

## **Towards an Independent Nepal**

### **What is the issue?**

\n\n

The transition by Nepal to being uninfluenced by external factors is seen to be not so smooth or quick either.

\n\n

### **What is the recent development in Nepal?**

\n\n

\n

- For long, Nepal's internal politics, the making of the constitution and the peace process have kept it far from smooth governance.

\n

- These issues have been dictated by the international community, mainly India, the European Union, the US and the United Nations.

\n

- The new government in Nepal is armed with all the powers and a majority in Parliament.

\n

- These give it the mandate to confront the external forces more firmly than before.

\n

\n\n

### **What is the present government's stance?**

\n\n

\n

- The new government led by K P Oli in Nepal has asserted that Nepal would no longer accept interference by outsiders in its internal politics.

\n

- He has conveyed to the international community that Nepal would pursue an independent foreign policy.

\n

- The Nepali PM directly supervises many of the government departments.

\n

- These include the state intelligence and the social welfare council which issues permits to NGOs to operate in Nepal.  
\n
- The PM has asserted that any NGO or donor indulging in local politics or working against Nepal's national interests will be expelled.  
\n
- As, donors too are suspected to be promoting corruption.  
\n

\n\n

## Why is the transition difficult?

\n\n

- \n
- **NGOs** - Recently, around 30 philanthropists from the UK, US and other western countries assembled in Nepal.  
\n
- They were there to explore how best they could spend a part of their wealth for the good of Nepal.  
\n
- The aim was to fund the fight against "modern slavery".  
\n
- The group decided not to get into political issues, and work for children, women and oppressed groups trapped in "slavery".  
\n
- But this indirectly meant supporting "liberation" or "secessionist" movements in parts of Nepal, including the Tarai.  
\n

\n\n

- \n
- **Violations** - There were widespread human rights violation by the state and the Maoists during the decade-long conflict.  
\n
- The peace process and the investigations into these human rights violation cases are incomplete.  
\n
- Maoists, a key ally in the coalition government, are keen to have general amnesty granted in such cases.  
\n
- This is possible only if these are handled exclusively by national agencies.  
\n
- Oli tries to make these an internal affair and outside the gaze of international actors, which could prove to be a huge challenge.

\n

- **Foreign relations** - Indian ambassador visited to meet with the Nepal PM.
- \n
- Oli hosted Pakistan PM Shahid Khaqan Abbasi with full state honours.
- \n
- Both sides agreed to “convince” India that the SAARC summit be held in Islamabad.
- \n
- Abbasi’s visit was part of “Pakistan’s pro-active diplomacy” and its desire to extend trade, commerce and defence relations with Nepal.
- \n
- Pak PM expressed hope that the belt and road initiative of China would enhance connectivity and advantage in the neighbourhood and beyond.
- \n
- Notably, Nepal and Pakistan are signatories to the initiative.
- \n
- The visit of Pakistan PM, Nepal's growing proximity to China, substantial investment of the international community in Nepal, all demonstrate the inescapable fact of external influence.
- \n
- Key external forces appear to be in a withdrawal mood, at least for now.
- \n
- But it is unlikely for Nepal to be free from the influence of external player, at least not any time soon.
- \n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: The Indian Express**

\n

