

CA Election and New Nepal: A Review from Perspective of Democratic Practice

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After the April popular movement and downfall of monarchy from the power, new problems are arising one after another in the form of violent and non violent protests. Especially in Terai region, human right violations are on peak and appear to be a situation of impunity. Madhesh movement and movement by ethnic groups, aboriginals and repressed groups are justifiable because the April movement has extensively brought political awareness among all types of groups and communities. The demand of these groups is obviously right since they have long been repressed by autocratic regimes or have been often deceived by power centers that ruled before April movement 2006. The demands should be analyzed on the reality based national integrations and should be addressed through dialogues.

The new context about the lucrative ties with different ethnic groups and territorial fronts which were working under the Maoists umbrella organizations have split and have begun to function independently. This ensued circumstance also has substantially weakened the Maoist organization. These frontiers could have been potential subordinating political instruments at the battle of constitution assembly election. Now, Maoists have realized that they have blinking future in upcoming constitution assembly. In a true sense, they have walked a long way with their supports until the twelve point's peace agreement. Perhaps, they underestimated these forces manageable while they decided to be the stakeholder of new regime.

The Nepalese media has highlighted a recent news that the conclusion of extended meeting of Maoists party has calculated that they wouldn't win the November poll in new change unfavourable situation, it is not too late if they work extensively. The ground reality is that people have long been waiting to cast the vote for constitution assembly in which they see bright future circumstances. It is partly true, but it would also create Maoists' image as impassionate and power hunger party if they begin another movement that impede the coming election. Despite this, meanwhile international community is also in favour of constitutional election be held in time to legitimize the April movement along with long lasting peace and a stable new democratic regime in Nepal. These circumstances have created an evitable condition to November poll. It would be a wise step to all political parties to en-cash the people's mandate by contesting upcoming poll.

There is no doubt that Maoists were successful to gain popularity after the April movement. But it didn't show the democratic culture and spirit maintaining 12 points agreement. It was really a good achievement to them that 83 seats in interim parliament and five coveted ministries in the cabinet fell under the party assets however, they were unable to use this privilege to win the heart of people. Mobilization of YCL (Young Communist League) and validating its activity by top frontiers of the Maoists party finally bounced fatally to itself. Instead of healthy democratic practices and use this force for contesting party for election, it continued intimidation, abduction and extortion. Now, Maoists seems to be scared of election.

On the other hand, Nepalese politics has a long history of conspiracy since Shah Dynasty began the rule over the country. The KOTPARWA, BHANDARKHAL PARWA, 1960's regression and introduction of Panchayet system and 1980's so-called referendum, 1990s popular movement and finally royal massacre in 2001 (Please consult Nepalese History, all of these events had bloodsheds) are good examples of intrigues and conspiracies in Nepalese politics. At the same time, launching of people's war in February 1996, which stretched more than a decade introduced a politics of terrorism and conspiracy in Nepal. The politics of violence has now spread mostly in Eastern Terai. Jwala Singh, Goit, Terai Cobra and Terai Tigers are instances of this nature. Next, it simply shows that the defeated monarchy must have been hatching a conspiracy to regain the power. And it is equally true that as many as there are violence and stirs, they instigate political benefits to the monarchy which might help to create a room to argue that they were rather successful to maintain the national unity and peace than these political parties though it is unlikely. In connection with the latest bomb blasts on September two in the capital may have a correlation to hatching a conspiracy in terms of power regain or divert the attention from the upcoming poll or push people into a fresh conflict in the name of Terai people and Hilly people. The other possibility of this act may be a mediated speculation by the power which doesn't want the poll be held in November or it may be likely carried out by the terrorist groups which take benefits in political transition.

There is still enough room and time to come up with eight political parties to hold the election successfully in rescheduled date, November six. If these parties have patience and do not worry about the election results should hold the election in rescheduled date. This means, in other words, is to respect the people and their aspiration. Known to all that Nepalese people are now sovereign and powerful and well acknowledged of politics. The final ultimate has left to all the political parties that they need to maintain the democratic norms through winning the heart of people by constructive roles in politics. Finally, anti democratic political forces are going to be automatically wiped out as the present politics finds an appropriate democratic track. Only the current initiative is to create a conducive atmosphere to be held constitution assembly election free and fair to set up **A NEW NEPAL**.