state in the world which has been allowed to remain in a vulnerable state and experience continued onslaughts originating both from outside and the domestic trouble makers.

At least this was the gist of a MIREST, Media Initiative for Rights, Equity and Social Transformation, sponsored seminar held July 1, 2011.

Though the seminar title expected that the foreign policy experts converged at the seminar hall will provide some concrete propositions for the perusal of the beleaguered state that Nepal has been made by our august republican leaders in the recent years, however, nothing of that sort came up instead the attending participants began ventilating their personal expertise as if they were themselves the national security experts to which they were not in essence. Thus contradictions and counter comments that emanated from the floor and the podium devastated the entire program with no substantial outcome that the MIREST may have expected from its adventure though was a laudable one because of the seriousness of the topic.

The entire program became a platform to exhibit that each and every one attending the seminar were no less than a national security expert.

Noted political scientist and a former diplomat, Mr. Hiranya Lal Shrestha who had presented a working paper made a cursory observation on why Nepal now needed a national security policy. His paper though demanded much attention from the attending participants and the "half baked foreign policy expert-panels" seated at the podium, however, none of the big wigs were candid enough to spell out as to why and how the nation could get a national security policy.

Some "elevated" Nepali diplomats made even jocular and shameful comments wherein they spoke high of their own performances to which it were not because those elevated ones were neither a foreign ministry career diplomats nor have had they turned at least some pages of the books on diplomacy and international relations.

One late King Birendra picked up diplomat during his course of making comments on Shrestha's paper lauded his personal "intimate connections" with the Indian leaders, President of India included, thus in the process exposed himself as to have been a man belonging, by default, out and out of former British colony. He may have thought that his Indian connections will be taken in good taste, however, some sharp brains could dig much from his tacit connections with a neighbor which always wants to see a weakened Nepal.

Yet a foreign ministry career diplomat, now a retired one tried to talk something on the topic but largely centered his comments on peripheral things which though demanded some attention but yet those were not of immediate concerns for Nepal.

Mr. Shrestha's paper clearly demanded from the neighbors that one's under belly must not be pricked under any pretext or the other. Shrestha's paper hinted that some forces in the vicinity were flaring up the sensitive part of Nepal caring little that such nefarious acts may time permitting boomerang on itself. His message had some meaning. May be he was also hinting that China's under belly-Tibet may be attacked from the Nepalese soil which must not happen. He however, raised a valid and legitimate issue wherein he stated that the "legitimate security interests or for that matter concerns of Nepal's friendly neighbors both in the North and South must be taken well care of".

Nice proposition that it was. However, how far such propositions will be accepted by some subservient domestic and external elements will have to be carefully watched over time.

All in all, the MIREST seminar was a success in that the organization did come up with a topic that is of Nepal's special concern. Let's see how the ruling elites act upon the recommendations that the MIREST must have compiled for the perusal of the government of the day and also for the extensive use of those who claim themselves to be Nepal's security experts.

Self praise is no recommendation.

# The Maoist Insurgency in Nepal & its Implications to India

Professor Surendra K.C  
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**We don't know the reason but externally Nepalese Maoists were provided with unexpected sympathy by India and Euro-American group. May be India's intension was to overthrow Monarchy and the latter wanted Nepal to become a secular country so that they get opportunity to give a thrust to Christianity to prevail in Nepal.**

**Above all, the intention of Euro-American groups was to breakdown Nepal's centralized and unitary political system by replacing it with the federal type of government so that the highly oppressed groups of this nation come forward for their own ethnic states and create a chaos and instability in the country. Consequently they could establish their polity and military base in order to create a healthy and favorable political ecology to help the pro-Tibet elements and later encircle the Chinese strategically. And, what about the Indians then?**

## NATIONAL

**Causes of the Maoists War and the Sabotages:**

As in other parts of the world, the Maoist People's War also was based on Marxism-Leninism and Maoism of Chinese types by synthesizing the objectives taking into the conditions of Nepal. To achieve this, their war strategy was encircling the towns through countryside through the use of violent means. They also terrified, intimidated, and took the course of abduction by threatening and kidnapping the general people. So, the foreigner's impression on the people's war was that though the Maoist objectives were political in nature but their method to achieve the goal was an act of terrorism. (Informal talks with then British Ambassador Bloomfield to Nepal in October 2005.)

No doubt so did the government to suppress the Maoists. Hence, they killed at least 13000 Nepalese among them most of the people were either innocent or politically neutral. The country also lost most of the basic infrastructure that included the governments, schools, Hospitals, police and Gram Panchayat buildings that cost not less than 92.5 billion Nepalese Rupees. (Kesar Prasad Acharya, Economic cost of armed conflict in Nepal, Anand Pd. Shrestha et al (ed), Kathmandu, NEFAS, 2005, P.90)

During the conflict (1996-2006), the strength of the Nepalese national army was doubled from 46,000 to 96,000. Along with this, the defense budget had to be tripled from NRs. 4 billion to 12 billion a year. (Hari Bansh Jha, Economics of Peace: The Nepalese Context, A seminar paper submitted on 18 and 19 November 2010, organized by CETS in cooperation with FES)

Had there been no such a costly war in this poorest country of the world, Nepal would have employed 60,000 primary school teachers and 60,000 pre-school monitors and primary health workers, who perhaps could have served the common mass of the Nepalese people better. (Kulchandra Gautam, Roll back violence, Nepali Times, 17-23 July, 2009)

So let's examine the external and internal factors that led such a costly and epoch-making event in Nepal.

**External factor and the consequences**

We don't know the reason but externally Nepalese Maoists were provided with unexpected sympathy by India and Euro-American group. May be India's intension was to overthrow Monarchy and the latter wanted Nepal to become a secular country so that they get opportunity to give a thrust to Christianity to prevail in Nepal.

Above all, the intention of Euro-American groups was to breakdown Nepal's centralized and unitary political system by replacing it with the federal type of government so that the highly oppressed groups of this nation come forward for their own ethnic

states and create a chaos and instability in the country. Consequently they could establish their polity and military base in order to create a healthy and favorable political ecology to help the pro-Tibet elements and later encircle the Chinese strategically. And, what about the Indians then?

It is known to all that the basic ingredients of Nepalese nationalism were monarchy, Nepali language and Hinduism. These were the vital components that created and maintained Nepalese nationalism through history for centuries. If we look into the pages of history what we find is that as and when we began asserting our own sovereignty then our foreign friends feel something antagonistic about this. But any way our leaders managed country's sovereignty and the foreign relations with the neighbors. But at the same time there was a cold war also between Nepal and our neighboring countries. Especially with the southern friend. The crisis of 1970/71 and 1989/90 are the concrete examples that show that those were the worst stage of our two country's misunderstanding which was more or less like a cold war.

On the other hand, India always supported our Left and democratic movement. It is India that manages the political solution time and again when the political rift is at its peak between the establishment and the opposition parties of Nepal. The 1st Delhi settlement of 1951 and the 2nd Delhi settlement of November 22, 2005, are the candid examples of the Indian role in the democratic movement of Nepal, but the result never went to the fold of India. That is the irony of its role which is associated with the Left and democratic movement of Nepal. Unfortunately, this time also could not prove the exception rather repeated the history. The government of India solely supported the Maoist insurgents and extended required facilities for the signing of the 12 point agreement between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Maoist on November 22, 2005 but again likewise after the restoration of monarchy in 1951, it is becoming counterproductive as a sort of misunderstanding is being noticed in between the Maoists and the Indian regime. But ultimately it was also proved when Puspa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' led Maoist government collapsed on May 4, 2009. Immediately after his resignation, 'Prachanda' disclosed that it was all because of the foreign intervention. This 'foreign' was no one other than the Indian establishment. In the reaction, the Indian government started to label charges that the Nepalese Maoists were providing training and others support to the Indian Maoists. This way, another cold war has begun between the Maoists and the Indian government, so the pertinent question is what would be the impact of Maoist people's war on India?

**Internal factor and**

**consequences:**

Internally the nation was ruled by the traditional feudal class since long time where the general people especially the untouchables & the ethnic groups were ruthlessly discriminated and exploited. Also, regionally, religiously, generally and caste wise the down trodden people were very much marginalized and ignored unfortunately even after the restoration of the multiparty system in 1989/90. The same traditional and exclusionary pattern of rule continued. It is at this juncture the Maoist communist group of Nepal initiated the peoples war on 13th February 1996.

Some sections of the people say that the Maoist war was initiated because of the bad governance and corruption observed in the Congress and NCP (UML) government. Actually this was not the sole reason, rather the century long centralized and the exclusionary socio-economic feudal production system and the rule was the basic reason for the Maoist war to be staged albeit the bad governance and acts of corruption accelerated the Maoist movement. For example, 71 percent of the population falls below the absolute poverty level and 46 percent of its national income is in the hands of ten percent of the well off people, there naturally any bombarding slogan will work and so did the Maoists.

Thanks the Almighty, since the leadership of the communists of Nepal are not the basic communists but instead they are simply the communist oriented left intellectual because at last the Maoist leader Prachanda also decided to bow down the arms and sign an agreement with the SPA in Delhi and committed to join the mainstream multiparty democracy. According to the agreement, the Maoist and the SPA decided to work together against the absolute monarchy which had captured the state power of Nepal since more than 3 years through a Royal declaration on October 4, 2002. Since then the political forces of Nepal including the Maoists had been working within the parliamentary framework and it was in this fashion they ousted the Nepali Monarchy and the country has been declared a secular and Federal Republican state. Also the country has successfully completed the constituent Assembly election according to the Delhi Agreement of November 22, 2005. Unfortunately, the leadership could not draft the constitution within the stipulated time frame according to the interim constitution of 2006. So till now they have amended the constitution two times but yet their travel abroad is going on. But if we evaluate their 3 years job, one can easily estimate that they won't be able to complete the job even in the extended three months time. But it remains yet to be seen.

**The Gloomy Scenario of the Maoist Insurgency in India:**

The two dominant groups of Maoists in India-CPI (ML)



People's War Group and the Maoist Communist Centre India (MCCI) merged and formed the communist party of India (Maoist) on September 21, 2004. Naturally in the beginning, this party had also less influence in the nation's politics as other communist groups. But today it has at least 40,000 hard core underground cadres as per the record of 2010. (Pursu Ram Kafil, Maoist Insurgency in India and Nepal Naya Patrika Daily, 2 March, 2011)

According to the intelligence of India they carry between six and seven thousand regular weapons- AK-47, INSAS rifles and bought revolvers and pistols, but mostly which were grabbed from police and paramilitary personnel or guards at railway stations. (Sudeep Chakravarti, Red Sun: Travels in Naxalite Country, India: Penguin Books, 2008, p.3)

Also the Maoist's militia is estimated not less than 100,000 who are either underground in urban India or active in different frontal organizations all over the country. Needless to say, their ideological and warship technology is being imported from the political dictionary of Mao, the veteran guerrilla leader and military strategist of Maoist's People's War of China. The extension and expansion of Maoist activities in India was a surprising phenomenon which has also been confirmed by the Ministry of Home Affairs of India in its report taking the insurgency as 'another area of concern.' Hence the government of India has declared the Maoist party and its sister organizations and the support groups as the terrorists.

Similarly, the annual report of 2004 the ministry admitted that 55 districts in 9 Indian States, for example, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Uttar Pradesh are mostly affected by Naxalites. The ministry also has endorsed its vulnerability saying the rebels' aim of creating a compact revolutionary 20 extending, to begin with the borders of Nepal to the interiors of Andhra Pradesh as the red corridor. Interestingly, in the next annual report of the ministry says that the states afflicted with Naxalism remain the same but the district count had gone up to 76. But after two year, that is the year of 2006, the PM of India Man Mohan Singh termed Naxalism as India's greatest internal security threat. At the same time the count of affected states had climbed to 14, which includes Uttaranchal bordering Nepal and Haryana, bordering Delhi.

Today the number of Naxalism-affected districts is not less than 165 that is nearly 30 percent of the country's total of 602 districts hence the Maoist movement of India has become the reality of the land like what was for Nepal. (More)

गलत सूचनाको सम्प्रेषण

अपराध हो, त्यसैले सूचनाको

तोडमरोड नगरौं



नेपाल सरकार  
 सूचना तथा सञ्चार मन्त्रालय  
 सूचना विभाग

# MIREST seminar on National security dynamics discussed

The MIREST, Media Initiative for Rights, Equity and Social Transformation, organized a seminar, July 1<sup>st</sup> 2011, entitled "National Security Dynamics of Nepal's Foreign Policy in the New Constitution."

The seminar was well attended by noted scholars, former diplomats and media men of the country. I was also among the crowd of the participants.

Professor Hiranya Lal Shrestha, my senior colleague, presented his working paper on the said topic.

Below I produce the observations made by Mr. Shrestha in his paper which was later commented by the

security situation in the country. In addition, some 100 armed groups, Hill and Terai included, are in existence which fortunately has come down to 26 only.

A good neighbor never pricks the under belly of the next door neighbor. Very freshly Prime Minister has also said that Nepal's neighbors will feel secure if Nepal itself remains in a secured state. This has some meaning. However, Nepal should also not undermine the legitimate security interests of its immediate neighbors.

Understandably, security responsibilities of the State have

human encroachment and others were due to the change of the river course. One of the existing dike suggests attention. The open border should have eased the problems but it is just the opposite. It is due to the lack of locating the problems.

Leaders often talk of the abrogation of the 1950 treaty with India. It was PM Mahi Mohan Adhikari who pushed this matter to the Indira PM. Later, this issue was dumped. While Kamal Thapa was the foreign minister, he forwarded a five point non-paper as regards the 1950 treaty which appears now to have vanished. Nobody talks of the 1950 treaty any more.

We need to tackle such issues with astute diplomacy associated with strategic approach. Unfortunately, neither we have diplomacy nor a strategy.

Nepal diplomacy has already become the victim of existing dike politics. It should not have been like that. But it is so. The Tri-Junction, where Nepal, India meet China too remains yet to be demarcated. It may create problems of higher dimension if not tackled on time.

We are surrounded by Nuclear powers in South Asia but nobody in Nepal talks of the radiation hazardous effect that may have been in our sky. We need to talk as regards this issue with the International Atomic Energy Commission and if possible Nepal too must have an Atomic Energy Unit to monitor the radiation impact on Nepal from the neighboring countries. The fresh case in Japan must be considered.

**# Ranadhoj Limbu, Brigadier general, Nepal Army (Retd);** Nepal should have a national security policy for the people, by the people and of the people. In my opinion, security system has many variables.

Security for what? Security from what? And the likes. We should first determine the threats to our national security. Let's define first the internal nitty-gritty of national security policy. We need security along the border. We need security to ensure our territorial integrity. While charting out a national security policy, we must also name the instruments and the tools that we have in our possession. We need to enhance our own security capabilities and preparedness.

The security must be for the nation. Its national purpose should also be made clear to all. In addition, we must find out as to which were our vital national interests? This demands a clear foreign policy. While talking of security, we must not undermine the poverty and the ecological factor that are associated with the national security. The cropping up of ethnic grievances and the issues related with Madhesh and of the federal order were

also related with national security. Citizenship issue too is linked with nation's security. I would suggest constituting a National Security Council whose primary functions and chain of command must be clearly stipulated.

Similarly, the national security formulation also should provide its attention as regards the Nepal Army. How to mobilize the Nepal Army and who should they obey for such a mobilization, as and when demanded, also need to be clearly stipulated in the new constitution. For example, while declaring a state of emergency in the nation, its modus operandi too demands clear prerequisites which should be spelt out in advance.

**# Dr. Bekh Bahadur Thapa, Former Ambassador;**

I think all who are present here were anxious enough looking at the sorry state of the country. Security is demanded in all sectors of life. We all the ordinary citizens need security. We all need a secured life. Our citizens, our national resources and national borders demand security.

The fact is that to have a national security policy, the political parties must forge a national consensus. Unfortunately, when there is the absence of unity in a particular party, how can we expect a national unity for the formulation of a national security policy?

The irony is that with one King gone, we have several Kings now in the political spectrum. We the Nepalese are clearly a divided lot.

I would suggest that we must stress on the need of the prevalence of good governance in the country.

Look when King Birendra and his family members lost their precious lives, I could receive the very sad news of my own country through the kind courtesy of the then Indian President and the Prime Minister. Formally, they informed me of my King's brutal murder. This speaks of our communications system.

**# Dr. Ram Saran Mahat, NC leader;**

Security threats to Nepal originate from within our own borders. We need security in food, energy, preservation of our ecology and the likes. We are sandwiched between two giant neighbors and have problems. But with good homework, these issues could be sorted out. The tragedy with us is that the quality of our own governance is poor.

In my opinion, the more prosperous we become economically, the more secured we will be. The issues raised on an ethno-nationalism must be well addressed.

I suggest opening the borders for the inflow of foreign capital. Provide adequate emphasis on economic agenda. We should also enhance our

own capabilities. Since we are in a divided state, naturally foreign forces not only penetrate into our internal domain but also insult us quite often.

Governance quality must be improved and care should be taken that our Human Resources are effectively utilized. Human Resource is the best resource. But I will not subscribe to Mr. Shrestha's opinion that the Nepal youths be provided a sort of military training.

**# Padma Lal Bishwakarma, Maoists party CA member, Nepal;**

Ambassador Shyam saran landed in Nepal some years back as a Viceroy. He made contradicting claims as regards the Nepali land encroachment from the Indian side. India wants to control Nepal. I have heard that several border demarcation

pillars have either been uprooted or at best shifted deep inside Nepali territory along the border. Treaties or agreements are being signed ignoring the mandatory two thirds majority votes from the parliament. Nepal's national sovereignty is at stake. For providing security, the youths must be trained. We never became a colony of other forces in our entire history. I think all the political forces must converge at one point. We need no dictation from others. We can invite others if we need their help. The integration of the Militias must be as per the commitments made in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

We need a national security policy even for securing the Indian interests.

**PS: From the floor several questions were raised. Thus ended the MIREST seminar.**

## SECOND IMPRESSION N.P. UPADHYAYA



following high flying panelists. These panelists could be seen at each and every Kathmandu seminar. The program was chaired by the Chairman of the MIREST, Mr. Suresh Acharya. It is exactly what they said. Nothing has been added here from my side so that the readers could judge the diplomatic depth of the panelists.

**# Mr. Suresh Acharya, MIREST;**

Nepal definitely now needs a national security policy. When Mrs. Bidya Devi Bhandari was the defense minister, she is reported to have sketched some paragraphs for national security policy for the country, August 2010. I was told that this sketch was a 37 page document. The new policy was for the institutionalization of the current republican order. I don't know where that special document is at the moment.

**# Prof. Hiranya Lal Shrestha;**

The primary job today is to protect the sovereignty of the nation. We have to take a holistic approach keeping the people at the center and reorient the policies as per the people's aspirations and later incorporate it in the new constitution.

We have been listening that Criminal-Politics nexus is increasing of late. This unwarranted combination has deteriorated the security dynamics in the country more. Very freshly the Home Minister said, "we have to nab some 100s, 100 politicians and an equal number of those who have been protecting the criminals". This example very much speaks of the

expanded. Both the countries in Nepal's North and South have begun suspecting our credentials. So let's first secure ourselves and then assure the neighbors. Let's enhance our capabilities.

National Army has a glorious history which has also timely accepted the changed order thus we must keep this institution politically a neutral one. NA's professionalism must be encouraged but the NA must embrace inclusiveness.

Let the Maoists militias be integrated in an honorable manner. Those who oppose such integration prefer perhaps to weaken National security.

The open border must be regulated which will in many more ways than one assist the neighbors itself ultimately.

I propose one year training to the Nepali youths for a variety of reasons. Mind it, Israel is a democratic country but yet she trains her youths.

A national consensus among all the political parties should be forged while formulating a national security policy. We certainly need a new security doctrine for the country. Earlier the better.

**# Pushkarman Singh Raghavda, Former diplomat;**

Let's admit that we have border problems. Yet I would observe that we have so far failed in locating our own problems. We have problems in some 21 districts adjoining the Indian border. Some are related with

## En Bref

### Dahal's new smart card to placate Nepal Maoists leaders Baidya and Bhattarai

Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal in order not to let the party go to the dogs and to guarantee his uninterrupted command over party affairs for long time to come, has already devised his strategy for not letting the opposing Baidya and Bhattarai poles unite.

It was already reported that to tame Chairman Dahal, vice chairman duo Mohan Baidya Kiran and Babu Ram Bhattarai had decided to unite while keeping aside their ideological differences that are in abundance.

Reports quote high placed Maoists' sources as saying that while Dahal has incorporated certain issues raised by Baidya in his political proposal to be presented at the forthcoming central committee meeting, Dahal has also decided to nominate Babu Ram Bhattarai as the party's prime ministerial candidate as a soother to Bhattarai.

Balancing two opposing poles with a different pole. To appease Baidya, Dahal has made certain amendments in the PLA integration model and will duplicate Baidya's view in several peace and constitution related issues, Annapurna Post reports.

"It is certain that Chairman Dahal is no more the Prime Ministerial candidate. In the forthcoming CC meeting Bhattarai will be nominated as party's PM candidate", says politiburo member Janardan Sharma "Prabhakar". Prabhakar belongs to Dahal panel.

### Baidya suspect Dahal's fresh motives, demand early CC meet

**Kathmandu:** Senior Vice Chairman Mohan Baidya Kiran blamed Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal of Unified Maoists Party that Dahal has been unnecessarily delaying the next central committee meeting. This Baidya told point blank when he met the Chairman at his personal residence in Nayabazaar, Kathmandu, June 30, 2011.

Baidya accompanied by his close chums, Dev Gurung and some others from his panel had met with the Chairman.

"You had told that the meeting will be convened in three days, however six days have already passed", questioned Baidya.

"We have been waiting over the delay", told Baidya. "I urge you to recall the cabinet members who are not elected ones. Replacing the defeated by the elected members and appointing them in proportional manner is the only solution. If you do so I could extend my support in some of your agenda", Baidya told Dahal.

When asked by media persons, Dev Gurung later replied, "It has already imparted negative signals among our cadres. Perhaps our chairman needs more time to do homework."

# China's development is not at expense of other countries: Ambassador to Nepal

**Ambassador Yang Houlan**  
Peoples' Republic of China in Nepal

Since its establishment in 1921, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has gone through a course of ninety years with ups and downs, and grown up from a small party with fifty members into a large ruling party which has a sixty-year experience of governance and eighty million party members. The development history of the CPC can be divided into three stages of revolution, construction and reform.

The first stage was from 1921 to 1949. The CPC led the Chinese people into victories over the War of Resistance against Japan and resistance against imperialists. The CPC accomplished the historic mission of realizing national independence, and the people's liberation after it had overthrown the decayed ruling of the old government of China and established the People's Republic of China in 1949. The second stage started from 1949 to 1978. After the establishment of the PRC, with surrounding and blockade by imperialists, the CPC headed the Chinese people of all ethnic groups,

## VIEW

braved difficulties on their own efforts. After an arduous struggle, an independent, comparatively integrated industrial system and national economic system was built, meanwhile a great many scientific and technical achievements were made, which laid initial foundation of materials for later reform and opening-up along with socialist construction. From 1979 till now is the third stage. The CPC made economic development as the central task of the CPC, and adopted reform and opening up. The CPC established marketing economic system of socialism step by step, and successfully found a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Over the ninety years, China has grown from weakness to prosperity, and from self-enclosed to open. With the significant improvement of the national capacity and international

status of China, the relations between China and the world have undergone profound changes. China needs the world, while the world also needs China.

The present world is undergoing tremendous developments, changes and adjustments. The progress towards a multi-polar world and economic globalization is developing in depth, the contemporary trend of peace, development and cooperation is growing stronger. The win-win cooperation has gradually turned into the common views of the international community, and countries have become increasingly interdependent. The reform of the global economic governance is being pushed forward, the emerging economies are keeping the momentum of rising, and the international balance of power is changing in favour of the maintenance of world peace and development.

Meanwhile, the deep impact of the international financial crisis has not yet been cleared up. There still exist uncertainties in the revival of the world economy, which makes



the global financial governance a heavy responsibility. New contradictions and challenges are emerging in an endless stream, traditional and non-traditional security issues are intertwined, and global issues such as climate change, energy, resources and food security, and great natural disasters, have drawn universal attention. The international and regional hot issues rise one after another.

Facing the present situation,

China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development, pursue an independent foreign policy of peace, positively develop relations with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, play a constructive role in international and regional issues, and make positive contributions to push forward the building of a harmonious world of long-lasting peace and common prosperity.

Here, I want to put stress to three points.

First of all, China will continue to uphold the banner of peace, development and cooperation, and pursue a win-win strategy of opening up. China's development is not at the expense of other countries. China sticks to expanding the convergence of interests of all partners in order to share the fruits of cooperative development with those involved. China is sincerely hopeful to strengthen cooperation with all countries in the world including Nepal, and share the opportunities brought by the development of the global economy.

Secondly, as the largest developing country in the world,

China has put consolidating and strengthening friendly cooperation with developing countries as the important cornerstone of its diplomacy. We will continue to increase solidarity and cooperation with them, cement traditional friendship, strengthen communication and coordination, expand practical cooperation and uphold the common interests of developing countries.

The last point is that China will continue to follow the foreign policy of friendship and partnership, in order to jointly create a peaceful, stable regional environment featuring equality, mutual-trust and win-win cooperation. We will continue to push forward the practical cooperation with our neighbors, strengthen communication among various fields, and further promote the traditional relationship between the Chinese people and the people of our friendly neighbors. China will forever act as a good neighbor, friend and partner of Asian countries.

(The Chinese Ambassador made the remark at a program organized by Communist Party of Nepal (ML) on the occasion of the 90th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China, July 1, 2011).

## Everest

# Obviously China is not supporting Nepal to fight with India

Better late than never, the Indian leadership seems to have come to its senses.

A veteran diplomat and senior leader of ruling India's Congress Party has viewed that India can never put pressure on Nepal while also seeking cordial relations between the two countries.

Nepal's independent and sovereign status recognized.

"No elected prime minister of an independent country will ever submit himself to foreign pressure", said Mani Shankar Aiyar.

Aiyar born in Lahore of the then British-India is currently in Kathmandu to attend an international conference. He has also served in the Indian Foreign Service for 26 years.

"Are we trying to find togetherness through friendly relations or by putting pressures", he asks talking to journalist Umesh Chauhan of *Nayapatrika Daily* dated July 2, 2011.

When asked if India was angry because former Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal and incumbent Prime Minister Jhal Nath Khanal preferred not to visit India first, replies Aiyar, "India should not be concerned that Nepal's Prime Ministers whether prefer to visit China or Turkey first. Better, India should think

on how to improve relations with Nepal."

Does this mean that India soon is to change its coercive policy towards Nepal?

**Q: General public in Nepal believe that India does not want to establish relations with Nepal on equal footing. It prefers to put Nepal under pressure. What do you think?**

**Aiyar:** I think it is your personal opinion. It is a view of a journalist. I do not believe that this is the general perception here in Nepal. If people here really think that India is putting unnecessary pressures on Nepal, then it becomes the responsibility of government of Nepal and India to clarify their respective positions.

**Q: Nepali people also believe that India wants to run Nepali politics right from South Block. Is it logical for India to operate Nepali politics from New Delhi?**

**Aiyar:** This is your sheer illusion. I also do not subscribe to your view that South Block men are all anti-Nepal. If you personally feel so then I advise you to get rid of this myth. I have worked for many years in South Block. I have never heard any one saying that India should treat Nepal badly. If this is the general belief here in Nepal, then this

should be changed.

**Q: Then, don't you think that South Block should also change itself accordingly?**

**Aiyar:** I do not believe that south block men subscribe to the view that India should adopt interventionist policy on Nepal. If there are people who think in this manner then they should change themselves one thousand percent.

**Q: Indian media too have begun writing that personal behavior of Indian Ambassador Rakesh Sood contributed significantly to increase anti-India sentiment in Nepal?**

**Aiyar:** Let us not discuss what came in the media. But, Rakesh Sood is a responsible diplomat. I do not believe that he has done anything wrong that has contributed to deteriorate India's image in Nepal.

**Q: Sood was shown black flags and pelted stones in Nepal?**

**Aiyar:** We, the Indians are experienced in observing black flags and stone pelting activities. If activities such as these have happened then it is not unusual. Crowd can't influence diplomatic activities. It will not affect relations between the two countries.

**Q: Not only Rakesh Sood, but it is widely believed that the Indian establishment also does**

**not favor Nepal to draft its constitution and if drafted India wants Nepal's constitution be in favor Indian interests.**

**Aiyar:** It is a wrong belief that India does not want Nepal to draft the constitution. Any suggestions from India, to accept it or reject solely depends upon Nepal. Our sincere suggestion is only that Nepal should draft a complete constitution. We also view that the peace process should not be obstructed.

**Q: In the recent times, China has increased its financial and military assistance to Nepal? Is India scared or worried with the fresh Chinese activities?**

**Aiyar:** Obviously, China is not supporting Nepal to fight with India. If Chinese support is of substantial support to Nepal then India should not be worried at all. The more stable and prosperous Nepal becomes; it is beneficial to India as well. India is also extending financial support to Nepal. If India wants to extend more support that exceeds the support from China, then Nepal is not obviously stopping India. Nepalis have provided no less support to India. Nepali workers have made tremendous contribution for the development of India.

Analyzing what this veteran Indian diplomat says in the



## DOSSIER DOSSIER

interview, what could be guessed in advance that India has definitely realized that its coercive policy acquired in the past vis-à-vis Nepal has backfired and that India is in a fresh mood to initiate a fresh relations with Nepal based on equal footing.

The Indian diplomat, a follower of Pundit Nehru and by extension must have been a champion of Nehruvian doctrine, is hinting, albeit in the interview, that India to some extent is worried over the increasing Chinese influence in Nepal. Sharp brains in Nepal thus conclude that Aiyar's Nepal visit was a planned one in order to let the Nepali academic understand that India will henceforth take Nepal as an equal partner but the not the other way round.

A compulsion now.

Analysts hope that persons like

Aiyar will be sent to Nepal at regular intervals with a view to create a favorable atmosphere for the new Ambassador Jayant Prasad to work in this country in a congenial manner which practically lacked during the entire stint of Ambassador Rakesh Sood.

Sood tentatively devastated Nepal-India relations, this is the general presumption in Nepal.

Needless to say, Ambassador Sood through his irritating activities contributed substantially in plummeting Nepal-India relations to an unprecedented low which exist at the moment.

Ambassador Prasad will have a tough time in convincing the Nepali population of the benevolent intent of India for Nepal at all levels of bilateral relations. But when Ambassador Sood will pack? (Interview courtesy: Naya Patrika daily dated July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2011. Thanks.

## Peace process is a politico-organisational issue coupled with psychological dimensions

Janardan Sharma Prabhakar  
Nepal Maoists Party

**Q1: You and your party men have completely ignored the Special Committee constituted for Militia integration process. Why you don't take part in the SC meet?**

**Sharma:** Well, on behalf of our party, Barsa man Pun has regularly been attending the Special Committee meets. The fact is that the Committee meet is being postponed of late in series. The Prime Minister himself adjourns the meet. When it remains in an adjourned state, there is no question of attending the meet. But we are being maligned for having abandoned the meet which is a baseless allegation. The SC has not met because of us. Let it be clear to you.

**Q2: But you have not attended the SC meet convened so far. Isn't it so?**

**Sharma:** Yes! It is true that I haven't attended the SC meet. A decision was made by us all which were to be followed for the procedures to be adopted while taking necessary decisions, however, I could observe that the SC began taking different sort of posture while making its resolutions which should not have happened as per the agreement of the procedures. I simply rejected this action and thus I decided not to be a part of such decisions. Minutes were recorded and registered without informing us. A different formula was taken while making decisions. I could not fine-tune with those changed process or say procedures. I told the committee members to correct those processes and procedures. But they simply ignored or better say rejected my proposition which is why I felt that my presence was not needed in the meet.

**Q3: It was learnt that you became suddenly antagonistic when it was decided that the arms and weapons would be submitted by August 21, 2011. Is that so?**

**Sharma:** I tried to convince the leaders for over four times as regards the nitty-gritty involved in the peace process.

The peace process is not only a political issue but is also an organisational question. In addition, it has also some psychological dimensions. If you prefer to insult some then the peace process will never come to its positive end. I just wanted that a decision should be made taking all these questions into proper account. Our party agrees that by August 21, 2011, the

basic fundamentals of the peace process should be completed. It was agreed upon that a re-verification would be done of those militias who either prefer to go in for integration or for rehabilitation. We made decisions as per this thought.

How can we agree to submit the weapons, as we are being told, prior to the agreed upon re-verification of the Maoists militias? When we talk of integration, naturally matters pertaining to the weapons crop up. We need not to be in haste while talking of the weapons. The last meet of this special committee took place on June 18, 2011, and immediately after this, the Nepali Congress President left for the United States. Then the major party leaders formed a subcommittee. Rest of the jobs still remain in a limbo. Unless we have political consensus, even if the SC wishes to act but can't proceed in absence of the much needed political consensus. Constitutionally, the Special Committee is a sovereign body in itself. But if this body moves in a practical way, things can be sorted out well within two hours.

**Q4: You yourself told that the Special Committee has become almost like a pawn. Why you said so?**

**Sharma:** The prevailing situation and the reality are such that the Special Committee can't function properly in the absence of political consensus among the parties. In one way, the Special Committee is nothing more than a doll or a pawn. We can't take any decisions exceeding the party's structured line of thoughts. I just wanted to tell that unless the political parties forge broader consensus, the SC can't make any decisions. It is in this light and perspective, I made such a declaration. But the media interpreted it in a different manner which is far from being a correct saying.

**Q5: The SC could not sit for its five sittings in a series. Will not that put a question mark on the very credibility of the Special Committee itself?**

**Sharma:** It means little whether five meetings took place or not. Well, the Prime Minister himself has been postponing those meets. On June 19, 2011, while the SC meet was in progress we had told the Prime Minister that you people have to take a decision at the earliest at the political level

which if not done so we the members will not be held responsible for the delay. It is your duty to forge consensus with the political parties. Because he too has failed in forging consensus, the meet is being shifted time and again. The SC is there only to give it a constitutional cover. In order to do away with the current anomaly, the political parties should stick to the letter and spirit of the five point deal and proceed ahead. If done so, the credibility of the SC will go up in a surprising manner. If provided with such an opportunity, my party can do this.

**Q6: So where have the**



**things stuck which were to be decided by June 19, 2011?**

**Sharma:** After attending the June 18, 2011, meet of the SC NC President left for the US. We have had one task force ever before. It was in this meet, Koirala has told the leaders of the NC and the UML that he will not agree for a formation of a separate force. Though we yielded to somewhat humiliating conditions of being under the command of the Nepal Army directorate keeping into account the existing politics, relations with the NA body, nationalism, and matters of sovereignty. This was just a very unpopular decision taken by our party but yet our Chairman Prachanda made this party decision keeping the larger interest of the party and the national population in mind. The proposal was forwarded by Comrade Prachanda and we approved that. While approving those decisions our party was told and assured by the NC men that they will rather become flexible on matters of the numerical strength and the standards to be met with when it comes up in the table for negotiations. But those who have had assured us have begun talking differently and stating that the integration was not possible. It was just an impossible affair, this is what they have been saying now.

We have already taken one step forward from our side.

**Q7: Well, the NC and the UML men claim that the Maoists have rejected the basics of the proposal forwarded by the Nepal Army institution. Is it so?**

**Sharma:** It was rumoured and publicised that the Nepal Army was not in favour of the Maoists militia integration. The Army institution has clarified its stance

from its side. I have heard that the Nepal Army has been saying that "we will accept and go by with the political decisions made in this regard". The NA has clarified its stance in its own way in a much more honest manner. And the NA has forwarded its suggestions accordingly. We have clarified our stance on the very concept of the Army's directorate command. The UML and the NC had previously thought that things could be sorted out as and when the Army directorate is in place. That was their party's logic then. Now they have begun acting in a very clever manner. Such clever acts do not in any way assist the peace process.

**Q8: The Nepal Army officials have said that if they go by your proposals for integration then that would devastate their entire career based on set values and norms. What say you?**

**Sharma:** No! The Nepal Army has never said so. The Nepal Army has stated that any political decision that is against the "Chain of Command" will be accepted. We don't want to devastate the Army structural values and norms instead we prefer that this institution becomes more and more strong and a responsible people oriented institution. We firmly believe that the national army should be strengthened keeping into account the societal, and fiscal conditions of the country prevailing. And perhaps this is what the Army also prefers and adheres to. We need the institution of the Nepal Army for the preservation of Nepali nationalism and national independence. We don't have any dispute as such in between the people's and the Nepal Army. Excerpts only from The Annapurna post dated July 2, 2011. Thanks.

## VIEWS

## DATELINE KATHMANDU

Niraj Aryal

### Poor Mukherjee BUGGED!

Within a week or so India is likely to send one of its senior ministers to Nepal. Obviously, to get Nepali problems settled. But it is highly likely that Nepali problems will increase as it happens with each such Indian high level visit.

Reports quote sources at Nepal's Prime Minister's secretariat as saying that in all likelihood Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee will be sent to Nepal because he is familiar with Nepali affairs. However perplexing part of **Pranab babu's** arrival is that a senior minister whose office has itself been bugged by his own "nationalists" pupil could do in a foreign land?

The Indian media has been reporting that 16 planted adhesives were secretly placed at various places in the Ministry of Finance including Mukherjee's official cabin.

In the meantime, it is reported that the main-opposition Bharatiya Janata Party has claimed that Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee's office was "bugged" following special instructions from Congress chief Sonia Gandhi who is basically an Italian national.

**Now she is Bharat Ki Bahu.**

"The bugging in Pranab's office was done on Sonia's orders. She does not trust Mukherjee who is a scholar", BJP national spokesperson Tarun Vijay told the media.

Pranab is tip-toe-a Congress-I man but he is being taken as a political leaders who wants to free India from the clutches of the Nehru-Gandhi family.

Thus Sonia abundant has reasons to panic.

Be that as it may, Nepal's Prime Minister Jhal Nath Khanal's International Relations Advisor Milan Raj Tuladhar confirms that a high level visit is taking place from India.

On the contrary, the Indian embassy in Kathmandu is not in a position to confirm the report, writes Rajdhanj Daily. In a day or two we will finalize the official schedule for the visit, reveal sources and, in the current fluid situation it is natural for a neighbor to express concern.

The Indian Minister is a diehard anti-communist. His arrival in Nepal will mainly concentrate on how to minimize the increasing Chinese influence in Nepal.

No wonder, Mukherjee may award some substantial amount to Nepal during his trip.

However, what is also for sure is that Minister Mukherjee will get the money back from Nepal by pressing hard Nepal Prime Minister Khanal to provide a tax waiver to the Indian UTL company.

Apart from these, Mukherjee is likely to "activate" his independent lobby and may provide instructions to his men to "discourage" the opposing pole in Nepal.

To recall, Mukherjee was airlifted to New Delhi from Calcutta with the verbal assurance from the then Congress high command that he would be the next Prime Minister of India after Madame Indira Gandhi was shot dead by her own security aide, Beant Singh.

However, upon landing in Delhi, Mukherjee was informed that he has already been dumped and Rajiv Gandhi will be the next Indian prime Minister as per the party's fresh decision. A shocked and puzzled Mukherjee yet accepted the party's decision.

# Most of the INGOs working in Nepal are dangerous and become unnecessary burden for the country

**Dr. Meena Singh Khadka**  
Social Entrepreneur & Educationist

**TGQ1: With the change of order from Monarchy to the Republic, we have been observing that people of various ethnicities, castes and creeds have come forward raising various demands. In the midst of all these, Nepali nationalism has disappeared somewhere in the ethereal medium; it is also being felt gradually. What is your perception in this regard?**

**Dr. Singh:** Let me begin responding to your queries by referring to a statement made by Eleanor Roosevelt- the wife of American's thirty-seventh President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"Great minds discuss ideas; Average minds discuss events; Small minds discuss people", so said Eleanor Roosevelt.

The conclusion is that great people always think about their nation. However insignificant people or let's call them small minded persons talk to small incidents and try to solve petty problems. These people always talk about themselves. I am very sorry to state that these sort of third category personalities are currently running our country. They think that they are great persons to which they are not. Why only refer to foreign quotes we have our own adages. Our grandparents and ancestors have left us with similar sayings.

In the manner they are currently running the country is a proof in itself that these people are not great people as they claim. The situation is not at all good, it is rather dangerous.

The people at large, on the other hand, have become so frustrated that they have begun consoling themselves. Their dreams are being shattered. People have given up any hopes, if they had at all, from these power monger politicians. The problem is that in such an environment peoples' dreams are being squeezed. They have begun perceiving that great people are those who control wealth. Those who ride luxurious vehicles, put on expensive jewelries and wear expensive

clothes. This is only intelligent people. This is how people are being judged today.

People are not judged for their intelligence and knowledge they possess. People, no matter what ideology they believe in or ethnic group they belong to, should rise above their petty interests. But, mind it not all people are bad. There are also great people here. They are waiting for the right moment. Obviously not to run after power and run the country but they are very much willing to contribute in the development of the country. They want to do something good to the country.

To answer your question on nationalism, just close your eyes once and think who you are and where you belong to? I am certain you will get the response automatically. We could be divided into various ethnicities and groups but, first we are Nepalese. This is the response we get. I think I have answered your question.

**TGQ2: What about the institution as such, do we need anything similar to the institution of monarchy that we had in the past, to weave the Nepali society that is currently divided into various groups and sub groups once again?**

**Dr. Singh:** I have already told you just close your eyes and think. Just for five seconds. Does not matter who you are...Rai, Limbu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalits and others. It does not matter. Just close your eyes and think who you are? The answer you get is quite simple. You are a Nepali first. Each and every Nepali have in them one whole institution. It's in you. Don't you think the fact that we are all Nepalis which is what unites us in a single bond? Be it a ten year old child or an adult or aged person, we are all Nepalis. This is the simple feeling that we all need to have. There you go... this unites us all.

But, we will make a big mistake if we think that we can strengthen our nationalism through the present day political leadership. They are not great people. They are like water

bubbles. They look good for some time and they are short-lived. They vanish in a short interval of time. We should try to become like water in the river.

Look at what our leaders have done to this beautiful country. Look at the state of our roads are in. Just look at the recent appointment in the Nepal Airlines Corporation. These are very few examples yet they are enough to portray the current situation. And these are all happening when the country is currently celebrating Tourism Year. Sri Lanka is also celebrating tourism year this year. Look at their preparation and our preparation. Where they are now and where we are? If a country that had been engaged in a bloody civil war for decades and decades could recover this quickly then why can't us? We do not have nationalist leadership to which they have?

To add to this, we had organized a program recently where we had invited the Sri Lankan Ambassador. He is a nice and humble person. He gave us enough time to interact and shared his personal views with us. He wants to see our youths prosper. He said that he was quite surprised to see Nepali youths fleeing the country. Why that many people queuing outside the foreign ministry to acquire their passports? Where is their destination? How far they can go? And, what they want to get? The ambassador asked.

**Do you see great prospects in Nepali youth?**

Majority Nepali population comprise of the youths. The fact is that our youths have lots of potential in them. They are our future. Our youths are equal match to the foreign youths. Our youths are well capable to compete with the rest. However, the question is what they are getting in return. Cifer! Instead they are being misguided and forced to take on the wrong course. We should carefully nurture them because they are our future. They need respect from us. It is our duty to leave something to them so that they can ensure better future for other generations.

**TGQ3: You have been openly saying that you are not**

**a feminist. But, tell us what is the state of empowerment of Nepali women compared to their world counterpart?**

**Dr. Singh:** Yes, I am not a feminist. I am not also affiliated to any INGO or an NGO.

Regarding the state of women is concerned, I am very much afraid to clear it out that majority Nepali women are a



## Questions

divided lot. They are in fact divided into three parts. First they are women, second they belong to a political party and third they belong to a caste or an ethnic group. Either they are *kangresi*, *Aaymale* or *Maabadi* and whatever, who ever, they were then they are either Magar, Limbu, Brahmin or Chhetri. Whenever I as a part of my independent job meet women in villages they tell me that they are Mahila (Women) and then they belong to a political party and an ethnic group. My view is that if a woman says that she is just a woman then they can be a winner. They are in fact pure gold, they need to polish themselves and they will shine ultimately. Nepali women are hardworking, cooperative yet still backward. I don't think that their conditions have improved in the recent years. We always look into Kathmandu and make judgments. If you go little bit outside Kathmandu, Dhading, Namobuddha and Shyampati- where I am involved in and there are many more such places, where 25 year old women cannot read and write. With so much of investment in Girl education, I have found several girl children who cannot write even their names.

**What about women in politics?**

Somebody has forced them into the profession. They in fact

are totally unaware of where they are involved in. Women empowerment in Nepal is also alike our *Sambidhan* (Constitution). It is elusive. Sama means equal and Bidhan means law. It's as simple as that. But they have made it very complicated.

**TGQ4: You have worked on your own for women empowerment in many villages of Nepal. You must have encountered several NGOs and INGOs working there. Are they really working for women? What is the state like?**

**Dr. Singh:** Yes, I have travelled a lot. I have been to remotest of the villages from Mechi to Mahakali. It is so embarrassing to tell you that most of the NGOs working in the field are in fact dividing the society. They are flaring up conflicts between various groups. I have seen NGO representatives offering money to some ethnic groups and marginalizing the others. Which ethnic groups you belong to, they ask? If I belong to a particular group I could get rich instantly if not I will be left alone. The fact is also that in the manner INGOs/NGOs operate is no different than the political parties work in Nepal. They operate in tandem with political parties. The UML affiliated NGOs are in abundance in the country so are others. There is the clear nexus between NGOs and Political parties. I have been told by my friends that if women in village change their political belief to the UML they will be awarded with some money and the amount could increase if they convince their friends to join UML. This is just an example. I was also told that a

UML affiliated NGO had invited women from a village to a program but, five women did not come. You know why? Their husbands had told them that since the NGO belonged to the UML and they were Congress thus they cannot go. This is the real situation. So what happens to your womanhood?

But, we cannot forget that these things have become a common feature because there is rampant poverty in the country and woman lack education. What poverty or lack of money does is that you finally tend to become a puppet of some handful of people. These NGOs play foul games with the poverty stricken people. They use them and abuse them.

Having said this not all NGOs are involved in such activities. Some of them are really wonderful. There are very few that are doing great job for this country. Especially I would like to thank deep down from my heart Ama Samuha (Mothers' Group). I think the government should provide it with funds, logistics and other support. It will be a great support to the nation.

**TGQ5: Finally, what do you think about the International Donor Agencies operating in Nepal?**

**Dr. Singh:** Most of the INGOs working in Nepal are very dangerous. They are unnecessary burden for this nation. They should not be in Nepal at all. If we want to save our nation, they should be kicked out immediately.

**What is the reason for kicking them out of the country? What fault have they committed?**

You are a reporter you find this.

# U.S. Exit Strategy - Intrigues against Pakistan

**Sahcerul Hasan for PAKTRIBUTE:** On June 25, 2011, during counterterrorism summit of Tehran the presidents of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan agreed to join forces in combating militancy. The participants of the summit stressed that their efforts would be aimed at eliminating extremism, militancy, terrorism, as well as rejecting foreign interference, which is in blatant opposition to the spirit of Islam, the peaceful cultural traditions of the region and its peoples' interests," the statement said. It is notable here that three sides conference was held just after the few days of Obama's announcement of withdrawal of 33000 troops from Afghanistan this year.

After OBL killing, President Obama as accepted on 22 June, 2011 has announced U.S. exit strategy from Afghanistan. In this connection Obama declared that he is withdrawing 10,000 troops by the end of this year, another 23,000 troops will leave Afghanistan in September 2012 and final transition would likely to be completed by 2014. Therefore 33,000 troops out of 150000 troops will fall back to their houses from the tick of the battle this year and remaining 1, 27000 would be back to U.S in the next two years.

Simultaneously to implement her exit policy from Afghanistan, Washington without taking Pakistan directly into confidence has also started contacting Taliban. Afghan president Karzai in the mid June, 2011 has also confirmed that U.S contacted number of various groups (including Mullha Umar). Astonishingly, at the same time

American leadership has also started showing concern over Pakistani nuclear programme and claimed that U.S. can win war without Pakistan. On June 17, Washington expressed apprehension while saying that the Pakistani nuclear weapons and technology might fall into the hands of terrorists and thus stressed on having the lines of communications open with Islamabad.

In this connection, Defence Secretary Robert Gates and Admiral Mike Mullen Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff in a joint conference said that Pakistan is a country with an awful lot of terrorists on that border. Mullen further said that, "Things that I fear in the future, it's the proliferation of that technology, and it's the opportunity and the potential that it could fall into the hands of terrorists, many of whom are alive and well and seek that in that region. On May 24, the head of NATO in Afghanistan, Anders Fogh Rasmussen also stated, "He was confident that Pakistan's nuclear weapons were safe, but admitted that security had become a matter of concern, the day after the worst assault on a Pakistani military base."

It is worth mentioning here that U.S. Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton also sounded out that policy of military aid to Pakistan has to be reviewed since Pakistan failed to produce desired result of global war on terror. This time it is Secretary of State Hillary Clinton issuing the warning, saying that the administration is "not prepared to continue providing" military aid at the level of \$3 billion annually without the concessions from the Zardari government.

Earlier too, on June 7, 2011 Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad stated in a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters that Americans have planned to sabotage in Pakistan's nuclear facilities to find dominance over the country and undermine its government and nation. He further disclosed that U.S will use the United Nations Security Council and some other international organizations as tools to exercise pressure on Pakistan and weaken its national integrity. In this regard Iranian President openly claimed that he has exact reports about U.S intentions of attacking Pakistani nuclear programme. However, Iran failed to provide any solid documentary evidence to Pakistan. In response to Iranian president statement, Pakistani military and military categorically spelled out that they are well aware of the emerging scenario and declared that our nuclear programme is in safe hands. The leadership has also made it clear that the possibility of any hostile action or misadventure against our strategic assets will be responded and dealt with full strength.

Anyhow, months of May and June 2011 remained very critical and significant due to American decision of withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, OBL killing, raid on PN base, killing of alleged robber by the rangers, murder of American and Indian based journalist Saleem Shahzad and lastly curant blasts wave in various cities. However out of stated incidents, unilateral U.S action of Abbottabad, and raid on PN base have seriously threaten Pakistani security and sovereignty and as well posed challenges to the

democratic government and military leadership. In these months, the venomous propaganda against Pakistan security forces, intelligence agencies and nuclear programme were the main features of foreign media campaign. Unfortunately, our media has toed the foreign lines without going into the details and evaluating the repercussions of negativity of foreign propaganda.

These incidents have also put a biggest question mark on our national security institutions. Both actions were carried out overtly and covertly by American and Indian with the help of internal traitors. In this regard, DG ISI while addressing the parliament accepted the security laps and also made it clear that presence of Osama was not in the knowledge of Pakistan. Anyway, to remove the bugs of security and to know the real factual position of both the incidents, government has announced Judicial Commission. But meanwhile some political hardliners and segments of foreign sponsored media started criticising security agencies and the forces.

The negative criticism after the parliament meeting is not understandable because the same is providing chance to American, Western and Indian to censure Pakistani armed forces and intelligence agencies. Similarly Western media as usual started campaign against safety of Pakistan nuclear weapons. At this occasion Indian also displayed traditional enmity and her armed forces chief openly threaten Pakistan. In first week of May 2011, Air Chief Marshal PV Naik while answering

to queries by journalists on the subject after recent US Special Forces action against Osama Bin Laden in northern Pakistan has said that India has the capability to launch surgical strikes against terrorists.

Thus, changing regional political and security scenario and linkage of events mentioned in above paragraphs very clearly depicts that some sort of intrigue against Pakistan is under its way. But these challenges to Pakistan security have been further compounded because of continuous Pak-U.S deteriorated relations, Iranian desire of keeping international watchdogs away from her nuclear programme, U.S undue concern over Pakistan's plan of handing over the operational control of Gawadar Port to China and last but not the least Indian hegemonic design. American and Indian joint venture of working for greater Balochistan is another threat to the region and to Pakistan as well. The unrest in Balochistan is another intrigue being backed by American and India. Many foreign have been observed carrying out their tasks under the garb of many types of geological survey and NGOs.

Thus, there is a need to respond and counter the intrigues against Pakistan externally and internally. The engagement of these anti forces is only possible with the support of messes, good governance with the help of patriotic leadership, taking firm stand on the issues, supremacy of parliaments, keeping national interests on forefronts while making foreign policy. In short now it is the time that Pakistan

should reconsider the policy of participating in global war on terror and follows the option of practically withdrawal of forces from the western border. At the same time there is a need to tell Washington that any out of box solution regarding Afghanistan problem would not be acceptable to the Pakistan.

Although, Pakistan is facing security dilemma but even then is taking profound and elaborate arrangement to meet any stiff external and internal potential threat to her strategic assets. Despite these security arrangements of nuclear arsenals, Pakistani political and military top brass has to take certain technical measures, so that in future recurrences of under discussions incidents could be avoided. In this connection Pakistan should procure latest equipments and make sound and elaborate arrangements against American, Israeli and Indian's offensive armaments. For this purpose she should extend her hand in improving her relations with Russia and take China into confidence as major regional players. American ruling elite knows that Pakistan security forces and intelligence agencies are true custodian of national integrity, nuclear assets and their frontiers. Concluding, I will say that all segments of the society should come forward, stand up with Pakistan's security forces and get united to defeat foreign agenda. The media managers should also devise some policy to guard national interest and to take actions against those anchors and journalists who believe in yellow journalism and playing in the foreign hands.

# "Open border with India is not in favor of Nepal"

Abhishek Pratap Shah, Party Whip of MJF Nepal

Mr. Abhishek Pratap Shah, 28, is the youngest lawmaker of Nepal and is also the party whip of Madhesi Janadhikar Forum. He has ever remained a sharp critic of any sort of foreign intervention in Nepal and is continuously opposing it from various platforms. Journalist Sujit Mainali for The Telegraph Weekly and telegraphnepal.com had talked with this brilliant young politician on several issues related to the ongoing political stalemate and its internal and external dimension. Here is the excerpt of Mainali's exclusive interview:

**Q: The United Madhesi Front is insisting for the bulk integration of 10,000 Madhesi youths in the Nepal Army (NA). What is your comment on this demand of the Front?**

**Abhishek:** This question should be dealt in two ways. First, about 47 percent of total population from Nepal is from Madhesh. However, till now they are marginalized from being in the mainstream politics. Their inclusion and proper participation in every organs of State including NA is necessary. NA is the army of the people of Madhesh as well. Therefore there should be proper representation of Madhesi youths in NA. This will further increase the belongingness of NA within the Madhesi people.

Before joining this Khanal led government, Chairman of our party Mr. Upendra Yadav had signed 4 points agreement with Maoist Chairperson Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Prime Minister Mr. Jhalanath Khanal in which they had agreed to create separate battalion of Madheshi within the NA. If this agreement is materialized then the issues of inclusion of Madhesi people in NA will be easily solved. However, in spite of pressuring the government to implement this agreement, the Front has forwarded the demand of bulk integration of 10,000 youth in NA. This has raised several serious questions on the very intention of the Front.

Secondly, we have to carefully analyze the essence of the demand forwarded by the Front. This is the proxy demand to counter the probable integration of People's Liberation Army (PLA) of the Maoist in NA. The alien force had strongly encouraged and instructed

the Front to forward such a demand so that it will nullify the issues of the integration of the PLA. And everybody knows who this alien force is?

**Q: The ongoing peace process is said to be on the verge of collapse due to Himalayan internal differences within the Unified Maoists. Do you think on the same line or you have different opinion on this issue?**

**Abhishek:** After the second extension of tenure of the Constituent Assembly (CA), some significant achievements so far have been gained in the peace process. The double security mechanism which the leaders of Maoist were enjoying till now has now ended. A faction within the Maoist is irately opposing such a move of the leadership and is insisting not to demilitarize the party. However, we have to understand that Maoist is a revolutionary party and it will take some more time for the party's leadership to convince the entire party on some contentious issues related to peace and constitution drafting process. I have found the Maoist very clear on not derailing the ongoing peace process. I am very hopeful on the conclusion of peace process very soon.

**Q: Mr. Abhishek, can you tell our readers how the problem of ongoing political logjam can be solved?**

**Abhishek:** Well, for this Nepali Congress (NC) and the Unified Maoists should take the needed initiatives. Ongoing peace process and constitution making process is the brainchild of late Girija Prasad Koirala who was the Chairperson of NC. Therefore the successful conclusion of peace and constitution drafting process is in the broader interest of NC itself.

## Hindu face...

Poudel, parliamentarians Jagdishwar Narsingh K.C., Chitra Bahadur K.C. They preferred to keep a stoic silence on whether the Nepal Army was a secular institution or not.

In response said CoAS Gurung, "We have erected Mosques, Churches and Buddhist Stupas at our barracks. We have been successful in creating harmony amongst us."

"What can be there more secular than this", clarified Army Chief Gurung.

"We have also been providing 45% reservation on the basis of castes, religions, gender and on regional basis to provide the institution with an inclusive

## Madhav Nepal...

Thapa. Though Thapa's defeat was certain, defeat of the so-called neo-revolutionaries such as Madhav Nepal, K.P. Oli, Bam Dev Gautam, Sushil Koirala, Krishna Prasad Sitaula and many more in the CA election came as a big surprise despite the "alien blessing" they are talked to have been enjoying.

The pain of the defeat was intensely felt in the neighborhood which was only but natural.

Addressing a press meet in Butwal of Rupandehi District, Mr. Nepal said that election was the only remaining alternative now. He however, did not clarify whether he was in favor of election by dissolving the Constituent Assembly or that election be held after drafting the elusive

constitution?

"By extending the CA tenure every now and then, people have been enraged and they have made political leaders their target", said Nepal hinting that he was also not in favor of CA extension any more.

"National and Local level election should be held simultaneously", Nepal continued.

Intelligent Nepal also predicted that it will take no less than five years to settle the issue of Federal states, their demarcation and the model.

## Muslims...

have made the country hostage of their nonperformance.

"The agreements they have signed at various intervals such as Seven Point and Five point were intended at confusing the general mass rather than solving the impending problems".

"To save the country from falling into the hands of authoritarians, fresh election is the only way out", he added.

Thapa making an interesting observation held that Muslims in the country want Nepal to accept Hinduism as the state religion. My party thanks the Nepali Muslims for their nobility and the party with their support will strongly raise the demand in the days to come in a much more vibrant manner, Thapa said.

However, which Muslim leader talked for the revival of Hindu state in Nepal, is not known.

## OPINION

For this, NC should act as a responsible guardian of the whole nation.

Besides the NC, the Chairperson of Unified Maoist Mr. Dahal also should have to act in a responsible manner. He should accord top priority to the overall national interests and should not confine himself only within his party chambers. The ongoing stalemate can be solved only if Mr. Dahal and NC agree to proceed ahead with a common political roadmap.

**Q: The vertical split in the Madhesh based party has become a regular phenomenon. Your party has also faced several splits. Can you tell us why this usually happens particularly in Madhesh based parties?**

**Abhishek:** Lack of mature political behavior and political culture in Madhesh based party is a major factor which is primarily responsible for such a regular split. Since the period of Gajendra Babu (Gajendra Narayan Singh), we have seen several splits in the Madhesh based parties and this process is continuing till now. Until and unless the Madhesh people do not learn the political culture this problem is not going to be solved.

The infiltration of alien forces in Madhesh and their political maneuvering in the Madhesh based party is also equally responsible for this pitiable situation. However, the root of the problem lies on us. We are ever ready to split our party if a diplomatic mission in Kathmandu offers scholarship for our children. We have become so impoverished that we instantly become ready to split our party for such a nominal reason!

Therefore if we have to create a stable party in Madhesh, we have to uproot all those elements from Madhesh who are working for alien forces rather than working for the benefit of the Madheshi peoples. For this we have to teach the lessons of nationalism to the people of Madhesh. The solution of the problem of Madhesh should be explored in Kathmandu but not in

New Delhi. Until and unless the maneuvering of New Delhi in Madhesh based party doesn't come to an end, the overall political stability in Nepal cannot be achieved because unstable and splitting tendencies of Madhesh based party is one of the major reasons to be held responsible for the unstable national politics.

**Q: Your party is continuously opposing the intervention of India in Nepali politics. Can you tell our readers why such intervention frequently occurs in Nepal from our southern neighbor?**

**Abhishek:** First of all we have to understand the major concerns of India in Nepal. Open and porous border, pumping of fake Indian currency from Nepali soil, trans-border crime, the so called escalating network of Inter Service Intelligence (ISI), Air Marshall in international airport, extradition treaty, etc are some of the major concerns of India in Nepal. We should understand the concerns of India and should try to convince her that Nepal will not let anyone to go against the logical interest of India from the Nepali soil. India should seek these assurances through diplomatic channel.

But in the name of addressing their concerns, India is directly intervening in Nepali politics. It is using one faction of a party against the other. India should realize that these sort of activities are not going to work anymore. Indeed such activities will further escalate anti-Indian sentiments in Nepal. If India does not realize this fact and go on acting in a ridiculous manner, it will be counterproductive for them ultimately. If they have any expectation from Nepal, they can raise those issues through diplomatic channels. We are ready to address all the logical interest of India.

However, India boasts itself of being Big Brother of other neighboring countries and she is very reluctant to accept Nepal as an independent and sovereign Nation. India foolishly wants

needed proofs confirming that Jha's name was well registered in the Indian voter list.

Earlier, it was reported that Jha is also in possession of the Indian Residency Permit, House Number 143, Harlakeshi area of Madhubani District, State of Bihar, India.

The permit was issued on July 12, 2008.

## Nepal PM...

The Prime Minister expressed that in the constitution drafting process he was very much satisfied.

He may be satisfied but not the population.

The subcommittee has sorted out several contentious issues. Now our discussion will focus on state restructuring. We are close to forging consensus in power sharing model and electoral process, he told the media persons.

In the course of the interaction, PM Khanal made it clear that his government was not at all a caretaker one. He instead advised parties not to waste time in the formation of another government. "The present government can take a national shape", opined the PM.

## Red passport...

landed in Australia on 11 December 2010.

Rana's first passport had expired, 17 September 2010, and Foreign Ministry record shows that he has already obtained a new one, confirm reports.

The CA body has already become a shop for buying RED passports, opine independent observers.



Nepal to bow down to her geographical, political, economic and military might. India should realize that in this century, the strength of a nation is judged on the basis of its potential and not on the basis of the geography it covers.

We want warm and cordial relation with India and India should also have to think on the same line. No one should dare to coerce Nepal thinking it as a small and powerless nation. Nepal has now enough international exposure.

At an international conference held in the US, I narrated both dark and bright side of Nepal-India relations. If I get opportunities and feel it necessary then I will raise those issues in United Nations (UN) also. India should realize that a stable and prosperous Nepal is in her own overall security and economic interests. India should immediately abandon its mighty and hegemonic approach and should deal with Nepal through diplomatic channel on the basis of reciprocity.

Another pathetic thing is that India's Nepal policy is being handled by its inept bureaucracy and this is another cause of crisis seen in Nepal-India relations. India should expand its relation with Nepal at the political level. The incumbent Indian Ambassador Mr. Rakesh Sood and other bureaucrats of India act in Nepal as if they were the Prime Minister of this Himalayan nation. Such activities will further make the things worst.

**Q: India uses to exhibit its serious concerns on so called growing anti-Indian activities in Nepal. However, it has remained tight lipped on the activities of several terrorist outfits operating from Indian soil against Nepal. Your comments on such double standard of Indian establishment please.**

**Abhishek:** I have come across the information that India had managed a secret meeting of different armed outfit of Terai/Madhesh with three leaders of United Madhesi Front, Mr. Bijay Kumar Gacchedhar, Mr. Mahanta Thakur and Mr. Rajendra Mahato during their last sojourn to India. I have heard that the Indian establishment had managed some agreements with the Front and the armed outfits but I exactly don't know what those agreements were?

Such acts of India are not only against existing Nepal-India relations but also against all

## Playing with...

the PM post to Dr. Bhattarai is not his brain but an alien one. Some even claim that the Indian Minister Pranav Mukherjee who is making a whirlwind tour of this country is to guarantee Bhattarai's Nepal executive post.

Interestingly, the so called liberals too prefer Dr. Bhattarai over others. This has some meaning. Birds of same feather flock together perhaps.

Yet the Nepali problems will remain.

Bhattarai's elevation as Nepal's next Prime Minister will not only encourage the anti-China lobby but will eventually do all they can in order to prick China from the Nepalese soil. The likelihood remains.

Bhattarai, even if he is the Nepal PM, will be less interested in curbing the anti-China activities conducted from the Nepali soil for some understandable reasons.

Old association will be cashed in upon by the Indian establishment as and when Dr. Bhattarai becomes the Nepal

international norms and practices.

On the other hand, India frequently uses to raise its security concerns in Nepal. A bomb explodes in Mumbai and Indian police says the overall planning of the blast was designed from Nepali soil. Can you say me what the hell is this? If they have any proof then they have to forward it.

Both Nepal and India should agree not to allow any outfits operating from its soil against its neighbor. This should be strictly followed by both the countries.

**Q: What sort of relation the people of Madhesh want to with India?**

**Abhishek:** The relation between Nepal and India is a natural phenomenon. We have Roti/Beti (economic and marital relations) with India at the personal level. We want this cordial, cooperative and intimate relations to further improve and flourish. However in the name of such relation, we cannot sacrifice our national interests. The open border with India is not in favor of Nepal.

We, the people of Madhesh, want our borders with India to be regulated. Heavy security personal should be deployed on the both sides so that unwanted elements cannot sneak into the either side and derail our friendlier relations.

**Q: Let's change the topic. You have recently appealed the Indian government to carry out the investigation against Acharya Balkrishna in a sensitive manner. Can you further elaborate your appeal?**

**Abhishek:** Acharya Balkrishna is an Indian citizen of Nepali origin. He was born and com e of his age in Haridwar, India. He also had publicly declared that he belonged to India. However, the Indian government is attempting to make him a scapegoat. Indian government is insisting that Acharya had fled from Nepal committing a crime. However, it has so far failed to furnish any evidence as such to support their allegations.

In the name of taming Baba Ramdeva, Indian establishment is showing Nepal as a criminal producing factory. This attempt of Indian establishment to tarnish the image of Nepal is not tolerable. I again make humble request to the Indian government to handle this issue in a sensitive manner. If India turns a deaf ear on it, I may draw the attention of the international community on these issues.

prime Minister.

It is here the Chinese diplomacy will be tested. If Prachanda's assurances made in favor of Dr. Bhattarai materializes and the so called liberals extend their helping hands in favor of Bhattarai then that may be the beginning of the very beginning of the bad days for China. Indian coercive diplomacy begins.

But will Dr. Bhattarai dare to tease China under any pretext or the other? The Nepali standard commitments are there which demand that China should not be irritated from Nepalese soil. Will China tolerate if at all such events do happen in Nepali soil?

A section of the anti-China lobby have already begun its assigned tasks in the name of celebrating the birth anniversary of Dalai Lama.

Question, finally, could also be asked as to whether Maoist Chairman is serious in his commitments that he has made to Baidya and Bhattarai? Or he is playing with fire?