



अभियान

ABHIYAN WEEKLY साप्ताहिक

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वर्ष : ३५ / अंक : ३३ / २०७४ चैत १६ गते शुक्रबार / 30 Mar., 2018 / मूल्य रु. १०/-

अभियान साप्ताहिक वेबसाइट पनि
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‘न्यायलयमा एनजिओ प्रभाव’



काठमाडौं । कायम मुकायम प्रधानन्यायाधिश दिपकराज जोशीले न्यायलयमा एनजिओको प्रभाव रहेको भन्दै त्यसलाई अन्त्य गर्न आफू लागिएर्न बताएका छन् । गोरखा जिल्ला अदालतको निरीक्षणा गोरखा खाएका जोशीले सचारामाध्यमहरूसँग कुरा गर्दै भने तालिम गोष्ठी बढै एनजिओले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमहरूमा न्यायाधिशहरूलाई सहभागी गराउँछन् र न्यायाशिसहरू पनि जाने गर्नुहुन्छ त्यसले गर्दा कृतिप्रयास अवस्थामा समस्या आउन सक्ने भएकाले यस बारेमा कसरी अधि बढन सकिन्छ भनेर आफूले सोच्ने बताएका छन् ।

कामु प्रधानन्यायाधिश जोशीले अदालतमा विचालिया र दलालहरूको चलखेलले गर्दा देशव्यापी रूपमा समस्या रहेको भन्दै देशभरबाट संलकन गरिएको प्रतिवेदनमा विचालियाको समस्या आएको देखिएको भन्दै त्यसको अन्त्य गर्न आफू लागि पर्ने

» बाँकी ८ पेजमा

लोकतन्त्रको पाठ नसिकाउ

काठमाडौं । युरोपियन युनियनको निर्वाचनबाटे दिएको सुझफा सहितको प्रतिवेदनलाई सच्चउन प्रधानमन्त्री केपी ओलीले आग्रह गरेका छन् । ओलीले उक्त आग्रह राष्ट्रिय निर्वाचन पर्यवेक्षण समिति (नियोगक)को पर्यवेक्षण प्रतिवेदन आइतार सार्वजनिक गर्दै बताएका हुन् । सो अवसरमा प्रधानमन्त्री ओलीले युरोपियन युनियनले संविधानका बारेमा दिएको सुभावलाई यथाशिष्ट फिर्ता गर्न पर्न चेतावनीसमेत दिएका थिए ।

प्रधानमन्त्री ओलीले पहिलो पटक धर्मका बारेमा मुख खोल्दै भने नेपालमा धर्म परिवर्तन बढाउँ गएको र निर्वाचन अनुभगमनका नाममा आएका धर्म प्रचारकरलाई फिर्ता पठाइएको कारण इयुले प्रतिशोधपूर्ण व्यवहार गरेको आरोपसम्म लगाएका थिए । इयुले प्रतिवेदनले » बाँकी ८ पेजमा

शैलेन्द्र खनालको चुरीफुरी

काठमाडौं । चैत २८ मा सशस्त्र प्रहरी बलका आइजीपी सिंहबहादुर श्रेष्ठ अवकाशमा जैदैछन् । यसपछि सशस्त्र प्रहरीको कमाण्ड कसले सम्झाल्ता ? यो प्रश्नले सशस्त्रप्रित्र र गृह मन्त्रालयमा निकै चर्चा हुनेगरेको छ ।

गृहमन्त्री छन् रामबहादुर थापा बादल । उनले यसले निर्णय गर्नुहो सहन सकिन् । तर सशस्त्रप्रित्र एआईजी शैलेन्द्र खनाल एकलो धावक हुन् जो सशस्त्रका आइजी » बाँकी ८ पेजमा



एक लाख सात हजार कर्मचारी आवश्यक

काठमाडौं । संघीय सरकारले संघ, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तहमा गरी कुल १ लाख ७ हजार ६ सय ६५ जना कर्मचारी आवश्यक पर्न निष्कर्षसिहितको दरबन्दी तयार पारेको छ । प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय र अन्य मन्त्रालयका अधिकारीहरूको समिलित ठोलीले तिनै तहमा गरि १ लाख ७ हजार ६ सय ६५ कर्मचारी आवश्यक हुने भन्दै सोही अनुरूपको दरबन्दीको खाका तयार पारेको छ । उक्त दरबन्दीलाई हालै बसेको मन्त्रिपरिषद वैठकले पारित गरेको छ ।

सरकारले तयार पारेको कर्मचारीहरूको आवश्यकता र दरबन्दी अनुसार अब केन्द्र



सरकार र त्यस अन्तर्गत रहने कार्यालयमा गरि ३६ हजार ८ सय ४५ कर्मचारी आवश्यक पर्न छन् भने प्रदेश सरकार र त्यस अन्तर्गत गर्ने कार्यालयहरूमा १६ हजार ४ सय २८

कर्मचारीहरू रहने छन् भने सबैभन्दा बढी कर्मचारी स्थानीय तहमा रहनेछन् । स्थानीय तहमा ५४ हजार ३ सय ३२ कर्मचारीहरूको आवश्यकता पर्न स्थानीय तह दरबन्दी संरचना तयार पारिएको छ । सरकारद्वारा हालै संघ, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तहमा आवश्यक पर्न संगठन र दरबन्दीको निर्धारण गर्न संगठन र संरचना अनि दरबन्दी निर्धारण गर्दा यसैलाई आधार मान्ने भएको छ । सबैभन्दा बढी कर्मचारी स्थानीय तहमा आवश्यक पर्न भएपनि हाल कर्मचारीहरू स्थानीय तहमा जान मनिरहेका

» बाँकी ८ पेजमा

समान हैसियत नभए एकता नहुने



काठमाडौं । गत असोज १० गते नेकपा एमाले र माओवादी केन्द्रीयी पार्टी एकीकरण गर्ने सहमति भएको थियो । सोही सहमति अनुसार उनीहरू संघीय संसद र प्रदेशसभा अनि राष्ट्रियसभाको चुनावमा गरेको थिए । दुवै पार्टी संयुक्त रूपमा चुनावमागाएका हुनाले उनीहरूले प्रदेशसभा प्रतिनिधिसभा र राष्ट्रियसभामा बहुमत समेत त्याएका छन् । तर पार्टी एकतामा भने ढिलाई भईरहेको छ । चुनावमा जाँदा नेकपा एमालेले ६० र माओवादी केन्द्रले ४० प्रतिशतको भागवडा गरेकोमा अहिले आएर माओवादी केन्द्रले पार्टी एकताका लागि फिटी फिटी समानताका सिद्धान्तमा हुनुपर्ने भन्दै यदि त्यसो हुन नसके पार्टी एकीकरण नहुने चेतावनी दिएको छ ।

माओवादी केन्द्रका अध्यक्ष पुष्पकमल दाहालले एकीकल पार्टीको माथिल्लो तह देखि तल्लो तहसम्म फिटी, फिटीको

किसानहरूलाई उच्च खेतीमा प्रोत्साहन दिन दिनीको उत्पादनमा सरकारी सम्झेनलाई सम्झेन गर्दै भने हिसाको सहारामा आफ्नो दुगो सोक्खायाउने खेल सरकारले रोकेने र

» बाँकी ८ पेजमा

सिद्धान्त अनुसार हुनुपर्ने उद्धोष गरेका छन् । अन्तरिम विधान बनाउन गरित कार्यदलले एकीकृत पार्टीको केन्द्र र तला कमिटीमा कति कति प्रतिशतका आधारमा नेता तथा कार्यकर्ताको व्यवस्थापन गर्ने भन्नासी शिर्ष नेताहरूले निर्णय परिवर्त्तनको बोला एकीकरण गरिएको छ । दुनावका बेला ६०/४० को आधारमा भागवडा गरेका एमाले र माओवादी केन्द्रले ३० प्रतिशतको नतिजा त्याएकी परिणामले भएकोमा अहिले अध्यक्ष दाहालले फिटी हुने प्रस्ताव गरेपछि नेकपा एमालेले माओवादी केन्द्रप्रति आशका जनाएको छ । माओवादी केन्द्रले चुनावी परिणामले मात्र पार्टी एकता र सिट वॉडफॉडको निर्धारण गर्ने भन्दै समानताका

» बाँकी ८ पेजमा

Pak - China Friendship – A Regional Balancer for Global Peace

Kasi

PAKISTAN and China enjoy time-honoured and time-tested friendship which has often been termed as "higher than the mountains and deeper than the oceans". Pakistan-China relations, though bilateral, yet offer opportunities for regional and international peace. Whether it is South Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa or other contiguous regions, Pak-China relations in some way promote peace, prosperity and stability. In this context, the Central Asian Republics (CARs) are also attracted towards Pakistan-China partnership for obvious advantages. Pakistan-China alliance and its positive effects on Central Asian States are determined by their security needs, economic advantages, and their desire to serve as the energy corridor. This approach of mutual cooperation also strengthens the peace prospects in the entire region. Pakistan gave enhanced focus to relations with CARs in the early 1990s. Pakistan shared history, religion and ethnic affinities with these countries. Further, Pakistan also offered a natural trade route for Central Asian states to reach out the world markets; thus lower their trade and economic dependence on Russia. Pakistan also developed institutionalized arrangements to promote cooperation in the economic and commercial fields.

Similarly, after disintegration of the erstwhile Soviet Union, CARs also got a pivotal position in the region. Therefore in the fall of 1992, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) expanded and Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan were included as seven new members of ECO. Member states set the common objective of establishing a single market for goods and services. The ECO states have great potential for promotion of regional trade and economic development, which is yet to be exploited. Through the ECO, many schemes and projects for intra-regional cooperation are rapidly emerging. Although, currently ECO is not a customs union nor common marketplace or a close economic bloc, but with the passage of time there is a possibility for the ECO – which is basically an economic association of regional countries – to assume a political responsibility on geopolitical canvas. In any such case the growing collaborations and understanding between Pakistan, China and CARs from the forum of ECO will improve in scope and significance towards regional peace and stability.

the other hand, the sudden disintegration of the USSR presented both challenges and opportunities for China. One of the landmarks of Chinese foreign policy is that it has been peacefully dealing with all the challenges to explore new opportunities in the Central Asian region. China not only peacefully resolved its border disputes with Central Asian countries, but it also initiated economic relations with them. Central Asia has rapidly turned into a raw material supplier for

China, while China on the other hand has emerged as a supplier of finished product in the shape of machinery, chemicals and hi-tech equipment for CARs. Several free economic zones have been established for promotion of trade activities between the two sides aiming at mutual advantages. China has been assisting various Central Asian Republics in exploration of oil and gas resources and has been involved in the construction of several oil and gas pipelines connecting different channels. Beijing is also trying to expand its military cooperation with CARs, particularly, with its two immediate neighbours, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In addition, Shanghai Five forum – predecessor of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), also played a significant role in bringing China closer to the CARs and leading them towards similarity of opinions and interests on a wide range of areas aiming to explore common interests. With the rise in non-traditional threats and vulnerability of CARs to these non-state actors, the security agenda of the Shanghai Five gradually began to expand.

-China friendship has also played a positive and constructive role for Central Asian States. In 1995, Quadrilateral Agreement for Traffic in Transit; a transit trade agreement was signed between Pakistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Later, Tajikistan also became a signatory of this transit trade agreement, which stipulates effective utilization of the Karakoram Highway (KKH) for trade between Pakistan and SCO member states via Kashgar. Although the agreement is still going through a transitional phase but in years to come its scope and significance will be expanded and it will attract more countries towards it. Furthermore, Pakistan's entry into the SCO has a positive impact not only on Pakistan-China relations and CARs, but Pakistan-Russia relations as well. The SCO has been merging the interests of all these actors on regional and international level at a great pace and has been leading towards the rise of a new military, economic and resource-rich region in the world.

Similarly, China has provided all-out assistance for the development of Gwadar deep sea port in Pakistan and due to its strategic location, Gwadar has the potential to become a gateway to Central Asia and Xinjiang. Similarly, through a road network Pakistan-China will also offer outlets to Russia towards warm waters as well. Through KKH even Iran can access China via land route from Pakistan, and, CPEC also provides an opportunity to India for access to Afghanistan, CARs and Iran via Pakistan. Pakistan and China have been working on up-gradation of KKH realizing its importance. The up-gradation of the KKH is a Pakistan-China initiative to generate north-south and east-west economic corridors. Pakistan and China's commitment to establish an economic corridor gained momentum after Chinese President's visit to Pakistan in 2015 which assured Chinese heavy investment for CPEC having

the potential to achieve regional connectivity objectives.

Pakistan-China relationship also plays an important role in South-Asia, although India enjoys a little better position in the region due to its size, population and political clout. However, though India has failed to convince the South Asian neighbours to take India as an opportunity rather than a grave threat. India is seen as a problematic entity by most South Asian states and as an irritant and an unbalancing actor in South Asia because of hegemonic Indian objectives in the region. The smaller states of South Asia have seen some real Indian interference and military quests since 1947. India is the only South Asian state which has fought the most wars with its neighbours. Besides that India has also been involved in water sharing conflicts with three important states of South Asia namely; Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. In addition, India not only nuclearized South Asia, but also promoted nuclear and missile race in the region. Pakistan-China relationship became a positive balancing factor in South Asia. Even sane Indian voices admit the positive balancing effect of Pak-China collaboration on the region. It has helped in maintaining nuclear balance and thus minimized conventional arms race. Such developments changed the aggressive nature of India towards its small South Asian neighbours. Since the border agreement was made between Pakistan and China the situation in Kashmir got a bit complex for India. As China became a stakeholder, it shattered the Indian dreams of gaining control over the whole of Kashmir against the will of Kashmiri masses by negating their right to self-determination.

Likewise, this bilateral relationship has relevance and significance for U.S., Africa and Gulf region as well. Pakistan-China relations with the United States of America saw many ups and downs and it's difficult to describe the nature of the relationship between Pakistan and U.S. and U.S. and China. During the Cold War era Pakistan and U.S. were allies against the communist bloc, however, Pakistan-China collaborations, which began in late 1950s, initially became an irritant between Pakistan and the U.S. Later because of Pakistan, the U.S. and China came closer. The 1990s saw strained relations of the U.S. with Pakistan and China, the main divergent factors being Chinese assistance to Pakistan in missile and nuclear sectors. However, after 9/11 Pakistan became an ally of the U.S. in the War on Terror without compromising its close links with China, and, on the other hand China emerged as one of the biggest economic partners of the U.S. while both continue to be strategic adversaries of each other and their interests do clash at various points on trajectory. Despite many diverging elements, considering U.S. relations with Pakistan and China, the significance of Pakistan and China and their bilateral relations' significance for the U.S. cannot be ruled out completely. The economic partnership between

the U.S. and China, Pakistan-U.S. partnership during times of crisis and the geo-strategic importance of Pakistan makes Pakistan-China partnership significant and relevant for the U.S.

The United States has also been seeking Pakistan and China's assistance in achieving peace and stability in Afghanistan and addressing climate change, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation and promotion of human rights. The U.S. seeks Chinese support particularly in Asia-Pacific, including the Taiwan Strait, South China Sea and East China Sea. Similarly, the geo-strategic location of Pakistan also attracts the U.S. because it can serve as a gateway to CARs and offers a route from energy efficient states to energy deficient states. Chinese role in the development of ports, roads and railway network facilities make Pakistan-China relations relevant and significant for the U.S. as well.

In case of Africa, Pakistan and China attach great importance and relevance to this region as well. Both China and Pakistan have been sympathetic to the African position on many international issues and they have often sided with African countries in the UN Security Council. Pakistan and China, in terms of their relations with African states have turned to a new page with better understanding and cooperation with the objective to gain maximum advantages. Currently, Pakistan and China are interacting with African states on two levels:

I. Through bilateralism via diplomatic, political, social and economic sectors.

II. Through multilateralism via regional, ideological and international forums.

China in particular provides alternate options to African states, by offering them aid and assistance without preconditions and dictations. China seeks natural resources while African nations need her support to explore their resources; consequently the two sides' interests converged to explore mutual advantages. Pakistan in this regard, through Gwadar Port and the CPEC, will play the role of bridge and the shortest link between China and African states. Also due to its Islamic ideological identity and OIC forum Pakistan wins the goodwill of many Muslim African stakeholders. Pakistan and China have thus gained valuable diplomatic support of African nations to defend their international interests.

In addition to above, counter-terrorism has also enhanced the understanding between Pakistan, China and African states. Terrorism became a global problem and African nations are also suffering because of it. They keenly observe Pakistan-China role in the war against terrorism and want to follow the same strategies to eliminate safe havens of terrorists from African land. In this regard, Pakistan and China's contributions are countless; they are not only exporting arms to governments of African countries, but through UN peacekeeping mission they train the local security forces to combat terrorism. As a result, Pakistan-China relations and relevance

for African nations became more dynamic and constructive contribution towards peace and stability.

Similarly, in order to comprehend Pakistan-China relations' worth for the Gulf countries, it may be concluded that their ties have been framed through bilateral and multilateral collaboration in diplomatic, security and socio-economic sectors.

Religious similarity, Pakistan's strategic location and its identity of being a military power among Islamic states have made Pakistan a natural ally of Persian Gulf States. Pakistan, despite its economic and social problems in recent years remains the ultimate hope for many of the Persian Gulf States, particularly after growing distrust towards the western powers. Similarly, Gulf States, particularly Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, i.e., Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait and Bahrain, are important from economic perspective for Pakistan as they always assisted Pakistan during the time of crisis.

Pakistan is also vital for Persian Gulf States since most of them strengthened their ties with the emerging super power China through Pakistan. Similarly, through land route Pakistan is the easiest and shortest choice in linking the Persian Gulf region with China, coining it as gateway between them. The strategic location and construction of Gwadar Port provides transit trade and oil supplying opportunities to China and Persian Gulf States through economical and secure options.

China's emergence as regional economic and military power and its expertise in the high-tech sector are attracting Gulf States towards China. Both Pakistan and China significantly developed friendly ties with Persian Gulf States without getting involved in their internal differences. Pakistan and China also maintained a balance between their relations with Iran and other Arab countries which is not less than a landmark of China and Pakistan's foreign policies. Both Pakistan and China now represent themselves as time-tested, credible, cordial and capable allies of Persian Gulf states and GCC members in particular.

To conclude, it can be said that Pakistan-China friendship hardly finds a parallel in modern international relations as it is based on mutual respect, mutual advantages and equality and it has the potential to maximize the advantages for regional countries. Pakistan-China relation has displayed durability which has adjusted itself according to changing regional and international scenarios. This bilateral relationship has undoubtedly emerged as a very strong friendship which serves as an exceptional example for the rest of peace loving nations. With the development of the CPEC, the Pakistan-China alliance presents opportunities that may lead towards security, prosperity, peace and regional and international balance that makes this bilateral relation significant and relevant not only for regional actors but for the rest of the world as well.

India's brutal tactics in suppressing separatist movements

Kiran

A large number of separatist movements in different parts of India are posing a serious threat to Indian federation, as Indian security forces have badly failed in suppressing these movements through brutal tactics. In this respect, Naxalites or Maoists is second major freedom movement after that of the Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK). Indian former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had called Maoist insurrection, "the single biggest internal-security challenge", whereas, Home Secretary G.K Pillai reiterated the magnitude of this threat, saying that the Maoists want to completely overthrow the Indian State by 2050. Tamil Nadu is another area where separatist movements are haunting Federation of India. However in many regions of India, separatist movements or wars of liberation continue unabated.

In this regard, the seven states of Northeastern India, which are called the 'Seven Sisters' are ethnically and linguistically different from rest of the country. These states are rocked by a large number of armed and violent rebellions, some seeking separate states, some fighting for autonomy and others demanding complete independence, while keeping the entire region in a state of turmoil.

रामसुकुल मण्डल

मधेशकेन्द्रित दलहरू लामो आन्दोलन गर्दै चुनावमा भाग लिए, केपी ओलीको सरकारलाई विश्वासको मत दिए र अहिले सत्ताजात्राको तयारीमा लागेका छन्। लामो समयदेखि सत्ताबाहिर रहेका दलहरू यतिबेला सरकारमा जाने चार्चाले सामाजिक सञ्जालदेखि मिडियाहरूमा पनि राष्ट्रीय स्थान पाएको छ। आम जनमानसमा एउटा प्रश्न उछिएको हो कि मधेशकेन्द्रित दलहरू मुद्दा विवर्चन र सत्ता समर्पणको बाटोमा त लागेका छन्? स्थानीय तहको तेपो चरणको निवार्चनसम्म पनि मधेशी दलले चुनावमा भाग लिन्नुन, लिदैनन् भन्ने शक्ति थिए। अन्ततः संविधान निर्माणमै असहमत उनीहरू निवार्चनमा सहभागी भए। प्रतिनिधिसभा र प्रदेश सभाको निवार्चनमा असन्तुष्ट दलले भाग लिनुको अर्थ संविधानको स्वीकारोक्ति नै हो। यसलाई संविधान जारी गर्दै नेतृत्व गरेका कांग्रेस, एमालेलगायतका दलहरूले सकारात्मक रूपमा लिनुपर्ने जरूरी छ। लोकतन्त्र पक्षघर पार्टीले आफ्नो हारजितभन्दा निवार्चन विरोधी शक्तिले पनि चुनावमा भाग लिएकोमा त्यसलाई साकार पार्न तर्फ लाग्नु पर्ने जरूरी छ। यो सही हो, मधेशी दलहरू एकीकृत भएर बनेको राजपाको आगमनपछि मधेशको मुद्दा सबूल बनेको छ। किनभने राजपाको गठन पछि ठूला दलहरूले पनि संविधान संशोधनको विश्वालाई महत्व दिन थालेको छ। संविधान संशोधनमा अडकिएको राजनीति यसको सुरक्षित अवतरण नभएसम्म यो मुद्दा जिविते रहन्छ। मधेशी दलहरू सबै प्रकारको चुनावमा भाग लिदैन संविधानको दायरा बढेको र यसको पूर्ण स्वीकारोक्ति भएको भ्रममा दूला दल बस्नु हुँदैन। यसर्थ, अब मधेशी दलहरू खासगरी राजपा र संघीय फोरमले आफ्नो मुद्दालाई बचाइ राख्न सरकारसँग सम्झौतापरस्त नभइ बुँदागत रूपमा छलफलाई केन्द्रित गरी अगाडि बढाउनु पर्छ तर, यसको अर्थ मधेशको सामाजिक विश्वालाई तिलाजली दिनु होइन।

यो निवार्चनबाट आएको मतावेशलाई पनि अवसरको रूपमा सुदूपयोग गर्दै मधेशको आर्थिक-सामाजिक पक्ष तर्फ पनि उनीहरू केन्द्रित हुनु पर्छ। मधेशको नाममा राजनीति त गरिन्छ तर मधेशको विकासमा ध्यान कसैको गएको छेन। मुलुक संघीयतामा गइसको छ भने स्थानीय तहको सरचना पनि बनिसकेको छ। प्रतिनिधि र प्रदेशसभाको लागि पनि

These states include Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. These states accuse New Delhi of apathy towards their issues. Illiteracy, poverty and lack of economic opportunities have fueled the natives' demand for autonomy and independence.

Owing to the political, economic and social injustices, tension existed between these North-Eastern states and the central government as well as amongst their native people and migrants from other parts of India. In late 2013, Indian state governments tried to ease tension by promising to raise the living standards of people in these regions. But, in late 2014, tensions again rose, as the Indian rulers launched an atrocious offensive which led to a retaliatory attack on civilians by tribal guerrillas. Undoubtedly, these states have witnessed various forms of India's state terrorism like crackdown, illegal detention, massacre, targeted killing, siege, burning of houses, torture, disappearance, rape, breaking of legs, molestation of women and killing of persons through fake encounters.

It is notable that in 2015, the then Indian Minister of Home Affairs Rajnath Singh had highlighted his focus to build

the capacity of security forces, engaged in fighting uprising and separatism. Indian Central Government finalized the raising of Indian Reserve Police Battalions (IRBPs) in the Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) and Naxal/Maoist hit states or Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Out of the total 25 IRBPs proposed, five were for IOK and 12 for LWE affected states whereas rest of 8, IRBPs for other states. Online reports suggested that IRBPs also include north-eastern states of India. Now, IRBPs have totally failed in suppressing insurgency and separatist movements in various regions of India, including those of the North East.

It is mentionable that the one of the important causes of the disintegration of the erstwhile Soviet Union was that its greater defence expenditure exceeded to the maximum, resulting into economic crises inside the country. In this connection, about a prolonged war in Afghanistan, the former President Gorbachev had declared it as the "bleeding wound." However, militarization of the Soviet Union failed in controlling the movements of liberation, launched by various ethnic nationalities which were kept under control through the

ruthless force. While, learning no lesson from New Delhi's previous close friend, Indian fundamentalist Prime Minister Narendra Modi of the BJP extremist party is acting upon the similar policies.

Instead of redressing the grievances of the people by eliminating injustice against them, Indian Government is depending upon ruthless force to crush these secessionist movements through security forces. Therefore, India's unrealistic counterinsurgency strategy has badly failed. Nevertheless, poor economic policies, heavy defence spending, neglected social development, growing serpent of radical Hinduism, ancient caste system and divisive/pressure politics are just few triggers of these secessionist movements.

India, instead of addressing actual domestic problems and peoples' genuine grievances also resorts to blaming its neighbours for fuelling these movements. In the pretext, New Delhi is also acting upon war-mongering policy against Pakistan and China. It is of particular attention that Indian Minister of External affairs Jaswant Singh who served the BJP for 30 years was expelled from the party for praising Mohammad Ali Jinnah (Founder of Pakistan) and echoing the pain of the Indian Muslims in

his book, "Jinnah: India, Partition, Independence."

While pointing out the BJP's attitude towards the minorities, Singh wrote: "Every Muslim that lives in India is a loyal Indian... look into the eyes of Indian Muslims and see the pain." He warned in his book, if such a policy continued, "India could have third partition." In fact, taking cognizance of the separatist movements in India and New Delhi's use of brutal force through military in suppressing them, in one way or the other, Jaswant Singh has shown realistic approach in his book.

Nonetheless, we can conclude that under the mask of democracy and secularism, Indian subsequent regimes dominated by politicians from the Hindi heartland—Hindutva (Hindu nationalism) have used brutal tactics mercilessly in suppressing the separatist movements in various regions, including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. Under Modi's extremist regime, these tactics have openly been employed. But, like the former Soviet Union, separatist movements which pose a serious threat to Indian federation, will culminate into disintegration of the Indian Union.

चाहन्छ । दुवै दल सरकारमा आउने अवस्था नभए संघीय फोरमलाई मात्रै भए पनि सरकारमा ल्याउने गठबन्धनको प्रयास छ । राजपाको तुलनामा संघीय समाजवादी फोरमसँग सहकार्य एमालेलाई यसकाणले सहज कि उपेन्द्र यादव स्वयं वामपन्थी पृष्ठभूमिका व्यक्ति हुन् । प्रदेश २ मा फोरमसँग सरकारमा रहेको राजपा पनि ओली नेतृत्वको सरकारमा जान इच्छुक रहेको भन्ने कुरा पार्टीका नेताहरूको अभिव्यक्तिबाटै थाहा हुन्छ । राजपाले सरकारमा सहभागिताका लोभमा फस्नु नै हो । वाम गठबन्धनले राजपा वा संघीय फोरममध्ये एक दललाई सरकारमा ल्याउन चाहन्छ, र यो उसको राजनीतिक रणनीतिलाई स्वाभाविक पनि मान्न सकिन्छ । यसका पछाडि दुई नम्बर प्रदेशको विश्वास जित्ने ध्याउन र ओली सरकारको दीर्घकालीन हित मुख्य कारण देखिन्छ ।

प्रतिनिधि र प्रदेशसभा निवार्चनमा दैशेभरि वाम गठबन्धनको लहर आउँदा पनि दुई नम्बर प्रदेशमा भने गठबन्धन रक्खात्मक देखियो । सातमध्ये ६ प्रदेशमा सरकार निर्माण गरे पनि दुई नम्बर प्रदेशको सरकार वामपन्थी लोभिना नै बनेको छ । यस्तो, अवस्थामा दुई नम्बर प्रदेशको विश्वास जित्ने पनि वाम गठबन्धन राजपा र फोरमलाई सरकारमा ल्याउन रुपमा प्रस्तुत हुने स्पष्ट जबाब दिएको छैन तर मधेशका लोभमा विगतको प्रतिविहार राजनीतिक सातामध्ये ६ प्रदेशमा सरकार निर्माण गरे पनि दुई नम्बर प्रदेशको सरकार वामपन्थी लोभिना नै बनेको छ । यस्तो, अवस्थामा दुई नम्बर प्रदेशको विश्वास जित्ने पनि वाम गठबन्धन राजपा र फोरमलाई सरकारमा ल्याउन रुपमा प्रस्तुत हुने स्पष्ट जबाब दिएको छ ।

नसर्ने द्वारा दोग मधुमेह

मानिसको रगतमा चिनीको मात्रा आवश्यक भन्ना बढी भई पिसाब जाँच गर्दा पिसाबमा चिनीको मात्रा चाहिने भन्ना बढी देखा पर्नुलाई मधुमेह रोग भनिन्छ ।

- मधुमेह रोग लागेमा निम्न लक्ष्यणहरू देखिन्छ
- ज्यादा तिर्खा लाग्नु ।
- पटक पटक पिसाब हुनु ।
- पिसाबको मात्रा धैरै हुनु ।
- रास्री खाना खाए पनि दुल्लाउँ जानु ।
- बराबर घाउ खिटाहरू आउनु तर छिटो निको नहुनु ।
- सम्भी राख्नै मधुमेह भएमा तुरुन्तै त्रैभास्त्रा लागि जाँच गराउनु होस ।
- सम्भी राख्नै मधुमेह भएमा त्रैभास्त्रा लागि जाँच गराउनुपर्छ ।



जिल्ला जनस्वास्थ्य कार्यालय
काठमाडौं टेकु

वाम गठबन्धनले संविधान संशोधन

न्यायालयमा...

समेत बताएको हाम्रा सम्वाददाताले जनएका छन्। हाम्रा सम्वाददाताका अनुसार जोशीले अचौलियाको अन्त्यलाई जोशील अचौलियाको संज्ञा दिँदै विचौलियालाई भन्दा अचौलियालाई निराकरण गर्नुपर्नेमा जोड दिएका थिए। अचौलियाका अन्त्य भए विचौलिया अन्त्य स्वत हुँच भन्दै अचौलियाले सम्पर्क नगरे विचौलियाबाट कसरी काम सम्पन्न हुँच भन्दै देशभरीबाट संकलित प्रतिवेदनको विस्तुत अध्ययन गरेर दलाल र विचौलियाको समस्या मसाधान गर्न बताउँदै हाम्रो प्रतिवेदनमा समेत यो समस्या आएको बताएका छन्। समस्याको समधान कसरी गर्न सकिन्त भनेर राम्रो अध्ययन गरेर मात्र भन्न सकिने बताउँदै।

प्रतिवेदनका यथाधिग्र अध्ययन गरि विचौलिया मुक्त न्यायलय बनाउनेमा उनले जोड दिएका थिए। विनाप्रमाण कसैलाई विचौलिया र अलौचिया भन्न गाहो हुने भन्दै विचौलिया चिन्नुपर्ने बताएका थिए।

सञ्चारकर्मीहरूसँगको कुराकानीमा काम प्रधानन्यायाधिश जोशीले न्याय सम्पादनमा जनशक्तिको अभावले ढिलाई भइरहेको स्वीकार गर्दै प्रयांत जनशक्ति भएमा न्याय सम्पादनमा र अन्य काममा समेत चुरस्ता आउने भएकाले न्यायलयलाई सकराको सहयोगको खाँचो रहेको बताएका थिए। गोरखा आएका जोशीले गोरखकाली, गोरखनाथको पुजाजाजामो प्रदीप योगीसँग न्याय सम्पादनमा सहयोग मिलोस भन्दै विगत समेत लगाएका थिए। न्याय भएको देव शान्ति हुनेमा उनी दुक्क थिए।

एक लाख...

ैन्त्रु॑। हाल निजामति क्षेत्रका ८६ हजार ख्यालीय तहका ९८ गरि १ लाख ४ हजार कर्मचारी रहेका छन्। यी कर्मचारीहरूसँगको १० हजारले स्वैच्छिक अवकासका लागि निवेदन दिएका छन् भने संघमा २०-२५ हजार कर्मचारी भए पुने अनुमान गरिए ३६ हजार ८ सय ४५ रहने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। संघमा कर्मचारी बढी हुनुमा अदालत न्यायक्षेत्र समेत संधीय सरकारके क्षेत्रभित्र पर्ने भएकाले कर्मचारीहरूको संख्या बढी देखिएको दबी सरकारले गरेको छ। ख्यालीय तहका रहने ५४ हजार ३ सय १२ मध्ये गाउँपालिका र नगरपालिका मात्रै अधिकृत र सहायक स्तरका तहमा गरि ३७ हजार १ सय ८६ कर्मचारी रहने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। प्रधानमन्त्रीको कार्यालयसहित २० मन्त्रालयको लागि मात्र २ हजार ३ सय कर्मचारी आवश्यक पर्ने गरि नयाँ दरबन्दीको प्रारूप तयार गरेर कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइएको छ।

चिनी...

मन्त्रालयका उच्च तहका कर्मचारीहरूको मिलेमतमा विनी उद्योगलाई प्रतिकेजी चिनी उपादनमा रु. १० अनुदान दिलाएर उक्त रकम बँडिचुडी खाने चलखेल भैरहेको छ। राज्यलाई अरबौ रूपैया नोकसान अर्थात हानी नोकसानी पर्ने उपरोक्त निर्णय रोकन अखियार दुरुपयोग अनुसन्धान आयोगमा उजुरी परेपनि तदरुकताका साथ छानविन, अनुसन्धान भएको छैन। संघका अध्यक्ष अग्रवालले निर्णयलाई पार्ने उद्देश्यले एक सञ्चार गृहलाई गाडी उपलब्ध गराएको समेत थाहा भएको छ। यही गिरोहले अहिले साल्ट ट्रेडिङ कर्पोरेशन विरुद्ध सरकारी अनुदान र ऋण सरकारी शेयरमा नजोडेको भन्दै परिवर्तन गरिएको उपरोक्त तथा प्रक्रोप व्यवस्थापनमा सहकार्य, सुरक्षा तथा प्रतिरक्षामा साफेदारीको विषयका साथै महाकालीको पानी उपयोग गर्ने मुद्दा प्रधानमन्त्रीको कानामा हालिएको छ।

समान...

आधारमा नै समान हैसियतका आधारमा पार्टी एका हुनुपर्ने बताएको छ।

माओवादी केन्द्रका अध्यक्ष दाहालले एमालेमा भन्दा माओवादी केन्द्रमा पूर्णकालिन र जुभारु कार्यकर्ता बढी भएकाले विगतमा माले माकसवादी बीचको एकता, माओवादीले विभिन्न समूहसँग गरेको एकता समान ढाँगले नै गरेको हुनाले अहिले पनि दुई पार्टी एकता दुवै पक्षको अस्तित्व स्वीकार गरेर मात्र हुनुपर्ने बताएका छन्। दुई पार्टीबीचको एकता प्रधानमन्त्री केपी ओली भारत भमणमा जानुअधि नै निष्कर्षमा पुन्याउनुपर्ने तयारी तिव्र रूपमा अधि बढिरहेको बेला अध्यक्ष दाहालले समान हैसियतमा एकता हुनुपर्ने बताएको तत्कालै पार्टी एकता नहने हो कि भन्ने आशका एमाले पुगेको छ।

छिठो, छरितो, भरपर्दो, सरल

सस्तो दरमा डक्युमेण्ट, पार्सल तथा कार्गो नेपालको हरेक ठाउँमा पठाउनु परेना चाहती एअरलाइन्समा सम्पर्क गर्नुहोला।

सन्दर्भ मूल्य परिमार्जन गर्ने अर्थमन्त्रीको संकेत



निर्देशन गरेका थिए। तर, उद्योगी व्यवसायीले अध्ययनविना गरिएको हताको निर्देशन भद्रै संशोधन गर्न माग गर्दै आएका छन्। सन्दर्भ मूल्यबाट उद्योगी व्यवसायीले असन्तुष्टि पोखेपछि मन्त्री खतिवडाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र आन्तरिक मूल्य, वस्तुको स्टक र मागका आधारमा सन्दर्भ मूल्य कायम गर्न सकिने बताएका हुन्। त्यसका लागि अध्ययन थालिसको उनले जवाप दिएका छन्। तर, न्यून मूल्यमा सामान आएको पाइएमा सन्दर्भ मूल्य लागू गर्न सरकार बाध्य हुने भन्दै राजस्व वृद्धिमा सहयोग गर्ने व्यवसायीलाई उनले आग्रह गरेका छन्। सर्वेशमै उत्पादन हुने उपनिस्तरीय वस्तुहरू विवेशबाट आयात गर्न नहुनेमा अर्थमन्त्री खतिवडाको जोड थिए। कार्यक्रममा बैको व्याजदर रिशर कायम गराउन, नेपालमा ५ सय र १ हजार दरका भारतीय नोटको प्रतिबन्ध फुक्ता गराउन र लगानीमा निजी क्षेत्रमा सहकार्य गर्न निजी व्यवसायीले सरकारसँग आग्रह गरेका थिए। उद्योग संगठन मोरडका अध्यक्ष मुकेश उपाध्याय, मोरड व्यापार संघका अध्यक्ष पवन साराडा, सांसद मोती दुग्डलगायतले मन्त्री खतिवडालाई आर्थिक समस्या र समाधानबाट सुकाब दिएका थिए।

अनलाइन उज्जूरी विधि अवलम्बन गराँ आफ्नो कुरा प्रष्ट पाराँ।

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