

## End of Transitional Period ?

■ Red Star reporter

Eleven months have been passed since the election of Constituent Assembly. Nine months since the declaration of Republic of Nepal and a few months since the formation of the Maoist-led government have been passed. The period of writing a new constitution has already been declared only for 2 and half years.

The members of Constituent Assembly are in the villages for collecting suggestions to write the new constitution. They are in the campaign to visit people door-to-door and requesting them for suggestions by providing them the sheets of questions. Big mass gatherings are being held even in the remote villages for the collection of oral suggestions. However, the analysts are complaining that the issue of drafting constitution and state restructuring is not given priority.

The demands of the Tharu,

indigenous community have been addressed and people are in hopefully open their eye-lids. However, former king Gyanendra is in Delhi visit. The leader of the opposition party Nepali Congress, Girija Prasad Koirala and the leader of the coalition party UML Khadka Oli have visited India in the name of medical check.

Delhi visit of the status quo and regressive elements has roused the suspicion among Nepalese people. On the other hand, the issue of army-recruitment has not given good impact among the people and the issue has not been cool down. The Attorney General has publicly spoken that the issue of army-recruiting is the disobeying of the directive of the government. They are logically justifying that the illegal act of recruiting.

Indeed, there is struggle in between two different class, ideology and tendency about

utilizing the transition period for their own interest. The regressive are trying to regain their 'lost heaven'. Delhi, visit of Former King Gyanendra is directly related with it and he is requesting Indian government for its helping hand. He has been the guest of the most disputed leader Narendra Modi,

**Has the transition period really ended? Most of the people and analysts are asking this question.**

Chief Minister of Gujarat State of India.

The senior most Leader of Unified CPN-Maoist Dr Baburam Bhattarai has said that "Former King Gyanendra is crying for

help to declare his grand son a 'baby king'. He is crying for help with the regressive and status quo forces of Nepal'. GP Koirala is making a campaign against the Maoist-led government with the help of Indian leaders in Delhi. Anti-Maoist leader KP Oli is making campaign against the government after returning Nepal from Delhi. The Nepalese media have repeatedly published the new on the visit of Delhi even by the Nepal Army officers.

Has the transition period really ended? Most of the people and analysts are asking this question. The instability in the country and continuous interference of foreign power will not be in favour of Nepal and Nepalese people. The activities of anti-people power have clearly indicated the situation of inevitability conflict and encounter.

The movements inside the country along with the

obstacles in the ongoing tasks of the government to address the aspiration and expectation of the people have provided a fertile ground for the outer intervention. The foreign reactionary powers of India and America are in search of opportunity to bring the Maoist-led government to anti-nation and anti-people treaty.

The analysts say, "The Indian government can take more benefit from putting Maoist-led government in power than replacing it from the power. It is a known fact that the Indian government is always taking disadvantages from the newly formed government; whether it is from revolution or people's movement. Now, India is hatching conspiracies to make a new anti-nation treaty through the creation of a big pressure. Because, India knows Nepali Congress or CPN UML can not run the government due to their lack of faith and minority vote."

### || news brief ||

## 'Army recruitment illegal'

14 March, Kathmandu : 'Recruiting Army' is a normal case, however it has been a big issue due to the ongoing peace process in Nepal. The case is still in debate even in the Supreme Court of the nation. On the account of debate Attorney General Raghavlal Baidhya said, "Army would have follow the directive of the government. In comprehensive Peace Accord, both the armies are not permitted to recruit. However, Nepal Army violated the agreement".

Attorney General Baidhya further stated that the interim constitution is not only the bundle of papers; rather it is the interim procurement to go into a new system. That should be followed by all".

## Candidates Declared

14 March, Kathmandu : Unified CPN-Maoist has declared its candidates for the sub-election. The sub election is going to be held only in six vacant constituencies of the country.

The declared are Santosh Budha Magar from constituency No. 2 of Rolpa district; Krishna Bahadur Gurung from constituency No. 1 of Kaski district; Shiva Kumar Mandal and Bijaya Kumar Bishwas are contesting from the constituency No. 5 and 7 of the Morang district.

## Winter Session from March 29

14 March, Kathmandu M Winter session of constituent assembly is going to be held from 29 March this year. As before, the procurement of the summer and winter session is in interim constitution 2007.

The decision has been taken after Prime Minister Prachanda visited the president Rambaran Yadav, Chief of Constituent Assembly Subashchandra Nembang had requested Prime Minister for the consultation about the winter session with President Yadav.

## Socialism-oriented Constitution

■ Red Star reporter

Constitution Advisory Committee of Unified CPN-Maoist has publicized its pro-people constitution; the "Constitution of Republic Nepal -2009". The model draft has been publicized by the chief of the Constitution Advisory building Committee, Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, the senior leader of Unified CPN-Maoist and Finance Minister.

In the preliminary outline of would be new constitution, CPN Maoist has given emphasis on the content and aspiration of the historic People's Movements Since 1951 to the 12-point understanding and the declaration of Republic in its preamble. The preamble of the constitution further reads, "The historic responsibility is to end the semi-feudal and semi-colonial structure and to institutionalize the socialism-oriented People's Federal Democratic National Republic of Nepal."

The party fully commits for the protection of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, independency, freedom and national unity with the objective to build prosperous and dignified new Nepal. The constitution accepts the value that the people: peasants, workers toiling people: are the only motive force of the society. The preamble gives emphasis on 'the necessity of addressing the majority of the oppressed

and exploited caste, region, gender and community strtegically.'

The constitution has adapted the necessity of the policies and programs of the right of self-determination of oppressed caste/nationalities and regions of Himalaya, hill, valley and Terai Region.

The constitution clearly states that Unified CPN Maoist party is committed to follow competitive multiparty democratic state power, Civil Freedom, fundamental right, human right, voting right, periodical election, press freedom, independent and efficient judiciary and rule of law. The party guarantees the proportional and inclusive representation of all the class, caste, region, gender and community.

The abovementioned are the main salient features of the constitution. The system will be presidential and Prime Minister will have limit rights including administrative. The fame of the People's Republic will be federal with the right of self-determination on the basis of caste and regional autonomy.

The pro-imperialism and pro-feudalism political parties will not be allowed to contest under the people's federal state power. To guarantee the security and protecting of state and its people, the youth over 18 years will be given compulsory training.

# Negotiation succeeds, protests withdrawn

■ Red Star reporter

The government of Nepal and the representatives of the agitating groups have reached to the 6-point agreement. After the agreement, the agitating groups have withdrawn all the programs of protests.

The leaders of the agitating group had called for strike continuously since 13 days in the Terai region of Nepal. However, the strike had affected the whole nation. As the Tharu community were agitating, the other groups of minority and marginalized had also supported the agitation with their active participation. The communities wanted to be accepted their own distinguished and independent identities in their own land, Terai. The favourable

environment was created after the address of Prime Minister Prachanda.

The seven major political parties made an agreement through the meeting of their high level mechanism before the involvement of the government in negotiating table because one of the alliance parties, Madheshi Janadhikar Forum was against the declaration the Southern plain land of Nepal as Terai. Rather, Forum was in its stand of 'Madhesh' instead of 'Terai', Madheshi Janadhikar Forum agreed with 6 point agreement.

The agreement reads, "The government of Nepal is clear about the distinguished identities of the indigenous, nationalities, Madheshi, Dalit, Muslim, minorities etc including the Tharu indigenous tribe



of the Terai. The government has clearly addressed their demands and has assured that he demands will be fulfilled after the amendment of interim constitution and the concerned acts and laws.

In the presence of Prime Minister; the co-ordinator of government negotiation team and peace minister Janardan Sharma 'Prabhakar' and the convenor of Tharuhat Joint Struggle Committee Laxman

Tharu, Convenor and General Secretary of Tharu National Liberation Front, Nepal Indrajit Tharu, Convenor of Tharu well being Assembly Rajkumar Lekhi and others have assigned in the 6-point agreement.

## Successful VDIS program

The time of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme 2009 has ended. Thirty seven decarers have involved themselves within the boundary of 'Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme-2009'.

The government had informed the owners to bring the property they owned under VDIS. Government had ensured them not to investigate the source of property if they are under the scheme.

The government has collected 1.51 billion revenue and 15 billion property has got legality. The before parliamentary government had also started VDIS program, however, it had no been successful at that time.

The director of the internal revenue department, Kapil Dev Ghimire said, "To give tax is the identity of a civilized citizen and the government has provided the opportunity to be civilized." VDIS program is the responsibility to the nation.

In the past, there was conflict and political transition and the administration was weak. Disadvantages for it, the institutions, individuals and owners did not pay tax to the government. many people accumulated wealth from legal and illegal business. Some of them earned a big amount of money. The present government gave them opportunity to give 10 percent of the earned property to legalize their wealth.

The collected revenue will be invested in the field of construction and development. The internal revenue department has informed that 85 % of the industry-owners, traders and businessmen of Kathmandu valley have paid their VDIS.

The government is trying to take legal action over the property owners who are not involved in the program of VDIS.



China wants a new treaty in the context of changed political situation in the neighbouring country Nepal. Spokes person of the Embassy San Ido says, "This treaty is only for the sake of China and Nepal and not for the other countries. It is only the friendship Treaty". He added, "We have provided the draft of the treaty to the government of Nepal, but many thing is to be discussed". The assistant

foreign minister had provided the outline of treaty to the government of Nepal.

"We have always seen and want to see Nepal as a good friend", says San Ido. China has said that the relationship should be extended and strengthened up to mass-level. As a good neighbour, China wants to share the experiences, gained in course of the nation building process of China, with Nepal.

## ANNISU (R.) elected uncontestedly

All Nepal National Independent Students Union (Revolutionary) has been elected in four of the Tribhuvan University affiliated educational campuses; Jaljala Campus of Rolpa district of western Nepal, Martyrs Memorial Multiple Campus of Ramechhap district of East Nepal, Lamjung Agriculture Campus of Lamjung district of mid Nepal and Harihar Sanskrit Campus of Arghakhanchi of mid Western Nepal.

Along with the victory of Revolutionary Students' the candidates are contesting in coming election of Chaitra 6 BS. There are more than 400 campuses and higher educational in institutions all over the country.

ANNISU (Revolutionary) has its stronghold in most of the campuses. However, the Union has said, "Each students' union should accept the existence and identity of each other. And the unions should compete in a harmonious environment".

## Dry land-slide in West Nepal

■ Pratik Sigdel

It makes us surprise to hearing the news that the poor peasants in western hilly region of Nepal, are suffering from dry land-slide. Many peasants have become homeless. Before the dry landslide in the winter, the people of those villages were badly suffered from the land slide due to the heavy rain in the summer.

The effected people are gathered in the capital city, Kathmandu to inform the government and demand to provide some of the relief for their livelihood. The people exclaim with surprise that

there is not rain in the winter and dry land slide is crumbling down day to day. They easily argue that the soil became soft and dusty while there was heavy rain in summer and it is now crumbling down covering big areas of the villages.

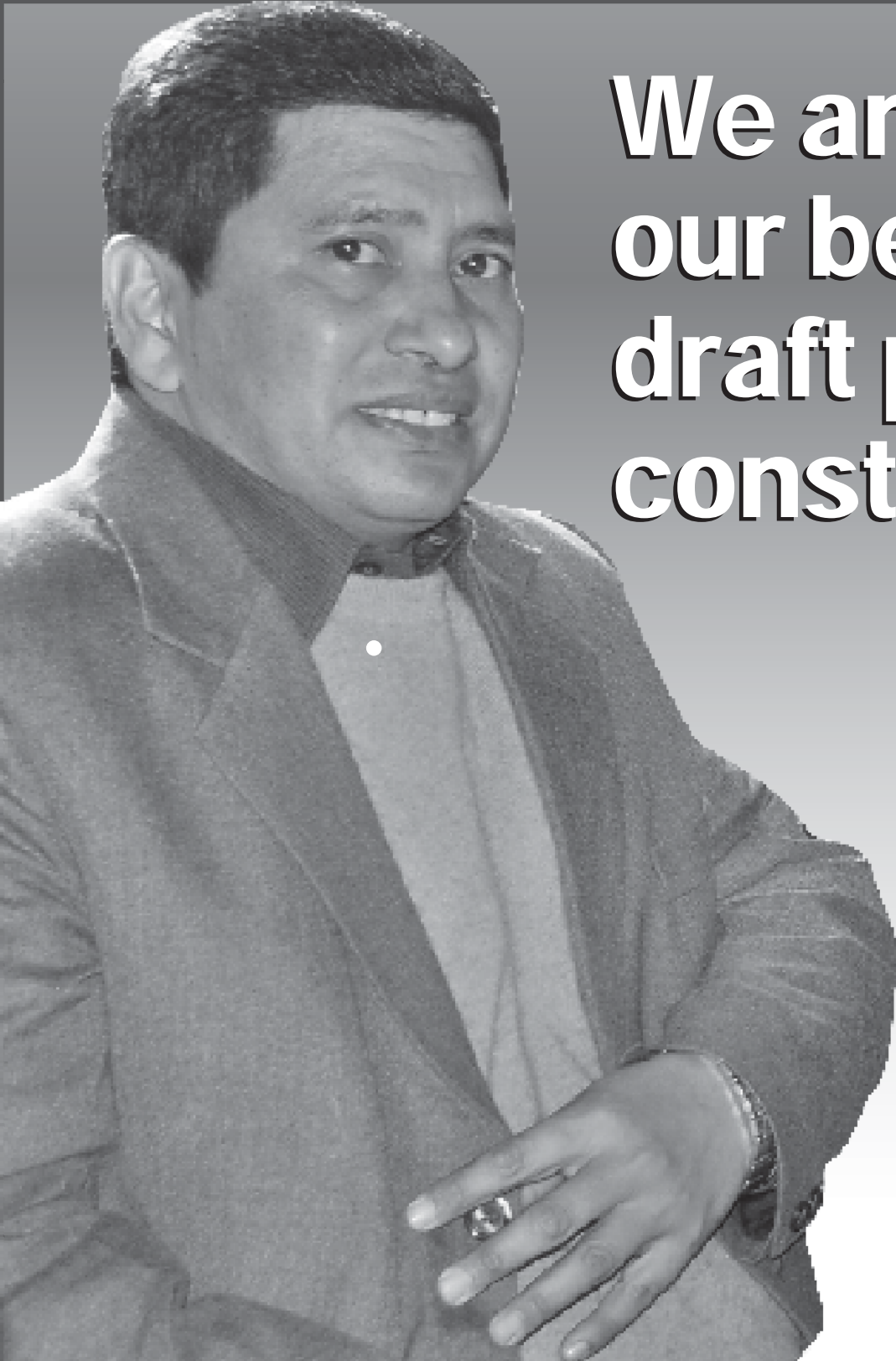
Many villages including Bhagraha, Rupsa, Daha, Malkot and Pakhal are under effect. In summer, one thousand six hundred members of 324 families were already suffered. The local people of the effected areas are now settled in jungle area and near the big rocks.

A representative group of victims had approached Kathmandu valley before 15 days to meet ministers to tell their

problems, but they did not get chance. After three days they are returning to their districts with empty hands. But they told they would not stop their movement to get relief from the dry landslide.

Complaining for not getting change to visit the ministers, they said, "We came here in Kathmandu with the hope to solve our problems by taking relief. However, there is no achievement in our hands."

They added, "No money lender believes over us because we have lost our land and property in dry landslide." Team members are waiting optimistically for the financial assistance of the government.



# We are making our best efforts to draft pro-people constitution

• Prakash

We are not in favour of discriminating or affecting any caste or region from their rights and identity. We are committed that we do not want the identity of Madhesh and Madheshi people to be dominated or discriminated, simultaneously we request them to accept and honor the identity and existence of other nationalities and communities in Terai.

**How are you evaluating the political situation after the recent agreement with Tharu Community?**

Tharu movement has raised the issue of its identity and rights including the rights and identity of other nationalities and communities in the Terai of Nepal. We have taken it as a positive demand even before the agreement. This movement was the result of the mistake to define 22 districts of Terai as 'Madhesh'. It was the result of unawareness of the political parties when building interim constitution.

Realizing our mistake and its consequences, we thought to address the demands timely. Then, we making an agreement among the political parties, ensured that Tharu community is the indigenous nationality of Terai not of the 'Madhesh'. Secondly, we took a decision to make amendment in the interim constitution and the related laws and acts that are made. Thirdly, we consciously discussed that the other caste or community's identity and independency

should not be affected by the recent made decision. Mainly, we addressed the movement identity and right correctly. We established that the Tharu and other nationalities are the nationalities of Terai.

On the basis of the above decision the indigenous nationalities will be categorized under the representation of proportionate and inclusive in a new way.

**Are you sure that there wouldn't be any other incident in course of amending the decision?**

We cannot see anything without any problems. Some of the problems can occur in course of amending. The efforts are being done in a pre-planned way by the anti-people forces for not to give the process run in a normal and smooth way. However, we think that the political parties will lead the progress in a positive way.

**Is MJF satisfied with the decision?**

We request the political parties, organizations and individuals not to be wandered under illusion. We are not in favour of

discriminating or affecting any caste or region from their rights and identity. We are committed that we do not want the identity of Madhesh and Madheshi people to be dominated or discriminated, simultaneously we request them to accept and honor the identity and existence of other nationalities and communities in Terai. If they argue the whole Terai should be called 'Madhesh' and all the other indigenous communities should accept the slogan of 'One Madhesh One Pradesh' (State), that is a wrong idea and they should recognize and honour the identity and right of other indigenous communities.

**How are you analysing the visit of regressive elements and status quo to Delhi? The former king is visiting Indian leaders, as well as domestic anti-Maoist leaders, too?**

The foreign and domestic reactionary forces are always hatching conspiracies against the mandate and conspirations of the Nepalese people since People's War and People's Movement to comprehensive Peace Accord to the formation

of the Maoist-led government. We have led the country up to here by making all their conspiracies failure.

The objective of the People's War and the People's Movement has not been ended and the transition period has not been concluded. Delhi visit is one of the parts of the conspiracy to make Unified Maoist-led government unsuccessful.

However, we are clear that the conspiracies will be unsuccessful due to the intimate relationship of the Unified Maoist with Nepalese people. The objective to make unsuccessful not only the Unified CPN Maoist but also the progressive peace process will not be accomplished at all due to the power of people. Nevertheless, we do not consider that Delhi can do anything against Nepal and Nepalese people these days. We advance the process ahead by bringing the revolutionary power and people of the entire nation.

**Are the regressive elements being united under status quo or status quos are being united with regressive?**

The status quo and regressive should understand that there is neither and possibility of restoration of monarchy nor the remaining of status quo. They should clearly understand that they should be under the aspiration and mandate of the people. There is no possibility to move here or there instead of advancing progressive peace process. If status quo wants to make alliance with regressive forces, their existence will be collapsed.

**What are you planning to cross the regressive-status-quo alliance?**

First of all, we are trying to make the tasks of the government effective by giving feeling of newness and change. Secondly, we have publicized 'Republican Constitution 2009' and we are trying to carry it to the people. We are making our best efforts to write the constitution of people. We are trying to make the next year budget more people oriented.

In mass level, we will carry the campaign of mass mobilization to build new Nepal.

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## EDITORIAL

### CA Winter Session

The government has called for the winter session and the political parties are hurriedly preparing for the session. The Constituent Assembly members are returning to the capital from the villages by collecting the suggestions from the people even in the remote villages. The session has been called as the status quo and the regressive forces and the elements were hatching conspiracies to fall down the government in the foreign land, Delhi.

The bourgeois and the regressive forces are in search of opportunities to divert the way of the transitional period in another way. The regressive elements are in the day dream to regain their 'lost heaven' again. Simultaneously, the regressive forces and the elements are also in the preparation to catch opportunity to form another coalition government. They are increasing their activities in the banner of 'democratic alliance'.

They are blaming unified CPN-Maoist to be 'undemocratic' and 'incorrupted'. They want to catch fish in the troubled water. Therefore, they are always spreading rumour against the government and its progressive steps.

When the reactionary elements were giving directives to reject the ordinances and the other forward steps that are taken to provide the feeling of something new and change to the people, the call for the session has been an objective and dialectical response for those. The government has opened a play-ground for the anti-people elements and forces in its own initiative. The conspiracies and the plans of those elements are now aborted. The CA winter session will bring the status quo 'political players' inside the limitation of the order of interim constitution.

Through a broader exercise of democracy, the government will be able to bring the anti-people elements and the forces in their own size to accept and follow the progressive track led by the government. The ordinances that the government had brought after the budget session was concluded, will be ratified and other new plans and the programmes of the government along with some of the new policies will be passed. Winter session will be the victorious session for the government.

The winter session will teach the bourgeois parties a lesson of a broader democratic exercise through the decision making place instead of the plot created in the dark rooms of the foreign land. It will teach what the real democracy is in practice.

# ANNISU & Restructuring of Educational Sector



- Lekhnath Neupane -

The election of the students' Union has both the positive and negative aspects. We, the revolutionary students Union, are progressive and follow the Marxist opinion as our guideline. Therefore, we try to see and follow the positive aspects and fight against negatives learning from the history and our own experiences. This is the first election of the Independent Students' Union (ISU) after the declaration of Republic of Nepal.

The entire nation is in the process of political and socio-economic transformation. The people and the nation have expected something new to be made after the political change in Nepal. All the youth have changed their notion, views and aspiration towards building an independent nation. Therefore, they are carefully watching the declarations and activities of the different students' unions especially in higher studies institutions. From the point of view of the existence, many students unions are in every campuses and universities and we are in the situation to accept the existence of each other. We cannot advance without accepting the identity and existence of each other.

However, the students are carefully and consciously observing the conventional students' unions and their activities and they are eager to taste new. They are feeling the revolutionary students' union is only the alternative and decisive organization to bring change. The educated youth are in a big debate about their future along with the nation itself.

If we dig out the history of the students' union, the Nepal Students' Union (NSU)-affiliated to Nepali Congress and All Nepal National Independent Students' Union (ANNISU)-affiliated to CPN (UML) have most of the time been in executive place of the student unions. However, the Independent Students' Union (ISU), the common umbrella of the students, became very weaker in the period of NSU and ANNISU. We can say the existence of ISU nearly perished. ISU became role-less, direction-less and irresponsible.

In this crucial moment, the central leadership of those Students' Unions didn't take any initiative to lead the situation towards change. Now, a better and favourable situation has

been created after we publicized our commitments, agendas and documents to bring a big change in the sector of education along with the protection of students' rights. The conscious and educated students/youths will cast vote for ANNISU (Revolutionary) for the restructuring of educational sector along with the entire state restructuring.

For this, our student's union has raised three main agendas. The first one is political agenda because our nation is in transition period and we have publicized our commitment to change it into positive direction. The regressive and reactionary forces are now trying to regain their 'lost heaven' by accumulating their power even making alliance with foreign reactionaries. Their effort is to stop the progressive process and drive it back to regression. To cross this conspiracy, we have openly appealed the youth. We are holding many programs to clarify which ideology and which party is able to carry the nation and its people ahead. The debate clearly crosses the obstacles without biasness. The students and the youth are free to make the correct conception and ideas about it.

The question of nationality has been the main question these days. The foreign reactionary powers are interfering the nation and internal nationality question. The feudalist centre-monarchy has been thrown away. The past rule and rulers gave priority to one language, custom, uniform and religion in the nation. This created monopoly in the nation that made the internal question of nationality weaker. We have to unite those together. Therefore, People's Republic is only alternative for the unification and restructuring. The Constituent Assembly (CA) is its legal-leadership. We want to fuse the legal-process within CA and political-process out of the CA. After this process, the pro-people constitution is made. This pro-people constitution can lead the internal and external nationality question.

The education system can be pro-people only when the politics become pro-people. The responsibility shifts towards people. The restructuring of educational sector will solve the discrimination between the education for haves and education for have nots. It will exterminate the obligatory situation of the poor people to send their children to poor-conditioned schools. Simultaneously the higher education should be changed into vocational education, technical education and innovative education. Vocational education is directly connected with employment, technical

education is linked with reconstruction and development of infrastructure and likewise innovative education is linked with invention and search.

For this, the pro-people education system should be formed and that should be the foundation of People's Democratic education system. The package program of reform should be brought. The government of Nepal has declared important programs for drastic change. For this implementation of this declared program, we are trying to create a favourable environment by its publicity among the people and the youth and students. The University of Agriculture, University of Polytechnical education, University of Medical colleges and open Universities, Free education up to proficiency certificate level and literacy-campaigns are directed to drastic change in educational sector. We are creating pressure through peaceful movements for the cancellation of private schools and free education up to universities.

Thirdly, we are talking about the restructuring of ISU. In the period of Panchayat system, ISU was established to struggle against the tyrannous rule of the period. ISU became successful and established as a glorious union among the students. However, after the re-establishment of parliamentary democracy in 1990, the ISU became direction-less and irresponsible, ISU became the place of corruption bullying and all the disfiguration and absurdity. The representatives and the leaders of ISU made the institution of students infamous. During the period, the leaders or the representatives were from NSU and ANNISU. Now, we are trying to restructure ISU according to the changed situation.

Our revolutionary students' union is quite different from the NSU and ANNISU. We haven't confined ourselves within the circle of government in Singhdurbar like the NSU and ANNISU. We are continuously advancing the movement of pressure and the movement of awareness. Our union follow the notion to keep the state and state power under the supervision of people.

The present election of ISU is going to be held under the educational institutions and campuses affiliated to Tribhuvan University Nepal Sankrit University and Pokhara University. Revolutionary students' union has its stronghold in all the institutions and campuses. Revolutionary students' union has been strongly consolidated after the unity with other two Students' Union. Our union has been victorious uncontestedly in 4 of the campuses of the nation.



-Indra Mohan Sigdel "Basant"

# Nepalese Revolution and its International Significance

Our party, by way of objective synthesis of revolutions and counterrevolutions in the 20th century, has been applying correct strategy and tactic for the proletarian revolution in the 21st century and consequently we have arrived at this height of revolution.

Proletariat is an international class. In this sense, the communist movement of a certain country is in essence an inseparable part of the international communist movement. Needless to say, a communist party of a certain country, analysing the entire positive and negative experiences the communist parties of other countries acquire and synthesising them apply creatively the positive aspects in the specificity of their own, and in this course, the international communist movement gets enriched ideologically. Apparently, the synthesis of Paris Commune, the first proletarian revolution of the world, had been the ideological foundation for the Great October Revolution in Russia. Likewise, the synthesis of the experiences of the Great October Revolution and those in the course of socialist construction in Russia had been the ideological base for the New Democratic Revolution and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China. In the course of these great revolutions, the international proletariat has developed Marxism to Marxism-Leninism and then to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is a science of social revolution and demands application. However, in the course of applying this science of revolution mainly three kinds of wrong trends have come up in the history of the international communist movement and the Nepalese communist movement as well. They are: right centre and dogmato-sectarian trends. When struggling ideologically against wrong trends, the international proletarian class has been acquiring new experiences and synthesis of those experiences has been enriching and sharpening Marxism.

Our party developed strategy and tactic of the Nepalese New

Democratic Revolution based on the synthesis of positive and negative experiences acquired in the course of successful and unsuccessful revolutions of the 20th century. The great Nepalese people's war, initiated on the basis of those strategy and tactic from February 13, 1996, has now entered into 14th year after completing the glorious 13 years. In the situation, when world imperialism was ideologically attacking that Marxism had failed and the parliamentary bourgeois system had been inevitable and when the oppressed classes the world over were defensive, to raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and initiate the great people's war in Nepal was in itself a ideological and political challenge against imperialism, Indian expansionism and their puppets, the domestic reactions. Defence and development of the people's war that was initiated, in an adverse international situation, right after the fall of Soviet Social imperialism, counterrevolution in China and the serious setback suffered by Peruvian people's war was not a less challenging job. Nevertheless, facing successfully all these ideological and political challenges, the Nepalese oppressed class has now arrived at a very glorious but more challenging juncture of seizing central power through a process of people's rebellion of the Nepalese specificity under the leadership of our party the Unified CPN (Maoist).

As mentioned before, we had initiated people's war in an adverse international situation when right revisionism was dominant in the international communist movement. Had not we been able to attain decisive victory in the ideological struggle against UML's right revisionism and Mohan Bikram Singh's dogmato-sectarianism even the initiation of people's war was not possible in Nepal, forget about defending and

developing it. We have now arrived at this situation, with full of possibilities, for we proved ourselves adept in the ideological struggle and in building an appropriate sequence of tactic based on the concrete analysis of the concrete situation by applying creatively the Marxism-Leninism-Maoism in the specificity of Nepal.

However, it is metaphysics, not dialectics, if it is understood that a certain communist party remains revolutionary forever for it has once proved correct in the ideological struggle. Now, we are applying a tactic of participating in the government as a front of struggle that was never and nowhere used in the world communist movement. In the present context when the communist movement is defensive and right revisionism has been dominant in the international communist movement, this tactic is very much risky. All those communist parties, which participated in the government before revolution in the name of tactic, have all drowned in the swamp of revisionism. Nowhere and never in the history of the communist movement has a party led revolution from the government.

It is not that it was a mistake on the part of our party to adopt this tactic. What is sought here to say is that only by defeating the right opportunism that understands this tactic as strategy or attempts to make it strategy can we apply this tactic in the service of revolution. But, it is equally necessary to be careful towards the danger of being entrapped in dogmato-sectarianism while fighting right opportunism and being victimised of centrist opportunism while fighting both of them. In the given complex situation, only by defeating these wrong trends, right opportunism, centrist opportunism and dogmato-sectarianism, not by applying

mechanically the successful revolutions of the 20th century but by developing scientific and correct tactic based on the basis of concrete analysis of the concrete condition can we accomplish the new democratic revolution in Nepal. Our party has developed the tactic of 'People's Federal Democratic National Republic' and this in the present concrete situation is the scientific and correct tactic to accomplish new democratic revolution by bringing to an end the feudalism and the imperialist and Indian expansionist intervention from Nepal.

How adverse the international situation was at the time we initiated people's war is not so now. That adversity is gradually changing into favourability. The economic crisis that had started from the US has now engulfed the whole world. This economic crisis is sure to be gradually expressed in the form of worldwide political crisis for it increases further the unemployment in the capitalist countries and makes the economic aid the oppressed countries receive from the developed ones cut down. In this process, the contradiction between imperialism and the oppressed nations and people, contradiction among imperialist countries and the contraction between labour and capital are sure to get intensified simultaneously. What it justifies is that the objective situation is becoming favourable from the first decade of the 21st century for the world proletarian revolution.

Although the objective aspect for the proletarian revolution is becoming favourable, the subjective aspect of the revolutionaries is still very weak. As a result of mechanically looking the 21st century revolutions from the eyes of the 20th century, the problem that does not pay attention to develop ideology as to address the changes in the objective

situation has been the ideological problem of the contemporary communist movement. Only by raising to newer height the ideological struggle against right revisionism, the main danger, and dogmato-sectarianism can this problem of the international communist movement, including the Nepalese communist movement, be resolved.

Our party, by way of objective synthesis of revolutions and counterrevolutions in the 20th century, has been applying correct strategy and tactic for the proletarian revolution in the 21st century and consequently we have arrived at this height of revolution. But there are differences on these questions in the international communist movement. We know some of the revolutionaries have also reached to the conclusion that Nepalese revolution has been liquidated as a result of right deviation. Only by crushing the entire conspiracies of imperialism, Indian expansionism and domestic reaction and thereby accomplishing new democratic revolution in Nepal can and must we prove incorrect the conclusion of some the revolutionaries and in this way present a new model of 21st century revolution before the world communist movement.

Now the whole world is looking at us. Reactionaries are centred on Nepal to root out revolution where as the oppressed of the world are impatient to see the success of revolution in Nepal under the leadership of the Nepalese proletariat. In the present world situation, a possibility that can open up the door of world proletarian revolution by accomplishing proletarian revolution exists now only in Nepal. The responsibility of our party and the importance of Nepalese revolution remain in materialising this possibility to reality.

March 12, 2009

## Revolution is in Progress

*Sacrifice is the energy of the revolution - Com. Mao*

The People's War (PW), initiated in 1996, is still left to reach to the peak of the success. The best sons and daughters have sacrificed their lives for its success and accomplishment.

The energy of the martyrs has brought the revolution up to here.

Unified CPN Maoist has just celebrated a week-long martyr-day. The Nepalese people have remembered their valour and warriors. Nepalese people

are continuously irrigating the soil with their blood and soil since the movement against Rana Family rule, Panchayat System and the Parliamentary system. These sacrifice and martyrdom are being publicly celebrated in the Nepalese soil these days.

In Martyr Day, the people visited the families of martyrs, made wooden bridges, libraries and they were named after the names of the martyrs. The Nepalese people once again committed to sacrifice for further revolution.

They indirectly requested the government to take action against the murderers.

Salute! to the martyrs! Their sacrifice has inspired us to carry revolution to the goal. The real honour of the martyr is to continue the revolution.

# Stagnation in Tactical question in Nepalese Revolution



Indrajit Chaudhary

The fundamental task of Nepalese Revolution is to solve the question of class, caste, region, gender and marginalized in the specialities of Nepal. The suitability of the very task is in the development of policies and programmes of a new People's Democratic Republic in the context of the present Nepalese politics out let. The essence of the new People's Democratic Republic is within the Proletarian Liberation Movement and the Movement of National Liberation together.

During a decade long People's War (PW), the then CPN-Maoist became successful to address the basic political, social, economic and cultural questions in the specialities of the countrywide mass upsurge. Along with the development in conception of the caste and regional autonomy, the party proclaimed the right of self determination too. After the slogan was made popular among the people, the entire community of the various castes, nationalities and the marginalized stoop up and actively participated in the life-death PW. The majority of the sacrifice was from the people and warriors of the nationalities and marginalized. This has become a valuable capital of PW and

People's Movement in the history of Nepal.

On the account of the changed political situation, CPN Maoist came into the peace process. The Maoist party took initiation again for peaceful class struggle and its peaceful political outlet. However, the imperialist and expansionist forces started their intrigue from the same point of the peace process. They changed their strategies into political table-war instead of military repression. They hatched conspiracies to sabotage all the political weapons from CPN Maoist. They want to snatch the burning issues related to the revolution and touched with the heart of Nepalese people.

Those issues are: revolutionary land reform, federalism, caste and regional autonomy and the right of self-determination. To create the favourable environment for the implementation of their conspiracy, the reactionaries are centralizing their power in spreading rumours against Unified CPN-Maoist among the people.

The reactionaries were able to entrap CPN Maoist while making the interim constitution of transition period. Later on, the issue of inclusive and proportionate representation along with federalism was brought into slogan and raised against the CPN-Maoist. This caused the Madhesh movement. A big pressure was created to address that Madhesh Movement. Maoist-led government held negotiation and used the word 'Madhesh' by addressing the Terai region of Nepal. This made

the national question weaker and put indigenous and nationalities under the umbrella of 'Madhesh'. This serious issue was, thus, made legal in the form of a political system.

Now, the government led by Unified CPN Maoist brought ordinances to fulfil its tasks for the service of the people and the nation. However, the ordinances became against the aspiration, origin and recognition of nationalities and indigenous people due to the concept of 'Madhesh' written the interim constitution. This has brought the people and the government in a crucial point to be disconnected. This has been the main problem in the development of tactics of the Nepalese Revolution.

The only and immediate solution of the problem is to implement the federalism and autonomy. For the creation of favourable environment to implement these agendas, a movement of people should be advanced ahead along with the struggle from the fronts of the government and the constituent assembly (CA) as the party has already taken decisions on them. The fronts should be cooperatively run to achieve the political goal of the revolution. The experience has showed that not only the compromise every time and every where but also struggle should be applied strongly to go ahead.

(Writer is the General Secretary of Tharu National Liberation Front, Nepal & the member of the Constituent Assembly.)

## TNLF for peaceful movement

Tharu National Liberation Front (TNLF) declares that it is going to launch a peaceful movement against the decision of Nepal government to make the Terai region as a Madhesh, classify all the indigenous tribes of the Terai as Madheshies in Civil service Act, Scholarship act and in the public Service Act. We give ultimatum to the government for the identification of the origin and caste identity till 23th March and make correction in the Acts and in the constitution.

This statement has been released to inform that We have now formed an inclusive seven-member negotiation team of all the indigenous nationalities of the Terai to reach to the conclusion of the problem after the meeting of the council of the Ministers held on 7 March 2009. (From the Press statement)

## Tharu has its own independent identity

The Nepalese government is very much sensitive on the issue raised by the Tharuhat Struggle Committee, Association of democratic Tharu-Nepal, Assembly of the Tharu Wellbeing and Tharu National Liberation Front-Nepal and the other institutions affiliated to the indigenous and nationalities. Tharu has its own independent distinguished identity due to be the indigenous nationalities since its history in Nepal. The government of Nepal is quite positive on the demand and the issue that the Tharu community should have its own independent identity. I am very sad on the loss of the lives and the property in course of the movement and I want to inform that the affected concerned actors and the individuals will be provided proper relief, compensation and honour. I have ordered the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Population to provide free medical treatment to the injured.

I, from the responsibility of the Prime Minister, request all the representatives of the concerned organizations, institutions and the associations to sit on the table of peace negotiation by postponing all the programmes of the struggle. The government is ready for the negotiation on any agendas of the Tharu community.

I would like to clear that the government of Nepal is not in favour of classifying or merging any of the caste, nationality or community by neglecting its own independent and distinguished identity. (Prime Ministers call.)

### Subash

The whole division was getting together is Jhyam (Guranse) of Salyan district, west Nepal, after the strategy to take offence against the then reactionary government and its strategy strike on the head by stepping down on the back of the reactionary from Chunwang meeting of the party CPN Maoist. In the instruction convention for the preparation of Gandak (mid-Nepal) campaign, it was the auspicious occasion for the declaration of newly formed divisional formation. It was the day of authentic declaration. The meeting took two days for meeting before declaration. The reactionary government was is sky patrolling everyday.

The time of the program was fixed and it was going to be held at 10.00 in the morning. The leaders, cadres, PLA soldiers and the local people were gathering. Early in the morning of the

same day, a helicopter landed on the top of a hill of Salyan district and fight began with PLA forces there. The Royal Army helicopter took off and we decided to hold the program.

At 4 o'clock in the evening, we all PLA soldiers gathered together according to the direction. Time was not available for us. We had to accomplish program in a short time. Newly appointed divisional commander com. Sunil (Kim Bahadur Thapa) was conducting the program. Com Biplab (Netra Bikram Chand) had just finished his speech clearly expressing the party view of strategic offensive, Gandak (Mid Nepal) campaign and newly declared PLA formation up to division. Com Pasang (Nanda Kishor Pun) was giving speech on the occasion of the declaration of high PLA formation, a spy airbus moved around the sky of the spot. As we were taking our covers, a helicopter bombarded the spot.

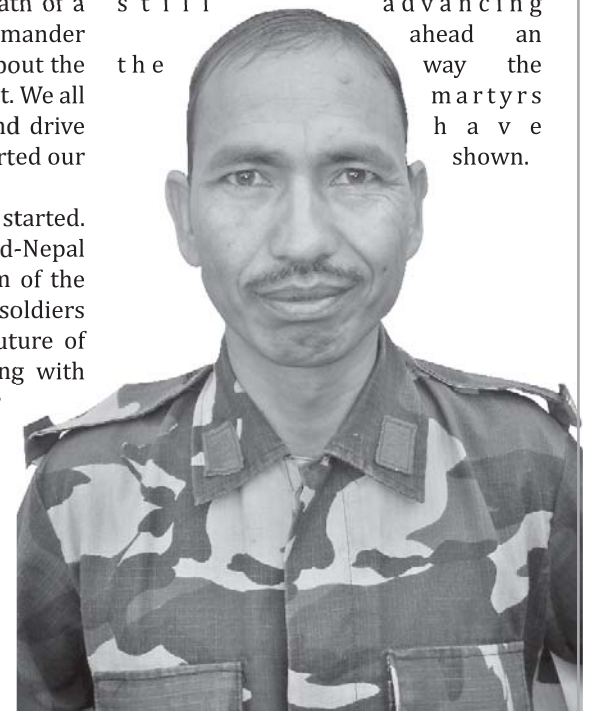
Com Nirman injured on the spot and died soon as we carried him to the

shelter. However, com Sunil died on the spot without speaking a word. We felt so sad that we could not speak than to weep. Every members were in a great shock. We paid our last red salute and homage to our division commander.

We all the PLA soldiers were feeling very complexity due to the death of a trustworthy and efficient commander Com Sunil. We were thinking about the psychological effect off the event. We all took commitment to avenge and drive the revolution ahead. We converted our grief into energy.

Our Gandak Campaign started. We advanced towards the mid-Nepal to fulfil the policy and program of the party. On the way, we all the PLA soldiers talked about our future, the future of the revolution and nation along with its people. we strengthened our will power through our open discussion, though we had lost our confident, bold and efficient commander Sunil.

After Gandak Campaign was accomplished, our party took political offensive to intervene the central power. The people's movement broke out and feudalist monarchy ended and Federal Republic of Nepal has been declared. Elected government is formed. We are still advancing ahead the way the martyrs have shown.



## On the death of the commander being taken birth

# Chinese lawmaker proposes national anti-corruption day on Mao's birthday

BEIJING, March 9 (Xinhua) -- A Chinese lawmaker has proposed making the birthday of late Chairman Mao Zedong a national anti-corruption day to remind government officials to keep their hands clean.

The anti-corruption day should fall on each year's Dec. 26, Mao's birthday, as a constant reminder of the self-disciplined practice of Communist Party and government officials in Mao's era, said Wang Jianhua, Party secretary of Shaoxing University in east China's Zhejiang Province.

Mao, who was born on Dec. 26 in 1893, was one of the founders of the People's Republic of China. Among his most remembered quotations were

his words to exhort officials to preserve the style of plain living and hard work.

The establishment of the day can also help sound an alarm for those who tend to attempt bribery during the New Year and Spring Festival periods, which closely follow Dec. 26 and often see a peak of offering and accepting bribes, said Wang, who is also a deputy to the National People's Congress (NPC), the top legislative body.

The proposal aims to better educate officials and improve their ability to resist such illegal acts, he said.

Some corrupt officials have "rendered a negative impact on the Party's career and prestige",

said Wang, who told Xinhua there's still a long way to go in building a clean government.

Wang's proposal came as other legislators urged for tightened supervision over the use of the country's 4 trillion-yuan (585 billion U.S. dollars) stimulus package, fearing corruption could arise from the massive investment.

The government must prevent corruption in the stimulus projects in an all-round way, by conducting scrutiny over the whole process of the projects and denying those with bribery records access to project bidding, said Chen Yunlong, chief procurator of the People's Procuratorate of Zhejiang Province.

The NPC will focus its supervision work this year on the stimulus package, especially the 1.8 trillion yuan funded by the central government, to ward off fund embezzlement and waste, said Gao Qiang, vice chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Affairs Committee.

That will be achieved by carefully examine the public spending listed in the government budget to see whether it's in accordance with the need of the economy and people's aspirations, said Gao in a group interview.

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao said Thursday in a government work report China will strengthen its efforts to promote clean



government and combat corruption, which "remains a serious problem in some localities, departments and areas."

A total of 4,960 Chinese officials above the county level were punished for corruption in a year ending November 2008.

Pakistani Information Minister Sherry Rehman tendered her resignation after she failed to convince President Asif Ali Zardari to lift the ban on a private TV channel transmission, local newspaper The News reported on Saturday.

Sherry met Zardari and appealed to him to lift the ban on Geo News TV channel, the transmission of which was blocked in most parts of the country, said the report. Sherry kept requesting him to remove the ban, which she said would bring a bad name to the Pakistan People's Party government but Zardari did not take the advice, according to The News.

On the direct order of Zardari, the transmission of Geo News was blocked in the wake of speculations that some programs of the channel could provoke public resentment against the President, according to a report of The News.

The resignation of Sherry has not been officially confirmed.

## Pakistani information minister resigns amid political turmoil



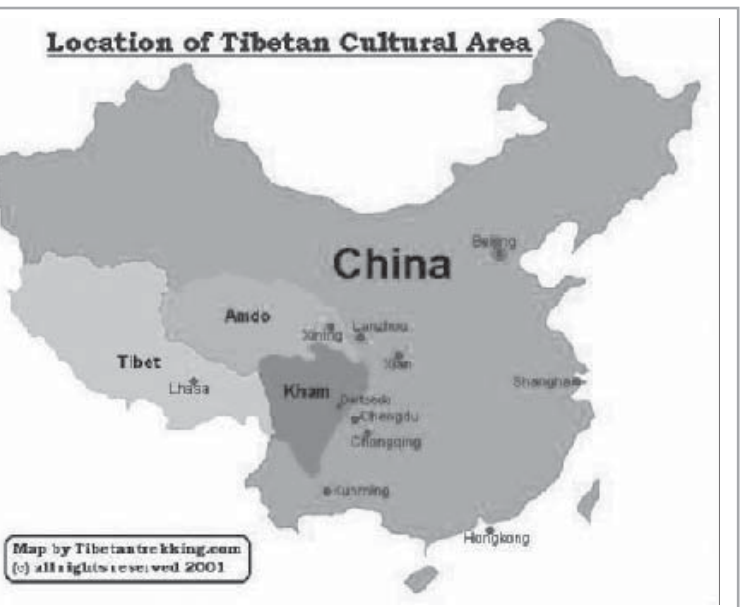
## China's Policy on Tibet Right : Chinese Premier

Stability and development of Tibet has demonstrated the Chinese central government has carried out the right policies in the region, Premier Wen Jiabao said here Friday.

"The situation in Tibet on the whole is stable. The Tibetan people hope to live and work in peace and stability," Wen told a press conference on Friday morning, after the conclusion of the annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC).

"Both China's Constitution and the Law on Ethnic Regional Autonomy safeguard the freedom and rights of people in Tibet, particularly in religious belief," the premier said.

He added that the central government has increased fiscal input to Tibet to accelerate the region's economic development and to improve the well-being of



Location of Tibetan Cultural Area

Map by Tibetatrekking.com (c) all rights reserved 2001

farmers and herders.

"The Tibet Autonomous Region would continue to follow the opening-up policy for the sake of its own development," he said.

"Our stance toward Tibet is consistent and clear cut," he said, adding the door is always open for talks with the Dalai Lama if he gives up his separatist attempt.

'Prime Minister Cup International Football Tournament' was won by the host country Nepal (Red) by 4-2 goals with Sri Lanka on Saturday. The Tournament has been won by Nepali (Red) team by defeating the Sri Lankan players in a penalty shootout.

Both the team couldn't hit ball inside the post for 90 minutes. To declare the winners, FIFA Referee and coaches have added 30 minutes. But in the additional time too, there was no goal between the players. Finally, at penalty shootout, Nepali players Biraj Maharjan, Raju Tamang, Sandeep Rai and Anil Gurung the ball and declared Nepal as a winner.

Sri Lankan players Sanjay Pradeep Kumara and E.B. Channa could not hit the ball inside the post. Their ball has flown above the post so that they could not win the tournament.

On Falgun, 22 the Tournament was inaugurated by Prime Minister Prachanda. And on the closing ceremony Information and Communication Minister Krishna Bahadur Mahara was present. He distributed shield, Trophy and certificates to the winner and runner up team.

On the tournament, there were more than 20 thousand football lovers. There was a big security for players and coaches. Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal (Red) and (Blue) had participated in the match.

- Phanindra Phuyal



## Nepal Won 'Prime Minister Cup'

The educated youth are now contesting election in the higher studies institutions. It is periodical election for Independent Students' Union (ISU). ISU is the umbrella union of all the students' union in Nepal. The students unions affiliated to different political parties and their different ideologies are in the field of competition.

**First election in changed situation**

This is the first contest among the students' unions after the declaration of republic of Nepal. The students' union of the different political parties are actively involved in the election field. However, the three main students' union are in intense and a tough competition, they are: All Nepal National Independent Students' Union (Revolutionary) ANNISU (R), All Nepal National Independent Students' Union (ANNISU) and Nepal Students' Union (NSU). Other students union are also in the field of election. However, the intense competition will be among the three big students' organizations.

**Contest in Ideology**

The contest is on the basis of ideology. The competition is not

only the technical or organizational. It is the competition connected with ideology of their mother parties or political parties. ANNISU (R) is ahead than the other unions. The ANNISU and NSU are the old modeled unions that represent status quo. They both are same. However, ANNISU (R) has clearly stated its ideology and outline of making New Nepal including state restructuring.

**Agenda of Transformation**

The revolutionary educated youth are talking about the transformation of the society. They are talking about the restructuring with of educational sector with the entire restructuring of the state. The declared policies and programmes by the republican Maoist-led government are in the process of implementation. Revolutionary students are creating favourable environment for their implementation. Moreover, revolutionary students' are raising the question of restructuring of the independent students union according to the changed political situation.

**Responsibility of educated Youth**

Efficient manpower is the

capital for the development of a country. The responsibility of changing the socio-economic condition of the nation, has fallen upon the shoulder of the youth. Unified CPN Maoist, as the progressive party, is making its effort for the transformation and youth has to bear the responsibility. Nepal is not in obligatory situation to import the efficient manpower from foreign countries if the educated youth are ready to bear the responsibility of transformation. The Revolutionary Students' Union [ANNISU(R)] is leading the agendas of educational transformation along with the entire transformation of the country.

**Morning Shows the Day**

Revolutionary Students Union [ANNISU(R)] is going to contest in a free and fair manner. The election day is at the door. The students are labouring hard to make victorious to their own pannel in the election because the election is directly related with the issue of entire state restructuring and socio-economic transformation. The [ANNISU(R)] has been victorious uncontestedly in four of the campuses, affiliated to the Universities.

**Tasks ANNISU (R.)**

- Stoppage of phase out programme in PCL level from TU.
- Cancellation of entrance-exam.
- Increase in education-budget after pressure.
- Implementation of Educational-reform programme.
- Cancellation of semester barrier system in Pokhara University.
- The establishment of Independent Students' Union in Pokhara University.
- Cancellation of retake fee.
- Control in absence and salary of the teachers in Universities.
- The solution of the problems in Educational Department of TU by cooperating with the students there.
- The advancing the process of legalizing the hostels in universities.
- Organize of extra curricular activities in campuses.
- Declaration of no smoking zone to campuses.
- Timely change in old school/ campus uniforms.
- Investigation of corruption in campuses management administration and in the office of independent students' union.
- Initiative regulate in irregularities in free ship.
- Initiation of creating favourable environment for fair competition by ending the hegemony of NSU and ANNISU.
- Beginning of nationwide debate of state restructuring.

**Commitment of ANNISU (R.)**

- End of Feudalism in Academy and Educational Sector.
- End of Imperialism.
- End of Privatization in Education.
- Establishment of students' right and concession.
- A big reform movement in education.
- Helping hand for progressive transformation.

# Revolutionary Student's Union in election-war



**Best Wishes**

On the auspicious occasion of the 14<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the People's War and the 8<sup>th</sup> People's Liberation Army Day, we offer our best wishes to all the Nepalese brothers and sisters and wish their bright future

**Magar National Liberation Front, Nepal**  
District committee, Kathmandu

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