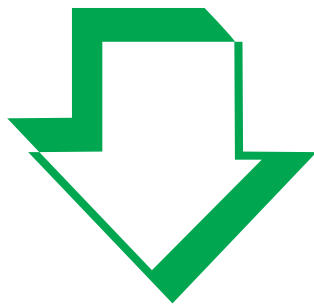


KHALISTAN CALLING

BY

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India hopes to arrange a putsch a la Sikkim in Nepal after trying to disintegrate Nepal

Veteran Nepalese Maoist leader, Vaidya has publicly accused India of conspiring to disintegrate Nepal

Will the Maoists in Nepal join hands with the muscular Naxalite rebellion in India?

Washington D.C. Wednesday 4 February, 2009: Elections (April 2008) are over in landlocked Nepal, the monarchy has been scrapped, and a coalition government has been formed. A host of nation-building tasks that lie ahead for Nepal, none is more daunting than the agreement on integration of the former Maoist rebel army into the (Royal) national army which ‘ambition’ was part of the November 2006 peace deal that ended a ten-year long civil war. More than 23,000 Maoist soldiers are still awaiting integration orders in seven United Nations-monitored cantonments spread all over Nepal.

Nepal (sandwiched between China & India in the Himalayas; area 56, 827 Sq. miles; July 2008 population estimate, over 29 million — 29, 519, 114, Hindus-81%, Buddhists-11%, Muslims-4%, others 4%; GDP per capita \$. 377) is a poor landlocked nation in the Himalayan region of South Asia. It is bordered to the north by the Tibetan region of the People’s Republic of China and to the South, East, and West by India. Bangladesh and Sikkim are separated from Nepal by narrow strips (‘fingers’) of Indian territory. China recognized Nepal’s northern borders with a generous treaty while India, has been dilly dallying for nearly sixty years, without coming to an agreement, about Nepal’s disputed Southern border with India. Kathmandu the nation’s capital, is its largest city with a population of about 900, 000. Nepal has been a monarchy throughout most of its history till it was scrapped in 2008 when the last King, Gyanendra abdicated following a civil war between monarchist forces and the Communist Party of Nepal, led by Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal, (known as ‘Prachanda’), and the establishment of a federal democratic republic in 2008.

Nepal is a country of highly diverse geography, culture, and religions. The mountainous north contains eight of the world’s ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest. The fertile and humid south is heavily urbanized. Although Hinduism is practiced by a majority of the population, the nation also has a strong Buddhist tradition, with the birthplace of Buddha, Siddharta Gautama within its borders. The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) won the largest number of seats in the Constituent Assembly election held on April 10, 2008 and have thus formed a coalition government which includes most of the parties in the CA. **But the pro-India Nepali Congress notably is not in the government.** Although acts of violence occurred during the pre-electoral period, election observers noted that the 2008 elections themselves were markedly peaceful and ‘well-carried out’.

India has a long history of meddling in the politics of its smaller neighbors. Nepal witnessed an embarrassing example of this interference in April 2008, when India had its paw-prints all over the country’s first proper election in a decade. Respected neutral political observers accused India of, “Seeking to secure a pliable new government in Nepal, its agents bribed and divided the field; this covert attempt boomeranged and almost certainly helped a party of Maoist guerrillas, whom India disliked most, to a stunning victory.” India, as is it’s wont, continues with it’s covert attempts to disintegrate Nepal or arrange a putsch (before annexation) a la Kashmir in 1947, Hyderabad/Nagaland in 1948, Portugese Goa in 1962 and Sikkim in 1975.

Last Sunday (February 1, 2009) senior Maoist leader, Mohan Vaidya of Nepal, speaking at the Reporters’ Club in Kathmandu, at an interaction program, accused New Delhi of conspiring to divide Nepal. The veteran Maoist leader was quoted in the media as saying that, “We are not going to tolerate India’s evil design in Nepal. It is trying to disintegrate

Nepal using Bhojpuri and Maitheli-speaking Madhesh as a weapon.” The veteran Maoist, a hard-line Maoist ideologue, said that, “the southern neighbor is inciting anti-national elements into wrong doings in the southern plains of Nepal, which shares a long border with Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.”

According to the Delhi-based Hindustan Times newspaper, there has been a strong uprising in the southern border districts of Nepal, during the last two years and the Maitheli-Bhojpuri people have been demanding their ‘rights’. In addition to the political demands a section of armed insurgent outfits in Madhesh have also been fighting for a sovereign homeland.” Mohan Vaidya, who was arrested in India in 2003, and has spent three years in Jalpaiguri jail in West Bengal, said in his speech to the Khatmandu Reporters Club, that, “We will fight tooth and nail to stop India’s evil game-plan to disintegrate **Nepal.**”

The Hindustan Times report expressed surprise and said that, “it was unusual for Vaidya to make such a strong statement against India. During the last couple of months, the radical communist party has been trying to befriend India. After leading the government, the Maoists had softened their stand against India, and had even said that they were in no hurry to repeal the controversial Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950. Earlier, the Maoists have always been campaigning against India’s ‘expansionism’ in Nepal, and had demanded immediate repeal of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty, ban on Bollywood films and had also demanded end to recruitment of Nepali youths in the Indian Army.”

As regards the agreement on integration of the former Maoist rebel army into the (Royal) national army which ‘ambition’ was part of the November 2006 peace deal that ended a ten-year long civil war. More than 23,000 Maoist soldiers are still awaiting orders in seven United Nations-monitored cantonments. The UN’s main job in Nepal is to monitor former Maoist soldiers and their weapons. They are at present held in seven cantonment sites around the country, pending the ‘integration’ of some of them into the army proper. But that is not happening, because few of the parties involved want it to. The army itself loaths to see Maoist guerrillas enroll other than as the most junior recruits. India, Nepal’s giant and often overbearing neighbor, is quietly backing the army in its intransigence. New Delhi seems alarmed by recent signs that the Maoists are cozying up to China. (For background on the geopolitical situation in Nepal, readers could click at the following link: > <http://www.khalistan-affairs.org/home/khalistancalling/2008/may21.aspx> <) India’s ‘Mandarins’ regard the former Royal Nepal army as a bulwark against any radical lurch in Nepali policy. But India, always reluctant to see international involvement in Nepal, also wants the UN out. Its diplomats accuse UNMIN of “mission creep” to prolong its mandate. Even if that were true, however, it is hard to see how the UN can quit before the armies are integrated. In a report to the Security Council this month, Ban Ki-moon, the UN’s secretary-general, lamented the lack of progress: on drafting a new constitution for the country, which last year became a republic; on returning property seized by the Maoists during the war; and on curbing the thugs of the Maoists’ Young Communist League. Above all, however, he rightly stressed the failure to implement commitments to merge the Maoist People’s Liberation Army with the formerly royal Nepal Army. And it is hard to see how the peace process can be counted a success so long as there are two armies, one of which appears to obey the civilian government only when it suits it. (For a backgrounder see Economist report by clicking at the following link: > http://www.economist.com/world/asia/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12947482 <)

It is obvious the veteran Maoist leader, Mohan Vaidya, is wise to the dangerous ‘divide and rule’ policy India is playing in Nepal, to destabilize, that is why his outburst, last Sunday, in the Khatmandu Reporters Club. In landlocked Nepal, New Delhi is not only using Bhojpuri and Maitheli-speaking Madhesh as a weapon to breakup the Terail region of Nepal from the rest of the country but is also encouraging the former Royal Nepal Army (where the Indian Army has influence) not to allow the 23, 000 Maoist to integrate with the Army as per agreements.

India hopes that the United Nations will lose interest and pull out of Nepal and stall an integration process in the ‘Royal’ Army that, has yet to start. What the jingoists in New Delhi, who are interfering in Nepal, don’t see is the Naxalite rebellion which is spreading like a prairie fire in India’s rural hinterland (more than one fourth of the country under the sway of the Naxalites) where the writ of the Indian government does not exist.

Appended below are the headlines of **eight news reports** about the Naxalite/Tribal rebellion, published in the Indian media, ALL dated 2 & 3 February, 2009, (TWO DAYS) which show the extent and the reach of the Naxalite/Tribal insurgency in India which is trying to play a 'BIG POWER' role in Nepal.

A Tribune February 2 report headlined, "***Naxals gun down 15 cops***" (>
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2009/20090202/nation.htm#25> <) Another 2 February, 2009, report in the Tribune headlined, "***'Maoists' kill CPM leader.***" (>
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2009/20090202/nation.htm#17> <) Another 2 February, 2009, report in the HINDU newspaper, headlined, "***Naxalites blast school building.***" (>
<http://www.thehindu.com/2009/02/02/stories/2009020252020300.htm> <) Another 2 Feb. report in the HINDU newspaper, headlined, "***Four killed by Naxalites in Jharkhand.***" (>
<http://www.thehindu.com/2009/02/02/stories/2009020252630300.htm> <) A Feb. 2 report in the Telegraph, Calcutta, headlined,
Tribals die in Lalgarh bullet & arrow clash."(>
http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090203/jsp/frontpage/story_10477527.jsp# <) Another Feb. 2 report in the Telegraph headlined, "***3 Manipur officials missing.***" (> http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090203/jsp/frontpage/story_10477041.jsp <) A yet another Feb. 2 report in the Telegraph headlined, "***Rebels vacate Siroy after 14-day siege.***" (>
http://www.telegraphindia.com/1090203/jsp/frontpage/story_10477042.jsp <) A February 3 report in the HINDU headlined, "***Three naxalites lynched in Jharkhand.***" (>
<http://www.thehindu.com/2009/02/03/stories/2009020352620300.htm>
<) Another report dated Feb. 3 in the HINDU headlined, "***8 suspected PLFI activists arrested.***" (> <http://www.thehindu.com/2009/02/03/stories/2009020352610300.htm> <)

After going through just the above nine reports (there are many more reports of insurgent activity in other locals in many other Indian newspapers on February 2 and 3, 2009) the question that comes to mind is that India's Law and order situation is in very bad shape, and no amount of state-sponsored terrorism, carried out by uniformed Police/Army 'Coolies' is going to help. The next question that comes to mind is: "What will happen to the artificial Indian 'Union', if the 23, 000 Maoists in Nepal decide to make common cause with the Naxalites in Bihar, West Bengal and seven other states of the Indian Union where the revolutionaries rule the roost? A Naxalite Agrarian revolution, (an overthrow of the Bania/Brahmin evil axis which has ruled India since Colonial Britain quit South Asia in 1947) and breakup of the artificial Indian Union into nine or more independent states including **Nagaland and Khalistan.**

Khalistan Zindabad