

Some reasons why Nepal Research does not consider the crisis in Nepal to be over even 14 years after the end of the civil war

Nepal Research, January 2020

Nepal is still not an inclusive state. The country continues to be dominated by males from the so-called upper Hindu castes of the Bahuns and Chhetris. The repeatedly promised inclusion of Dalits, Janajatis, Madheshis, Muslims and women in general has not yet taken place. The extreme party-political control of all areas of public life has exacerbated this situation after the civil war (1996-2006). Time and again, the constitution and laws are abused or ignored by those in power. The development of federalism as prescribed by the constitution is stagnating. Some provisions are being withdrawn in favour of the central state, which should have been abolished. Instead of maintaining the functionality of the state, politicians repeatedly obstruct it in the interest of their own preservation of power and the related satisfaction of their clientele.

Democratic principles are repeatedly disregarded. Fundamental human rights are not respected; those guaranteed by the constitution are to be drastically curtailed according to the will of the current communist government. Instead of fighting the already rampant corruption, politicians and civil servants have repeatedly managed to gain access to funds and privileges.

Over all this, politicians and administrators neglect their duties and responsibilities as laid down in the constitution. To name but a few: Justice for the victims of the civil war, rapid reconstruction after the 2015 earthquake, swift rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by earthquakes and construction work, protection of people from extreme air pollution, free education for all the country's children in adequately equipped public schools, clean and sufficient drinking water for all, improvement of sanitation, adequate public health care in all areas of the country, social security through health insurance and pension systems, etc.