

Political perplexity of parliamentary parties towards the progressive restructure of Nepali state [society]!

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The Nepalese parliamentary parties, the Nepali Congress and the CPN UML, have finished their Central Committee meetings and drawn up their conclusions. Their conclusions are interesting. Although both of the parties claim to be different in form, there are many points that prove that these parties are not different in essence. The first interesting point is they took a long time to come to the decisions they have made. The second point is that even if the UML started its meeting almost a week before that of the NC, both of the meetings ended at the same day, and at the same time. The third point is that the main conclusions they reached are the same. For example: both of the parties have decided to join the government building process provided their demands are met. And both of the parties have decided not to join to this process provided their demands are not met.

And, what are their demands? As reported by the Nepali media they are the following: one, the interim constitution should be amended allowing parties to form and dismiss government through the simple majority votes of the assembly. Second, the Maoist PLA, people's court, people's governments should be dismantled. Third, the activities of the YCL should be stopped and its semi-military structure has to be changed. Fourth, the weapons of the Maoist PLA camps wither has to be handed over to the state or they have to be destroyed. Fifth, there should be a mechanism developed to fuse the PLA and the Nepal Army and to carry out rehabilitation of the displaced. Sixth, the properties that have been seized by the Maoist must be returned back and create an environment to settle back the displaced people. Seven, the court, constitutional bodies, public media, police-administrations, army and so forth should be kept away from the inspiration of the political parties.

Moreover, the one-style decisions of the two different parties held in two different places shows that the source of ideas for these decisions is the one. Whoever is interested in Nepalese politics and has made an analysis of these demands, must reach the conclusion that there are two realities here in the Nepalese political phenomenon. Firstly, there is a constitutional obligation to form a coalition government, and secondly, if the parliamentary parties really stick to their demands they will never join the government to be formed under the leadership of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). Consequently, there is another possibility that the parliamentary parties will get together and form a greater coalition on the condition that the Maoist does not have a simple majority.

Nevertheless, there are pretty interesting points here. By reaching these conclusions, the parliamentary parties, the NC and the UML, have violated the constitution once again. No need to say that these parties have constantly been violating the agreements and understandings since 12 point agreement to the interim constitution. The reluctance they have

shown to join the government under the leadership of the Maoist is another blatant violation of the constitution as well as people's verdict, expressed in the election of the constituent assembly.

The demand for the constitutional amendment for one or two years – until a constitution is written and an election held, is an expression of parliamentary cretinism, despotism and immoral power hunger of the parliamentary parties. As long as Congress was sitting on the chair of Prime Minister and Girija Prasad Koirala was the head of the government, there was no complaint against the “two third” provision for the removal of the Prime Minister. Rather, they were comfortable with it. History will teach them thousand times or even millions time if necessary to make them understand that it is the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) that had proposed and brought the parliamentary parties to the agreement for the requirement to remove prime minister by a two-third-majority. This historical decision had been adopted to avoid political instability in the struggle against monarchy, feudalism, comprador bureaucrat capitalism to make the nation free, peaceful and prosperous.

Has anyone forgotten that these were the parliamentary parties who had locked the parliament members into a hotel rooms with wine and prostitutes in order to get majority vote to dismantle the government of the rival party? Has anyone forgotten the dirty games played by these parties in the pretext of reaching a simple majority to overthrow the government of Sher Bahadur Deuba by Girija and vice-versa? These parties want to take Nepal back again to the same mire where the job of the leaders is to do nothing but corruption, plunder, robbery and nepotism. And the Nepalese people will again fall into the mire of poverty and misery.

Further, let us conceive that, as the parliamentary parties believe, if the Maoist form the government they will stay in power forever, because of the provision of this constitution. There are two points here: first, why can't you write the constitution correcting this provision, while you are going to write a new constitution, and secondly, why don't you believe in the Nepalese masses; that they will also reduce the Maoist to the same status as the NC and the UML in the next election if the Maoist also fall into parliamentary cretinism? The two third majority provision should not be changed in the present state of political situation. If this happens, the process of writing constitution will take another four, five or six years as it took in other countries. The need of the nation is not to spend time in writing constitution, but to make haste for the economic reconstruction.

So far as to the second demand, the people's courts and the people's governments were already dissolved along with the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The Party had left no stone unturned to implement the signed agreements and understanding. But the parliamentary parties have constantly been violating the spirit of the agreements; they must correct themselves, their political nature and their modus operandi.

A serious panic and horrifying terror for the parliamentary parties is the YCL, because it has been hunting these parliamentary parties not only in their public appearances, but also into their private life – deep down to their kitchens. It is because, there are straight facts that whatever they possess as their property such as house or piece of land in the expensive places, rice or mutton on their kitchen, these are accumulation of the shattered bone and flesh of the

Nepalese people. These horrendous crimes they had committed makes them horrified from the YCL even into dream.

Should the YCL be dismantled as do the parliamentary parties demand? No. It is because; YCL is an organized vanguard force that has been hunting the corrupt criminals of the Nepalese society. The YCL has been the power of the Nepalese people that has made the people free from the domination of the feudal and autocrats, and that has made the people confident and courageous to take action against the autocrats. Who are these elements making noise against the YCL? Wherever these elements are, most of the feudal and autocrats, the imperialist flunkies are the one who are much shouting against the YCL. Should the YCL be transformed to develop as a vital force to construct a new Nepal? Yes. That's what exactly the Nepalese people demand and the CPNM will do. It is true that the YCL should keep it updated on its ideological, political organizational ability. It is also true that some of the undesired activities should be checked. The YCL is a popular vanguard for social, political and economic breakthrough, and the parliamentary parties' demand that the YCL should be dismantled has no validity.

The question of the PLA and the weapons raised by the parliamentary parties are interesting and again it is a blatant violation of the CPA and the interim constitution. Whoever goes through 12-point agreement to the interim constitution, will easily find and will easily understand that the PLA and the NA are treated equally and stated that there will be a fusion of the democratized NA and professionalised PLA. While demanding the dissolution of the PLA the parliamentary parties are mum on the NA. Ok, let's fulfill for a moment, the demand as parliamentary parties put forward and dismantle the PLA and hand over the weapons to the government. While the constitution treats the PLA and the NA equally, where will the NA submit the weapons while the PLA submits to the government? Further, if the PLA is to be dissolved, according to the constitution, the NA has also to be dissolved. Then, if the things go on as per the demands of the parliamentary parties, the nation will have no army even to have a border security? Can one imagine a country without army as long as there are nation states in this world? This is what exactly a submissive, national capitulationist character of the parliamentary parties.

Nevertheless, the intention of the parliamentary parties is to fool the Nepalese people by making lunatic demagogy aiming to destroy the PLA that brought Nepal to the verge of great transformation, and to keep the NA to maintain political, economic and social status quo, by which the peace, progress and prosperity of the Nepalese people could be prevented and their corrupt and despotic rule could be maintained. These kind of horrendous ideas of the parliamentary parties have already been rejected by the Nepalese people, and will never be accepted again any conspiracy to bring them back.

These demands are centered on the idea that Girija Prasad Koirala should be president of Nepal. This is very immoral and unhealthy political demand. Out Party, the CPNM had proposed Girija to be president for several times in the history. When the entire royal family of king Birendra was wiped out in a palace massacre, our Party proposed him to be President of the country, and would help him. The second time, while Gyanendra took over executive power, we also proposed that we would accept him president as well as the PLA would help him against the RNA's threat to their lives. The parliamentary parties - neither NC not the UML, could grasp these dynamics of the development as well as the historical necessity of the

Nepalese society. Now, while the Nepalese people have voted for the clear agenda of Chairman Prachanda as President with executive power, then on what political and moral basis does he claim presidency?

The other point is, if the country has to bring political stability and make economic development, there has to be one power center and not two. Thanks to the international relations and vested interests in this country, putting a Congress president and a Maoist Prime Minister will not allow the country to concentrate on development but will waste time on unnecessary wrangling. Thus if we have to run a strong government to carry out certain developments along with the writing new constitution, there should be a coalition government under the leadership of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist).

While these parliamentary parties demand return of the land, that gives a great clue to understand their political motives. In fact, there is no land left to return back. Moreover, why this demand once again? It is because we are committed to make a progressive land reform to solve the land problem of the country. The parliamentary parties are against land reform.

Thus, the similarity of conclusions of the two parties can be understood as they do not go along with three main things: one, they want to destroy People's Liberation Army, two, they don't want to apply the progressive land reform. Three, they don't want to restructure the Nepalese society - as the national and autonomous republics we have proposed and established in the course of great People's War. Even though, the meeting of the constituent assembly has been summoned for May 28, after the election held on 10 April, the struggle ahead remains tough to implement the verdict of the Nepalese people.

The political perplexity of the parliamentary parties at this historic time are not desirable to the Nepalese people. As the dialectical law goes-unity struggle transformation-it can be believed theoretically that the parliamentary parties will also transform themselves through this process of struggle and enhance themselves to represent the interest of the nation and the people at this particular juncture of the Nepalese history.

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