



जब प्रविधि नै हत्याको सुरूवात गर्छ

अलेक्जेन्डर डुगिन (अनुवादक: मोहनप्रसाद ज्ञवाली)

लेबनानमा पेजर, रेडियो, फोनहरू र यहाँसम्म कि घरेलु उपकरणहरू समेत विस्फोट हुने अवस्थाका धेरै आधुनिकहरू छन्। जसमा धेरै तीनवटा सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण पक्षहरूमा ध्यान केन्द्रित गर्नुपर्छ।

अब, इजरायललाई एक आतंकवादी राज्य रूपमा बाहेक अरु भन्नु गाह्रो छ। त्यसैले, अमेरिकालाई र त्यहाँको डेमोक्रेसीक शक्तिलाई पनि भन्नुपर्छ, जसले इजरायलको आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापलाई पूर्ण समर्थन गर्छन्।

यो कुनै संयोग मात्र होइन कि इजरायल र यूकेन, दुई आतंककारी राष्ट्रहरूलाई मुख्य आतंककारी राष्ट्र समूहका अमेरिकाले समर्थन गर्नुपर्छ, प्रविधि र संसारलाई शासित गर्नुपर्छ, र त्यसै अनुसार मानवता विनाश गर्नुपर्छ।

यसो अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्ष प्रविधि हो। जब हामी प्रविधिको विकास र डिजिटलकरण भएकोमा खुसी हुन्छौं, तर हामी अर्को पाटोबाट सोच्नुपर्छ कि प्रविधि हत्या गर्न सक्ने उपकरण बन्न सक्छ, यसले हामीलाई दास बनाउन सक्छ, इजरायलले यसमा व्यावहारिक रूपमा नै लत लान सक्छ।

प्रविधिको अर्थमा प्रयोग हुन सक्छ। साथै यद्यपि प्रविधिको मालिकहरूलाई हामी प्रिन्ट केही चिन्तन गर्नुपर्छ, त्यस प्रविधिलाई हामीलाई नष्ट गर्न प्रयोग गर्न सक्छ।

लेबनानमा विनाश गरिएको यति ठूलो संख्यामा रहेका उपकरणहरू कसरी एकसाथ विस्फोट भए भन्ने विषय अझै अनुसन्धान भइरहेको छ। एउटा अनुमानले कुनै पिन विस्फोटक पदार्थ प्रयोग गरिएको थिएन - उपकरणहरूलाई टाढाबाट कुनै निश्चित स्रोतहरूको माध्यमबाट विस्फोट गराइएको थियो।

प्रविधि नै हत्या गर्छ। यो एक अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण बुझौं हो। हामी अनियन्त्रित रूपमा डिजिटलाई जेसनमा पुरेस गर्छौं, कुनै बुद्धिमत्तामा निश्चित भएर विश्वास गर्छौं। जबकि सामान्य इलेक्ट्रोनिक उपकरणहरू पनि हत्या गर्न साधन बन्न सक्छन्।

अन्यमा, तेशो बुझा पनि प्राविधिक हो। दुग्मनका झोनाहरूले आक्रमण गरेपछि र तोरोपेटसको सैनिक गोदादमा विस्फोट भएकोपछि, धेरै टेलिग्राम च्यानलहरूले यस गोदादको गुगल म्याप प्रकाशित गरे, जहाँ यसको सबै सम्बन्धहरू स्पष्ट रूपमा देखा सकिन्थ्यो।

हामीले आफ्नै गुगललाई भित्र नाउज दिएर सोचेका थियौं, "उनीहरूले हामीलाई नसमा देखा, ताकि हिप्टरहरू नाउजको आगमनमा हामी सजिलै भेट्न" र गुगलले हामा सबै सैन्य स्थानहरू देखा गरेर क्रीमा आतंककारीहरूलाई सुमियो।

नेपालमा बढ्दो संकट र पूर्वाजाको भुटान भ्रमण



डा. केशव देवकोटा

नेपालमा राजनीतिक कर्फंगल यति बढेर गएको छ कि अब यसको समाधान सहजै हुने कुनै संभावना छैन। घटनाक्रमहरूले देश राजनीतिक परिवर्तनको संसारमा रहेको देखाएका छन्।

०६३ को परिवर्तनबाट सुरु र शक्तिमा आएको माओवादी केन्द्र अत्यन्त न्यून संख्याकासाथ संसदको तेस्रो स्थानमा रहेको छ। तर उसले ०७२ को संविधान र त्यसअनुसार नेपालमा स्थापना गराइएको राजनीतिक व्यवस्था आफ्नो भएको दाबी गरेको छ।

अब ०७२ को संविधानको पूर्णकार्यान्वयन नभएर पूर्णरूपले खारेजी तिर अगाडि बढेको छ। नेकं र एमाले लगायतका दलहरूले बनाएको ०५७ को संविधान पुनर्स्थापना हुनुपर्ने मागसमेत हुन थालेको छ।

सो संविधान सभाको वैधानिकतामाथि पनि प्रश्न उठेको छ। ०६३ मा गरिएको शान्ति सन्धीता १८ वर्षहुँदा पनि पुरानै अवस्थाले त्यो अक्षरक भएको र फेरि नयाँ शान्ति सन्धीता गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था छ।

अब ०७२ को संविधानको पूर्णकार्यान्वयन नभएर पूर्णरूपले खारेजी तिर अगाडि बढेको छ। नेकं र एमाले लगायतका दलहरूले बनाएको ०५७ को संविधान पुनर्स्थापना हुनुपर्ने मागसमेत हुन थालेको छ।

नेपालमा भएको मानिन्छ। तत्कालीन रानी डिङ्गिले हलसी महादेवको मन्त्रिमा पुजा गरेको र पुत्रकात्पमा जिम्मेको जन्मभएको भन्ने कहानी पनि सुनिन्छन्।

सासमा भुटानको राजपरिवारको नेपालको सिन्धुपाल्चोकमा माथेली नाता सम्बन्ध रहेको छ। तत्कालीन राजा वीरेन्द्रको भुटानी राजपरिवारसित सहयोग तथा सद्भाव रहेको थियो।

नेपालको सिन्धुपाल्चोकमा माथेली नाता सम्बन्ध रहेको छ। तत्कालीन राजा वीरेन्द्रको भुटानी राजपरिवारसित सहयोग तथा सद्भाव रहेको थियो।

विश्वभरपछि सन् १९७५ एप्रिल १६ मा अमेरिकी विदेश मन्त्रालयले सिक्किम मामिलामा अमेरिकाले कुनै धारणा नराखेको स्पष्ट पार्छ।

विलयभएपछि सन् १९७५ एप्रिल १६ मा अमेरिकी विदेश मन्त्रालयले सिक्किम मामिलामा अमेरिकाले कुनै धारणा नराखेको स्पष्ट पार्छ।

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Advertisement for Garuda flight services. Text: 'चाड पर्वको अवसर पारी आइएमई पेबाट मात्र', 'रु. १ मा हवाई टिकट', 'IMEP'. Includes an image of an airplane.

मुक्तकका प्रयासहरू : भारी मन धेरै हलुँगो भएको छ अहिले



धान, चामल, पिठो बग्यो, बग्यो खाने थाल पनि वेहाल भयो जिव्जगी यो, नसोध्नु के छ, हात भनि सम्पत्तिको मेरो नाउँमा, घर थियो जेजो गाउँमा त्यही घर पनि बगिरह्यो,अखिे अधि छात्र बनि।

- प्रभा पोखरेल



सधै राम्रो नहोस भने आफ्नाहरू थिए थोरै सुन्ने धेरै जान्ने आफ्नाहरू थिए प्रगतिको बाटो अधि बढन खोज्दा मैले पछिवाट खुट्टा तान्ने आफ्नाहरू थिए ।

- अर्जुन अधिकारी



धरती बाँफियो सब विदेशिए युवा जति नभएपछि युवा देशमा समस्या कति-कति भासिए युवा परदेशमा फर्केर नआएपछि, विप्रिए घरव्यवहार सबको गति न मति ।

- जेबी खत्री



अन्जानमा तिम्रो भावनालाई चोट पुऱ्याएँ मैले आफ्नो भुलमा माफी माग्दै शीर भुकाएँ मैल केही पाउनलाई केहि गुमाउनु पर्छ भनेथ्ये भन्नेहरू, तिम्रीलाई पाउनका निम्ती हजारौ नाता गुमाएँ मैले

- नीता गुरूग भाटिया, असम



दिनमा हैन मात्रै प्रत्येक रातमा हुन्छ डरलाग्दा राक्षसहरूको साथमा हुन्छ यस्तो सपनीको फल के होला साथीहरू हररात सपनीमा मसान घाटमा हुन्छ ।

- लक्ष्मी नेपाल



पहाडी भागमा छुकछुके मनो रेल आयो मदेशतिर भात्साको धारामा तेल आयो हामी कौवा जस्ता जनताका लागि भने सिखो बोटमा काँचो र कटमेरो वेल आयो ।

-शंकर ज्ञवाली



किन रुन्छे,जुरेली चरी चला हुके उडेरे भुरूरू रूखको डाकी भाँचियो अब, छैन बास रुँदैछे धुरूरू हाम्रो नि त्यस्ते हो चाल जुरेली चरीको सरह बस्ने खाने ठेगाने छैन जाउँ कता दौँदैँ गुरूरू

- गुरूदत्त ज्ञवाली



टाउको भरी रह्रहरू उमान छडीसकें सताउने भुटा सपनाहरू फाडिसकें भारी मन धेरै हलुँगो भएकोछ अहिले नसोध केहि छैन मसँग सबै वाडिसकें ।

- गंगा दहाल



सुस्ती यो दिन दल्छ, तिम्रो याद आउँछ, साँफ वेस्सरी हुरी चल्छ, तिम्रो याद आउँछ, तिम्रो भौतिक शरीर नरहेको पिडाले आमा जब भित्री मन जल्छ तिम्रो याद आउँछ ।

- बिकास कठेल समर्पण



मैले मिलो आकाश दिएकी थिएँ जुनेली रातहरू दिएकी थिएँ तर तिमिले कहिले बुफेँनो प्रिय मेरा निस्वार्थ भावनाहरू दिएकी थिएँ ।

- टीका चापागाई



तिम्रो हाम्रो हिडने बाटो, अब एउटै तय हुन्छ, मिलने शब्द आए भने, मात्रै गीतमा लय हुन्छ लक्ष एउटै विचार एउटै, भाव एउटै छ भने त कसैले ढाल्न नसके, जरो नभए त भय हुन्छ ।

- चन्द्रकला आचार्य



कसरी जिउनु पर्छ, समुद्रले बहेर सिकाउँदै छ संयमता नै ठूलो हो भनी सहेर सिकाउँदै छ विलौना गर्दै हिँड्दा समस्याको हल हुँदैन भनेर गन्तव्य भुल्नु हुन । मौनतामै कहेर सिकाउँदै छ ।

- गीताश्री शर्मा

अमर निवासलाई शब्दयात्रा सम्मान



आध्यात्मिक गौरवयुक्त सम्पदाको संरक्षण, संवर्द्धन गराई सामाजिक पुनर्जागरण गराउन काव्यप्रसाद गीतमद्वारा छ दशकअघि स्थापना भई चन्द्रमणि सिद्धेलको नेतृत्वमा अधि बडे मानव कल्याणका लागि विभिन्न प्रकारका उत्तमहरूको आयोजना गनुका साथै अन्य आध्यात्मिक गतिविधिहरू पनि सञ्चालन गरिरहेको अमर अखण्ड हरिमान सङ्घीर्तन मण्डल ('अमर निवास', काभ्रेपलान्चोक) लाई 'शब्दयात्रा नीलकण्ठेश्वर कुण्णमाणि आध्यात्मिक संस्था सम्मान, २०८१' समर्पण गरिएको छ ।

इलाम बोल्छ को लोकार्पण



इलाम बोल्छ कृति लोकार्पण भएको छ । इलाम विकास समाज, काठमाडौले राजधानीमा आयोजना गरेको विशेष कार्यक्रममा साहित्यकार धरणीप्रसाद गीतमलाई अभिनन्दन गर्दै गीतमको सातौं कवितासङ्ग्रह इलाम बोल्छ को लोकार्पण गरेको हो । सो कार्यक्रमका प्रमुख अतिथि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय नेपाली साहित्य समाजका पूर्व अध्यक्ष वरिष्ठ साहित्यकार मोहन सिटौलाले साहित्यकार गीतमलाई अभिनन्दन प्रदान गर्दै 'इलाम बोल्छ' कवितासङ्ग्रहको लोकार्पण गर्नु भएको हो ।

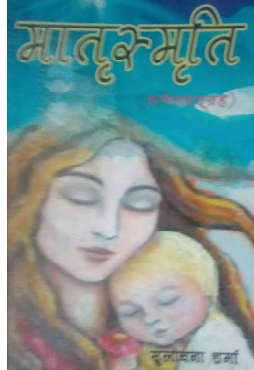
महेश्वर चन्द्र प्रधानलाई सम्पदा सम्मान

प्रेम खत्रीको कृति साना निबन्धको लोकार्पण



महेश्वर चन्द्र प्रधानलाई सम्पदा सम्मान तथा संस्कृतिवद प्रेम खत्रीको कृति साना निबन्धको विमोचन भएको छ । नेपाल प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठानको सहकार्यमा विशेष समारोहबीच साना निबन्धको विमोचन गरियो । लेखक हुनुहुन्छ डा. प्रेम खत्री । उहाँ संस्कृतिवद समेत हुनुहुन्छ । नेपाल प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठानका कुलपति भूपाल राईले कृतिलाई सार्वजनिक गर्नुभएको हो । कितावको प्रकाशकमा प्रा. पुष्प खत्री तथा सिद्धार्थ पौडेलका प्रयाताध्यका अन्तु यापा हुनुहुन्छ । सोही समारोहबीच महेश्वर चन्द्र प्रधानलाई सम्पदा सम्मान समेत प्रदान गरियो । सम्पदा अनुसन्धान सदनका अध्यक्ष समेत रहनुभएका प्रा. डा. प्रेम खत्रीले २५ हजार रूपैयाँ राशि समेत रहेको उक्त सम्मानबाट महेश्वर चन्द्र प्रधानलाई सम्मानित गर्नुभएको हो । सदनको वार्षिक साधारण सभामेत सोही समारोहमा गरियो ।

मातृस्मृतिभिन्न फर्कदा कवाट



अरूणवहादुर खत्री

नेपाली साहित्यमा विभिन्न विद्यामा कलम चलाउँदै आएका साहित्यकार सुलोचना शर्माको मातृस्मृति नामक कवितासङ्ग्रह २०७९ सालमा प्रकाशित भएको छ । यो कवितासङ्ग्रहमा मेरो जन्मस्थल, आफ्नै सजाओ धरा, छोरीको जीवन, आदि कवितामा श्रद्धा, गोमता, सदगुरु लगायत विभिन्न शीर्षकका १९ वटा कविताहरू सङ्ग्रहित छन् । यी सङ्ग्रहित कविताहरूमध्येको एक कविता हो मातृस्मृति । यही कविता नै यस कवितासङ्ग्रहको केन्द्र पृष्ठमा प्रमुख पात्र बन्न पुगेको देखिन्छ । मातृस्मृति कविताभिन्न दिव्यो आमा हाम्रो जनम अति नै कष्ट सहदै खच्यो पीडा त्यस्तो मरण छ जुनी भाव रहदै भनेर कवयित्रीले लेखेकी छिन् ।

कवयित्री सुलोचनालाई साहित्य मन पर्छ साहित्यिक रचना लेखेर यसमै डुब जजी मन पराउँछन् । मातृत्वका नयाँ आकाश समतिका छन् सुलोचनाका कविताले । मेरो जन्मस्थल शीर्षकको कविताभिन्न परायो चल्न तरङ्ग यो हृदयमा आफ्नो पुरानो स्मृति, बेसी, लेक पहाडका शिखरमा आफू डुलेका जति भनिपेको छ । नारीवाद र पुरुषवादको द्वन्द्वमा उनका अनुभूतिहरू शक्तिरूपका छैनन् । सुलोचनाले लेखेका कवितामा जीवनको ध्यान छ । त्यस जीवित्तले आफ्नो माटो, संस्कार, सभ्यता र पसिनालाई वडी स्पर्श गरेको बोध हुन्छ कविता पढ्दै जाँदा । उनले लेखेका कविताहरू मार्मिक, सुन्दर र प्रभावशाली छन् । शैलीमा निजत्व प्रवाहित रहेको पाइन्छ भने विस्तृत पक्ष विशेष देखिन्छ । कविताहरू प्रतिकाम्यक

मातृभूमिप्रति पनि हुन्छ भनेर लेखेको देखिन्छ । अधिकांश कविताहरूमा प्रकृति प्रेम फलस्वरूप । फल्केको शिरमा मकालु गिरिमा आभा सुनौलो कला, रत्नै रत्न धरी विशाल तनमा देखिन्छ नौलो पला । यस्ता छन् मुद् मुद् हर्षका वदन यो पाइन्छ खोज्दा कहाँ, लाबो लाख जुनी रहे प्रकृतिमा जमि सजाओ यहाँ सङ्खुवासभा शीर्षकको कविताभिन्न सभा गरेर व्यासले भने पुराण नै जहाँ भयो प्रसिद्ध पोखरी सभा विशाल सम्पदा भनेर कवयित्रीले लेखेकी छिन् । कवयित्री सुलोचनालाई जिव्जगी नै कविताका हरफहरू जस्तो लाच्छ, बाल्यकालबाट पलाएका कविताका कलावा ती मुनाहरू जीवनको यो मोडसम्म आइपुग्दा पनि कवयित्रीका कवितामा कहिल्यै ओर्लेको पर्न सकेनन् । मातृस्मृति शीर्षक दिइएको यस सङ्ग्रहमा प्रायः धेरैजसो कवितामा जन्मदातृ जननी आमा, मातृभूमि, नेपालमाता, मातृभाषा, प्रकृतिमाता र मातृसंस्कृति र संस्कारको कृति न कुनै रूपमा स्मरण गरिएको छ । मातृ शब्दले जन्मदात्रीका अतिरिक्त जन्मभूमि, देश, भाषा, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, प्रकृति आदि तत्त्वमा क्षेत्रलाई समेटेत् सबै भएकाले कविताभिन्न वर्णित विषयवस्तुका आधारमा यसको शीर्षकीकरण सार्थक रहेको देखिन्छ । जनम कृतिमा भयो जव, छ ब्रज क्षेत्र नै गौरवान्वित । विविध लोकमा थुप्ट उठ्ठो यो, नजर खिज्जमा घुँट देखियो । कवयित्री सुलोचनाको हृदय भावुक छ । उनलाई राष्ट्रको अगाध माया छ । त्यसैले





# Right Honorable Prakash Man Singh Raut Chief Justice during the Second Inning of his life

## As I know him

- Uttam Karmacharya -



Honorable Mr. Prakash Man Singh Raut  
Justice Supreme Court of Nepal

Justice Prakash Man Singh Raut, was born in 31st March 1961 in Udayapur, Nepal. He was appointed as a Supreme Court Justice on 1st August 2016 by the President of Nepal. Justice Raut holds Bachelor Degree in Law from Nepal Law Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. From 1983 to 2016, he worked as an advocate and senior advocate in the Supreme Court of Nepal. His expertise as an advocate and senior advocate was especially in civil, criminal, constitutional cases and writs. Furthermore, he served as a legal advisor in various public corporations and private institutions. He had also worked as a coordinator of the Constitutional Committee in Nepal Bar Association. In 2006, he became the president of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

It so nice to recall my membership in the Judicial coordination committee of Bhaktapur District Judiciary around three years back. I got opportunity to be a member of that the Judicial coordination Committee two terms for six years as a representation of Bhaktapur Civil Society with the recommendation and initiation of Senior advocate Respected Mr. Joshi. It was my good time to know about the Judicial process of the

Bhaktapur District and problems and prospects of the district. District Judicial coordination Committee was composed of all the Jusus and CDO, SP and some of the selected other district officers.

Some years back there was a central level of Judicial Coordination Council in Kathmandu organized by the Supreme Court headed by Justice Prakash Man Singh Raut. This meeting was participated by different sectors of Judicial process including military distinguished personalities from nearby some district Judicial Coordination Committees. Fortunately I got chance to participate from Bhaktapur Judicial Coordination Committee amid all the members of Bhaktapur Judges, CDO, SP and other members. During that very high level meeting I got chance to know and meet Honorable Mr. Prakash Man Singh Raut, Justice, Supreme Court of Nepal and present my experiences from the side of Bhaktapur and participation in such a higher level Judicial matters and issues of the country and activities undertaken by the Supreme Court Coordination Committee headed by Honorable Mr. Prakash Man Singh Raut Justice of the Supreme Court of Nepal. On the same day the dinner was hosted by the chairperson Justice Prakash Man Singh Raut at Patan Lalitpur Narayani hotel on behalf of the Supreme Court. It was so nice opportunity to know each other among the Nepal Judiciary distinguished outstanding personalities. Since then we became more friendlier and got chance to meet time to time.

Honorable Justice Prakash Man Singh Raut was kind enough to

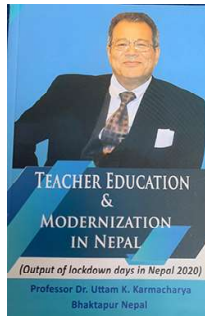
accept my request to unveil my latest book "Teacher education and Modernization in Nepal published in 2020/2077 BS in Banepa Party Venue amid hundreds of invitees from different walks of life including Mrs. Hum Kala Pandey, Chief District Officer of Bhaktapur, Superintendent of Police of Bhaktapur Mr. Sabin pradhan, Professor Bishnu Raj Pandey TU Kathmandu, Respected Senior most Nwari Priest and reputed spiritual books writer Mr. Maheshwar Jaju Rajopadhaya Kathmandu and Senior most guardian Mr. Ram Krishna Karmacharya with a forward written by Honorable Justice Prakash Man Singh Raut. It was my wonderful pleasure and pleasure to wel come all of them on the behalf of my family and friends.

Last week we were very glad to know that the Constitutional Council has recommended the senior most justice at the Supreme Court Prakash Man Singh Raut for the position of Chief Justice. We wish to express our heartfelt congratulation and greetings in advance.

The Constitutional Council has recommended the senior most justice at the Supreme Court Prakash Man Singh Raut for the position of Chief Justice. The council meeting held on Monday evening picked Singh for the top post of the judiciary.

The Judicial Council had previously submitted a list of eight eligible judges including Singh for the post of Chief Justice to the Constitutional Council.

The Judicial Council had recommended the following candidates for Chief Justice: Prakash Man Singh Raut, Sapana Pradhan Malla, Prakash Kumar Dhungana, Kumar Regmi, Hari Prasad Phuyal,



Manoj Sharma, Kumar Chudal, and Nahakul Subedi. Incumbent Chief Justice Bishowambhar Prasad Shrestha is retiring on October 5 upon reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65.

An earlier meeting of the council held on Saturday for the same purpose had been inconclusive as more time was requested to study about the proposed candidates.

The Constitutional Council, which is headed by the prime minister, recommends candidates for chiefs and members of constitutional bodies and chief justice. The President will appoint the candidate after the parliamentary hearing committee endorses him for the position.

Raut, who was appointed as a Supreme Court Justice on August 1, 2016, holds a Bachelor's Degree in Law from Nepal Law Campus, Tribhuvan University. According to the Supreme Court record, he worked as an advocate and senior advocate in the top court from 1983 to 2016. His expertise as an advocate and senior advocate was especially in civil, criminal, constitutional cases and writs, the record states. In 2006, he became the president of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

# Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

CHAPTER 14 Against the Law

carry the usual reference number which would have been sure evidence of its authenticity. A backdated letter often gives expression to an afterthought, but serial notations cannot later be inserted: a point that is frequently made in the law courts to repudiate tampered records. K. M. Lal, who handled Kazi's correspondence, would not have overlooked this rigid bureaucratic practice if the letter had, in fact, been written on 12 August.

There was another surprise in store for the Chogyal. Just after noon the following day, Bajpai sent him a letter dated 22 August from Swaran Singh belatedly acknowledging the Chogyal's letter of 29 July to Mrs Gandhi. The PO pleaded "forgetfulness" for this extraordinary delay of six days in a matter of such vital concern. The Sardar admitted that his government had received Kazi's requests of 24 July and 12 August and was looking into legal and constitutional implications, adding that "if it is found feasible to respond, we shall be happy to do so". The illegality of the action, the conspiratorial manner in which it was being conducted, and the fraud had had been practised on the Chogyal did not in the least disturb India's external affairs minister. With no hint of apology, he wrote in terms of expansive benevolence:

The role that you can play at the present juncture is an important one and the recognition of it by the government and the people will contribute greatly to the stability of Sikkim. You can rest assured of government of India's continued interest, which we have often reiterated, in the position that you occupy in Sikkim's life.

We will do everything in our power to ensure that Sikkim's cultural heritage, rich traditions, and distinct personality are not diluted or eroded in any way as a result of the progressive democratization and development of closer links with India. Indeed, the Chogyal's position as head of the state, and his functioning within the new Sikkim constitution, are guarantees that the personality of Sikkim shall remain unchanged.

This was the first intimation the Chogyal had of a letter from Kazi being surreptitiously sent to New Delhi and of the chief minister, chief executive, and Indian external affairs minister being in league to violate even the loaded constitution they had foisted on the kingdom. Describing the Sikkimese "request" as "an act of collusion" between Das and Kazi, Khataiwara says:

"The so-called request for participation in the political institutions of India and the resolution upon which the 35th amendment of the constitution of India was enacted by the Indian parliament, making Sikkim an associate state of India, was never passed in the Sikkim assembly. This fact, we as members of the Sikkim assembly, can vouch for fearlessly!" The Chogyal also noted that Swaran Singh made no reference to the treaty which was the rockbase of Sikkim's constitutional position and connection with India, and that his invocation of culture, traditions, and personality did not guarantee the protectorate's international status, juridical rights, and separate political identity. While the Chogyal and Jigdal Densapa were still wondering how to avert the realization of their worst fears, as presaged in Swaran Singh's letter, they heard on All India Radio's late-night news bulletin on 29 August that Mrs Gandhi had decided on a constitution amendment bill to achieve her old ambition of converting the kingdom into an associate state. Sikkim would send a member each to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; they would enjoy all the usual rights except the power to vote for India's president and vice-president. Opposition politicians had already been told of the government's decision.

The Chogyal at once teleaxed Mrs Gandhi objecting that he should have to learn of such vital decisions from the media. Her promise to respect Sikkim's treaty rights were being negated, he said, without the knowledge and genuine consent of the Sikkimese, "distinct personality not being synonymous with separate identity". He pointed out that "present steps will amount to unilateral abrogation of 1950 treaty and integration of Sikkim" in India. Another message the following day pleaded that Indian legislation be postponed until Mrs Gandhi could send a personal representative or a parliamentary delegation to ascertain opinion in the kingdom.

These and other messages were handed over to Bajpai for transmission on the India House teletypewriter. Since so few of them were acknowledged, the palace often wondered whether the PO perhaps had instructions to exercise discretion in what was passed on. His was a two-way channel, and on 31 August Bajpai gave the Chogyal a copy of India's Constitution (35th Amendment) Bill whose statement of objects and reasons cited the 8 May agreement, the 11 May motion of thanks, the 1974 Act with special mention of clause 30, the 28 June resolution, and Kazi's formal request "to provide for terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the [Indian] union". India's treaty with Sikkim might as well not have existed. Nor did the measure explain how and why New Delhi had twisted "association" to mean inclusion in the Indian parliament.

Introducing the Bill in the Lok Sabha on 2 September, Swaran Singh almost apologized for it not being more drastic. "At the present we are going up to the point to which Sikkim is prepared to go" suggested further legal aggression to come. "After the amendment is approved by the two houses, the status of the protectorate will not be there." In other words, the external affairs minister was saying that a treaty between two parties could be abrogated by domestic legislation by one: an untenable absurdity, of which the Sardar, himself a lawyer, must have been well aware. But seemingly, there was no end to the preposterous claims he was prepared to make to a tame audience. Singh's argument that the amendment was "a political matter and not a question of legal niceties" implied that since a political decision had already been taken, a semblance of legitimacy might as well be created. Continuing this specious reasoning, he announced that the Bill flowed from the 1974 Act to which the Chogyal had assented (thereby suggesting that the Chogyal was a party to this deception) and that the Sikkim assembly by its unanimous request had been pending for some time, which also was a travesty of the truth.

But apart from obedient Congressmen, only the Jana Sangh, dreaming of Hindu control of a greater India, approved of this expansionism. Communist MPs accused the prime minister of acting "in a very peremptory fashion in utter contempt of the opinion of the house", and pointed out that neither the Indian nor the Sikkimese public had been consulted. Niren Ghosh and Dasaratha Deb, two Marxist members, warned that the amendment "would cause serious international complications and spoil the existing friendly relations between the peoples of India and Sikkim" since it was "making a farce of the elected [Sikkimese] assembly". More pointedly, they added: "It means absorption of Sikkim with India, it makes Sikkim part of India", Ghosh accusing the Congress government of "national chauvinism". Jyotirmoy Bosu also Marxist, said such subversion of democracy would invite charges of Hitlerism. Mrs Gandhi's hopes of an all-party consensus were dashed when other politicians realized that the consultations she had asked for were only intended to secure unquestioning compliance. She would accept no modification. Madhu Limaye, the Socialist leader, felt the Bill should first be examined by a select committee; Madhu Danavate, an independent MP, demanded a referendum in Sikkim; and P. V. Mavlanar thought that since the Indian constitution was being rewritten, there should be a referendum in India too. G. G. Swell cautioned against playing the "Big Brother", and, in Frank Anthony's opinion, associate statehood was "an invitation to the balkanization of this country". Only Jana Sangh members turned up on 3 September for a briefing at which the Sardar and H. R. Gokhale, India's law minister, in effect, extolled their holy grail of Akhand Bharat, undivided India. contd....

# Open Indian intervention in Nepal in action

Kathmandu: An Indian national is in town who claims to have "intimate" connections with Indian Prime Minister Modi.

This unwanted and unwitted Indian national has in his four days stay in Kathmandu has met practically all the leaders (dealers) and is learnt to have "instructed" all the contemporary Nepali leaders of what the Indian Prime Minister would want from the Nepali leaders to act.

Needless to say, the arrival of this undesirable Indian national in town is taken as a direct attack on Nepal's internal affairs which unfortunately is not a new phenomenon beginning the India designed ouster of Nepali monarchy after the India engineered political movement of the year 2005-6. To recall, in the year 2005, Nepal had witnessed a political movement only when the then Indian foreign secretary Mr. Shyam Saran encouraged the then Nepali leaders to overthrow the monarchy as the monarchy was not serving to the dictates of the enemy regime of India.

In lighter vein, Shyam Saran in also taken as the "father" of Nepal's Republican order.

Unconfirmed reports claim that Mr. Saran has posted some good "informers" in Nepal whose duty is to report him of matters that are related with Nepali security. Rumors had it that some Nepali



ministers in PM Oli's cabinet used to send the internal cabinet details to the Delhi regime and the media. PM Oli through knew this ruffian minister but remained tight lipped thus saved the minister's prestige.

Though PM Oli himself used to invite the RAW chief Samanta Goyal to his bed room and listened to the Indian instructions on how to preserve the Indian prime interests.

For sure, the said political movement of the year 2005-6 was calculatedly sponsored and executed by the Indian regime with the tacit assistance of late Girija Prasad Koirala and his cohorts spread in various political parties.

The United Marxists and

Leninists leader Madhav Kumar Nepal and the Delhi man Maistre Prachanda of the Nepal Maoists party had played a key role in the forced ouster of King Gyanendra- the last King for the time being.

The man who is in Kathmandu from India is Mr. Bijaya Chouthaiwala is taken as an Indian God who has landed in Kathmandu to bless the Nepal's political leaders who are just "national burdens".

His easy approach with the Nepali leaders does tell that Nepal in many more ways than one has accepted willingly to exist as the "protectorate" of India.

Shame on the Nepali population who have been watching their "mother Nepal" being humiliated and insulted by a political nonen-

tity from across the border.

The crux of the matter is that it normally takes good two years for Nepal's Ambassador in Delhi, Nilambar Acharya, to meet the Indian Prime Minister Modi.

Though unconfirmed rumors are that Mr. Acharya is taken as the "preferred man" of the Indian Prime Minister Modi.

Modi is learnt to have pressed the Nepal government to send Acharya as Ambassador to Delhi. It is not sure even if he could see PM Modi in two years' time. This gives an inkling of Nepal's prestige in Delhi's political quarters. Look the ground facts and draw your own conclusions. God save mother Nepal. - Narendra Prasad Aug 24, 2021 (Now- PM Oli)



