

TEXT AND PRETEXT OF NEW NEPAL

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Finally, the interim statute has mentioned Nepal within a republic setting although it has to be ratified by the first meeting of constituent assembly. The mass meeting of the seven party alliance shows that they are really committed to carry out the constituent assembly by April 2008 however, the question still persists of Madhesh whether there will be a free and fair election without constraints from discontent groups. Seven Parties Alliance (SPA) has to clarify and produce a clear vision on how **Constituent Assembly Election** will sort out those discontents of Madhes and ethnic groups which will lead Nepal to a new inclusive dynamic Nepal.

While observing the chronology of political events after 2006 popular movement, it can be predicted that there is no easy task to hold the election as easily as Alliance claims for. The spirit of democratic movement was to abolish the feudalistic system, unequal distribution of development priorities and practices and top to bottom hierarchies however, the present culture of leading political parties seems to be more interested in replacement of new oligarchies in Nepalese politics.

The most awkward and ridiculous step that in newly restructured cabinet where Sujata Koirala has been awarded a portfolio, who nevertheless contributed anything to Nepali people rather had destroyed overall structures of as alleged then, the state owned Airlines. It seems that Nepali Congress is completely a one man leadership party where there is no value of democracy than the promotion of nepotism. The veteran leaders within Nepali Congress stand worthless who in fact have a long history of clean-chit politics. In other words, there is a transcendence of incapable leaders within the party who can only show dignity over leadership of Koirala. Eventually, without any alternatives, these leaders sing as chorus when Koirala sings a new political song.

At present, sidelining the other small parties and ethnic groups, the minimizing the chances of equal representation in the Constituent Assembly Structure, Nepalese politics is likely to open a door for an autocratic regime that is more dangerous than that of regressive regime. It should be understood that how Nepali political leaders more believe on external powers than that of power from real Nepali people. It should always be kept in mind that popular April movement was neither imported nor imposed rather in fact was spontaneous. There was at least a demand of systemic change. The outcomes of ragged and fogged present politico, constituent assembly election should not merely be a

practice of replacing party cadres in the parliament which subsequently just become a mass of heads that likely contribute to anything in the New Nepal marathon.

A few experiences of anarchic pretexts such as division of power at educational institutions, deteriorating law and order, irregular supply of petrochemicals, unaccountable financial distributions such as 1 million rupees each to interim parliamentarians show that the present Seven Parties Alliance is virtually crushing the people's aspiration or mandate of popular April's movement. Meanwhile evaluating the activities of left parties especially Maoists party which usually manifests a dream of New Nepal hardly reflect and voice for proletariats with new socioeconomic reformation plans. Where and how have the parties put forth the vision of New Nepal within a stipulated time frame through indigenous or alternative model of development leading Nepal to a prosperous country? Simply understood, right wings use trump card of democracy and left wings mould communist philosophy into own convenience on the party benefits. It could be concluded that Nepali politics still has many more crises than it seems on the surface and need to re-correct shortly before the geo-political Tsunami sweeps everything out especially **NATIONAL FREEDOM**.