

Fake Surgical Strike of Defeated Mindset

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CONVENTIONAL

Western concepts of war are incompatible and fundamentally misaligned with the realities of conflict in the twenty-first century. The emergence of a unipolar post-Cold War world order has resulted in a significant paradigm shift. The term "hybrid war" (military institutions use the term "hybrid threat") connotes the use of conventional military force supported by irregular and cyber warfare tactics. In practical application, the Russian concept of "nonlinear conflict" exemplifies hybrid warfare strategy.

Linear conflicts are defined by a sequential progression of a planned strategy by opposing sides, whereas nonlinear conflict is the simultaneous deployment of multiple, complementary military and non-military warfare tactics. In the current global scenario where the cyber and psychological war fare is playing its vital role in influencing of masses for opinion making process. India has tried to hire that practice to grab the interest of world media over its false claim of surgical strike. Indian imitated Surgical Strike that was false because it was really not conducted on earth it may be conducted by aliens as have no prove and evidences.

Officials in Pakistan facilitated media men to visit Line of Control (LoC) to asses India's controversial claim of launching surgical strikes last week and killing score of militants poised to infiltrate into the Indian-held Kashmir (IHK) across the de facto border. To show the situation on the ground, the independent journalists including foreigners were taken to the areas, which

India claimed to have targeted in the overnight operation. The journalists were allowed to interact with the locals as well. No one noticed traces of the surgical strike nor were bodies of the militants found. The UN mission in the area too found no evidence of any surgical strike. UN Secretary General's Spokesman Stephen Dujarric has said that the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan not directly observed any firing across the LoC related to the latest incident. Local who lives in LOC area remain alert and attentive over any of cross border firing it may be aliens surgical strike.

Indian Director General Military Operations, Lt Gen Ranbir Singh and the government in New Delhi were claiming that the terrorists were targeted in the Bhimber, Tatapani, Kel and Lipa sectors in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Indian External Affairs Ministry was endorsing the claim. The Pakistani side rebuffed the surgical strike and said that cease-fire violation has taken place killing two Pakistani soldiers and the cross-border firing was retaliated in befitting manner as of routine basis. Surprisingly, even India itself had no evidence to prove that a surgical strike was launched across the LoC.

One wonders as to why India claims an action that even it had not taken. To think that India wanted to tarnish Pakistan's image is not seem as accurate as it was logical that the truth had soon to be known to the world. India wishes to display world that its fabricated military power has achieved the regionally influencing hegemon in the SAARC countries and desire certificate from the

US and allies. The theory of diverting world attention from the situation in Kashmir is not working in this particular case too, keeping in mind that such a claim would further attract the world attention toward the volatile region having nukes. Though India is feeling tremendous pressure after world's attentiveness to the situation in Kashmir and the UN wish to send a fact finding mission for investigating human rights violation. Indian forces have committed massive human rights violation in attempt to oppress Kashmiris who has been protesting since July following killing of Hizbul Mujahidin's Burhan Wani, popular among youngsters in Kashmir.

The analyses of the situation after Uri terrorist attack help to understand Indian mindset for making assertion of the counterfeit surgical strike. New Delhi blamed that the Uri attack, occurred just four days before Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif scheduled address to UNGA, was guided and facilitated from Pakistan. Uri attack killed 19 Indian soldiers in the held Kashmir on September 18. New Delhi established a false impression within India that Pakistan had supported the attack. The blames were followed by hype and unwanted escalations of tensions. Although a full-fledged war is not imminent between the two nuclear South Asian neighbours, yet the post Uri attack scenario is also not affordable for long. The escalation in tensed ties, begin with rhetoric, is damaging to India in several ways. First of all it attracts world attention to the region and to the situation in Kashmir, the long standing dispute between India and

Pakistan. Secondly, India is a growing economy and bigger market, the escalation of hostilities is detrimental to its financial health as soon after rhetoric the investment felt shyness. In case of war due to some misunderstanding, the cost for India would be Rs50 billion per day and its fiscal deficit would be much higher. Thirdly, even a few-days-long war would damage infrastructure and could cause massive displacement that would become unaffordable for heavily populated and the poverty ridden country. Such crises could also loosen India's grip over internal separatists' movements in Assam, Punjab, Kashmir and others. Moreover, conflict could further divide Indian society as extremist elements like RSS and Shiv Sena would intensify its cruelty against Muslims minority. The recent riots over slaughtering cows are well-known. The tense situation would shatter dreams of India aspiring for regional role. The conflict could encourage terrorism and instability in the region and Afghanistan that could be viewed as immaturity on part of India by the US and other international players.

The escalations have international implications as well. India's attitude caused postponement of SAARC summit that had to be held in Pakistan in November. Pakistan and India are aspiring for role in other important regional organisations like Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and other forums. Such a situation doesn't signal positively at international scene. And last but not the least, regional powers and international community

including UN, the US, China, Russia and others pressurized India to normalise the situation. It would harm India's image if it continues its behaviour leading to worsening of the situation. The hype created by rhetoric against Pakistan had made return to normalcy for Prime Minister Modi difficult, due to public anger against Pakistan. The claim of surgical strike at least pacified the people in the country. So the motive behind claiming 'surgical strike' is reversing the hype and anger in India that was hindering Modi to talk sense in public. In the recent scenario BJP and RSS is milking fake surgical strike for upcoming 2018 elections and making fake and false promises over the Surgical Strike that has never happened. More recently, Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan reacted to India calling off the meeting between External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj and her Pakistani counterpart Shah Mahmood Qureshi in New York, calling it an "arrogant and negative response by India to my call for resumption of the peace dialogue. "Khan also said he had often come across "small men occupying big offices".

The question arises as to whether Modi would be in a better position at home and abroad after this immature false trick and further cancellation of Imran Khan offer?

The reality is that since Hindutva mindset of BJP and RSS is in power, will definitely erode aspirations of peace and prosperity in the region as whole. Besides this to satisfy Indian establishment defeated mind sets, Indian masses in future to anticipate few more fabricated and Bollywood movie style surgical strikes.

SAARC nations need compromise, shared vision to revive South Asia's fortunes

Srimal Fernando & Mizly Nizar

THE India Economic Vision 2022 document, which aims to double India's GDP from US\$ 2.5 trillion to US\$ 5 trillion, will impact the future roles of both India and its neighbours. Sri Lanka's Vision 2025 aims to reach US\$ 5000 per capita income, thereby attaining the status of an upper middle income nation. Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing economies, growing at 7.1%, despite nearly a quarter of its population living below the poverty line. Bhutan has seen considerable economic development with a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate of around 6.8 %. Nepal envisions generating hydroelectricity through its 6000 rivers as a vital aspect for its economy. Pakistan, which remains pivotal for regional integration in South Asia, is likely to see substantial changes in its socio-economic and political direction in its 2025 vision with the new Prime

Minister Imran Khan in 2018. The Maldives recorded a high GDP per capita of US\$ 8980 in 2017. The most serious foreign and security policy challenge for South Asia is Afghanistan's instability. It lags behind other regional nations in its socio-economic indicators, with unemployment at a high of 40%.

with other regional groups, most South Asian countries lag well behind in socio-economic development. The disparities in living standards among these countries can be seen from socio-economic indicators such as GDP per capita, poverty, health and education indices and the Human Development Index.

The most notable economic progress in the region has been in the sphere of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). However, lack of significant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in some South Asian countries is slowing economic growth. The need to attain self-sufficiency in food is another significant target which the countries need to achieve.

Some South Asian countries have survived on short-term

borrowing, such as from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to accelerate GDP growth to the 4 % - 5% range. As of 2017, the IMF provided conditional loans of US\$ 1.5 billion to Sri Lanka and US\$ 6.6 billion to Pakistan. Both countries had to reduce their budget deficits on the IMF's directions and make structural adjustments by cutting down on welfare projects and leasing out economically important nerve centers on long term arrangements to foreign nations.

Even though India and Sri Lanka faced many odds initially, they have emerged as the most stable states in South Asia in the past 70 years. India is an emerging power in the world which could influence the future of the region. In spite of a global economic slowdown, the Indian economy continued with high growth and stability.

Hence the idea of regional economic collaboration needs new impetus from the remaining South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries. In countries like

India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, the government's political will plays a key role to jointly commit to a common economic interest. The vital factor affecting formulation of a common regional economic policy is the strained relationship between India and Pakistan.

For countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives, entering into the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)

agreement in 2004 may have helped overcome the economic disadvantages of being small nations. The main aim of SAFTA was to promote inter-regional trade to stimulate economic cooperation among member states and make these states more conducive to receive FDI.

However, South Asian countries have not benefited from this agreement due to non-tariff barriers imposed across borders hindering inter-regional trade.

It is imperative that neighboring countries work towards eliminating barriers for inter-regional trade and also to improve political relationships which could lead to a significant

increase in intra-SAARC trade.

In addition to inter-regional trade expanding, inter-regional travel is another sphere that could contribute towards building socio, economic and political linkages. Another source of development is the Ultra High Net worth Individuals (UHNWI) in the region, with India being the fastest growing country of UHNWI. The figures for Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are respectively 17.3%, 10.7% and 8.4%, indicating that there is scope to tap these sources for regional economic development.

To achieve their future vision plans, the eight South Asian nations face many obstacles. The future viability of individual strategies will depend on the will and capacity of the regional nations to reach a compromise for a shared future vision. Through economic diplomacy, the eight member states of the SAARC could aim to jointly act as building blocks to contribute towards socio-economic upliftment that the region sorely needs.

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सुकूम्बासी सोच भएका स्मार्टहरु स्मार्टनेसका कुरा गर्हन् । खोक्केरुका बोत्रे कुरा । सरकार स्मार्ट हुनुपर्छ कि सहर स्मार्ट ? यिनलाई यति ज्ञान पनि छैन । स्मार्ट सिटीको हल्लीखल्ली गर्हन् । राजधानीमा चार स्मार्ट सिटी बनाउने तैयारमा छ सरकार । स्मार्ट सिटी भनेको प्रचार हो कि व्यवस्थित सहर हो ? व्यवस्थित सहर हो भने यस्तो सिटी बनाउने सरकार स्मार्ट छ कि छैन ? राजधानी त्यसे पनि अव्यवस्थित बस्ती बनिसकेको छ । राजधानीका तीन जिल्ला बाहिरका ७४ जिल्लाका जितिपनि जसरी पनि पहुँच र पैसावाला बनेका छन्, तिनलाई राजधानीमा जग्गा किनैपनै, घर ठड्याउनै पर्ने कारणले राजधानी अव्यवस्थित सहर बनेको हो । यस्तो अव्यवस्थित सहरमा कसरी स्मार्ट सिटी बनाउन सकिन्छ ?

भएको बाटो साँझुरो भयो भनेर सरकारले बाटो बिस्तार गन्यो, थुप्रै घरटहरा भक्तायो, तर बढाएको बाटो यतिबेला अव्यवस्थित पाकिङ्ग बनेको छ । चीनले बाहिरी चक्रपथ बनाइदिन्छ भनेर राजतन्त्रकै पालामा बचन दियो । बाहिरी चक्रपथ बनाउने नक्साकिन पनि भयो । खोलिने दोश्रो रिगरोडको दायाँवायाँ पहुँच र पैसावाला थुप्रैले कौडीका भाउमा जग्गा पनि जाडे । तर सरकारले जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्न सकेन । दोश्रो रिगरोड उहिल्ये बनिसकुपर्ने, अहिलेसम्म बन्न सकेको छैन । चीनलाई भएको रिगरोडलाई बिस्तार गरिदैउ भनेर काम लगाएको छ सरकारले । स्मार्ट भनेको सेटिङ गर्नु, सिपिडकेट हट्यो भनेर भ्रम छर्नु, ३८ टन सुन तस्करी भएको दावी गर्न सरकारले त्यसको अनुसन्धान नै गराउन नसक्नु र तस्करहरूसँग मिलेमतो गर्नु हो ?

खाल्डाखुल्डी, धुलोधुवाँले जनता पीडित भए । ठेकेदारले काम गरेनन, कम युनिस्टरका काम गरे । जनताले बिरोध गरेपछि प्रधानमन्त्रीले भनेका थिए- सरकारले खाल्डा पारिदिएको हो र ? यसो भनेको केही दिनपछि प्रधानमन्त्रीले आदेश दिए- १५ दिनपित्र खाल्डाखुल्डी सम्याउनु । २ महिना नाघ्यो सरकारको प्रशासनले कानामा तेल हालेर बसेको छ । ४ देखि ७ वर्षसम्म ठेकेदारले काम गरेनन, रिंगो राजधानी धुलाम्ये छ, जोखिममा छ, राजधानीबासी दिनहुँ धुवा र धुलो खाएर दमका रोगी भएका छन्, अस्पताल श्वास प्रश्वासका रोगीले खचिखचाउ छ । सरकारले ठेकेदारलाई काम लगाउन सकेन । पपु कन्स्ट्रक्शनले बनाएको पुल भाँच्यियो, थुप्रै पुल कम गुणस्तरीय बनेका छन्, कतै कातै असरल्ल र असरल्ल देशमा डार्कलाई बनाएको त्रृपुणहरूको संरक्षण ती सबै सरकार हुन् । आ-आफ्ना अधिकारका चौहानीभित्र आ-आफ्नै चुनौती छन् । ती चुनौती भनेको ती सरकार हरूलाई समार्ट बन्न नदिने, असामाजिक

जोडिन्छ । रक्सौल काठमाडौं रेल आउने भो । आदि आदि । सप्ना सीढा छन्, गुलिया छन् राम भण्डारको रसमाघुरीजस्तो स्वादिलो छ । तर समृद्धिको यस्तो सपना देखे देखाउने सरकार सुशासित छ कि छैन ? यसको जवाफ खोज्ने हो भने यसैहप्ता मोहन वैद्यको एउटा वाक्य सुनु पर्याप्त हुन्छ । यो सरकार भ्रष्टाचारमा चुर्ण्यै जुबेको छ, अब फेरि हतियार उठाउनै पनि भयो । यो सरकार कति स्मार्ट भएछ ? असोज ३ गते संविधान दिवस । देशले संविधान दिवसमा सहभागी नै भएन । दुँडिखेलको सैनिक मञ्चमा सत्तासीनहरूको जमघट भयो, सेना र प्रहरीले ब्याप्डबाजा ठोके, हेलिकोप्टरले फूलको वर्षा गन्यो, प्रधानमन्त्रीले संघीयता कार्यान्वयन भएको गुद्धी हाँके, संविधान दिवस सम्पन्न भयो । कति स्मार्ट संविधान, कति स्मार्ट सरकार ।

त्यही दिन पर्सामा संविधानको प्रतिमा आगो लगाइयो, जनकपुरमा सीको राउतले मधेश नयाँ देश हो, नेपाल होइन भनेर व्यानरसहित प्रदर्शन गरे, भाषण ठोके । स्मार्ट सरकार देशको बिखान्डनको यो बिजोग होरिहर्यो । यही हो स्मार्ट सरकार ? यस्तै हुच्छ स्मार्ट सरकार ? जब सरकार नै स्मार्ट छैन, उसले देशलाई कसरी स्मार्ट सहर, स्मार्ट देश बनाउन सकछ ? सुनिएर मोटाएको अथवा सुन्याउन भनेको यस्तै हुन्छ ।

पहिले आफू स्मार्ट हुनुपर्छ, त्यसपछि घरपरिवार स्मार्ट बनाउन सकिन्छ । अनि समाजलाई स्मार्ट बनाउन सकिएला । समाज स्मार्ट बनेपछि सहर स्मार्ट बन्छ । यसकारण प्रश्न उठेको छ- स्मार्ट सिटी बनाउने सरकार स्मार्ट छ कि छैन ? आमिर्वाचनपछि देशभरि ७६१ सरकार बनेका छन् । ती सबै सरकारको मुख्य चुनौती भनेको तरकरी, भ्रष्टाचार, अनियमितता, गुणागर्दी अर्थात माफियाकरण हो । स्मार्ट सिटीका लागि खडा भएका यी सबै दुरुणहरूको संरक्षण ती सबै सरकार हुन् । आ-आफ्ना अधिकारका चौहानीभित्र आ-आफ्नै चुनौती छन् । ती चुनौती भनेको ती सरकार हरूलाई समार्ट बन्न नदिने, असामाजिक

तत्वहरु आफै स्मार्ट बन्ने चलखेल भइने रहेका छन् ।

केन्द्रीय सरकारको कुरा गर्यो । कैलालीकी ९३ वर्षकी बालिका निर्मला पन्तको बलात्कारपछि हत्या भयो । प्रहरी प्रशासनले प्रमाण मेटाउने ढूँढे धन्दा गरेको देखियो । सरकारले ३ थरि छानबिन गरेर पनि प्रमाण मेटाउने प्रहरीबाट अनुसन्धान गराएन । पछिलो अनुसन्धान रिपोर्ट सरकारले लुकायो । प्रधानमन्त्रीले नै हत्यारा पता लगाउन १२ वर्ष लाग्नसक्छ भन्ने अभिव्यक्ति दिए । जनताप्रति जिम्मेवार सरकार यस्तै हुनुपर्छ ? यसैलाई स्मार्ट प्रधानमन्त्री ठान्ने, मान्ने ?

आफ्ना पार्टीपत्रिलाई विरोध गर्नेहरु विरुद्ध अरिगाल भएर निस्क्न निर्देशन दिए । निर्देशन दिने प्रधानमन्त्री त्याबिले जिल्ल परे, जब नेकपाका कुनै पनि नेता कार्यकर्ताले त्यो आदेशको पालना गरेनन, त्यसपछि लज्जाबेध भएछ व्यार, प्रधानमन्त्रीले माहुरी हुन निर्देशन गरेर विदेश प्रमणमा लागेका हुन् । यो घटनाले के दर्शाउँछ भने केन्द्रीय सरकार स्मार्ट हुने ?

केन्द्रीय सरकारले अनेकन दाग लागेका ज्यानमारासम्लाई आममाफी दियो । ३३ किलो सुन प्रकरण, जुन प्रकरणले ३ जनाको हत्या भयो, त्यसको फाइल प्रधानमन्त्रीले खिचेर दबाए । ब्रुढी

परिचयपत्र बॉडिरहेको यही नेकपाले हो । धनाघेहरूलाई गरीव र सुकूम्बासी बनाएर पार्टीवालाहरु धनी होलान्, देश व्यवस्थित हुनसक्दैन । समस्या थाने अनि स्मार्ट सहर, स्मार्ट देश बनाउँछु भन्ने ?

विकासका एजेञ्डा पहिले आफू सफा हुनेबाट सुरु हुनुपर्छ । नैतिकता र विधिमा चल्छु भन्ने प्रतिवद्वाताबाट सुरु हुनुपर्छ । पदमा बस्नेले सफा र विधियुक्त हुने हो भने मात्र स्मार्ट हुने कुरा सहज र सरल लान् सक्छ । टल्कने सबै बस्तु हिरा हुँदैनन् । स्मार्ट सहरको कुरा टल्केको छ, तर त्यो हीरा होइन । स्मार्ट सीटी बन्नुपर्छ । दिमागमा भ्रष्टाचारी किरा बोकेर स्मार्टको नाटक गर्नु गाइजात्रा मात्र हो । सरकार नै व्यवस्थिति छैन, संसद नै व्यवस्थिति छैन, गाउँ, नगर, प्रदेश, केन्द्र सरकार हल्ले कसरी स्मार्ट व्यवस्थापन गर्न सक्छन ? सुरुमा व्यवहारिक काम गरौ, अव्यवहारिक सोच लाग्नौ । व्यवहारिक भएर अधि बद्दा स्मार्ट सहर, सरकार सम्ब छ । स्मार्ट देश बन्नुपर्छ । बनाउन हामीले नै हो । तर हामीभित्रका फोहर मनस्थिति पहिले ध्रुव जरुरी छ । त्यानु जरुरी छ । विधिको उल्लंघन गरिदैन भन्ने इच्छाशक्ति प्रवल हुनु जरुरी छ ।

प्रधानमन्त्री ओली माधव नेपाल र कोग्रेसी शंकर भण्डारी कति स्मार्ट ?

राष्ट्रसंघमा सहभागी हुन अमेरिका यात्रामा हिडेका प्रधानमन्त्री केपी ओलीले धाराप्रवाह रूपमा नेपालको परिवर्तन, संविधान र द्रुचावपछिको सरकारको आत्मप्रशंसा गरिरहेका थिए, यता उनकै पार्टीका बरिष्ठ नेता माधव कुमार नेपाल देश डुन लागेको डुङ्गा हो, उद्धार गरिदैन नयाँ माझी हार्युहार गरिरहेका थिए । उनको यो आर्तनादमा रक्षामन्त्री ईश्वर पोखरेल समर्थनका निकट थिए भने योगश भट्टराई ज्ञानेन्द्र शाहले सजिलै दरवार छोडेकोमा सलाम गर्दै थिए । यसैवीच नेपाली कोग्रेसका नेता शंकर भण्डारी भने राजतन्त्र फालेकोमा पश्चात्याप गरिरहेका देखिए । राजनीति बिस्तारै यु टर्नको कोर्स लिन लागेको अनुभूति हुन थालेको छ ।



साल्ट ट्रेडिङ कंपनी लिमिटेड

द्वारा प्रवर्द्धित

ग्राहिणी

तौल पूर्ण, सुरक्षा सम्पूर्ण

- ISI स्टाटिक्टरको मित्र बाहिर रहर कोट मै बीचमा
- रिटलको जाली भएको ३ तहको होजपाइप
- उच्च गुणस्तरको रेगुलेटर
- पुन: प्रयोग गर्न न सकिने प्लाष्टिक सिल
- भएको सिलिंडर
- कम्प्यूटर प्रविधिबाट वर्णन प्लान्ट, तौलमा
- सोहै आगा दुक्क बहुत्तरो



साल्ट ट्रेडिङ समूहका उत्कृष्ट खाद्य बस्तुहरु

