

राजतन्त्रवादी छिन्नभिन्न भए



भ्रष्ट गुहमन्ती रथें लेखकले समेत रायपत्रोंको राजतन्त्रवादी आदेत्वान तिहाई भनेतर चिरित्यूरी नंग भ्याको छन् । उत्तरे अर्को राजतन्त्रवादी चुर्किं, राजतन्त्र त्यात्र थोँ कोइन ठिक पारिश्रम भयेक्कै । दुर्गा प्रसारीले जुन जारीपन लिप्ताको लिए, थाप्तो जस लिन रायपत्राको अध्यक्ष राजदर्श लिप्ताको, केशर विष्ट अग्रसर भएका थिए, नरजराज सुखेसिमेत आदेत्वानको नेता बनेन आगाडी आकाको थिए । डा. जगमान गुरुडले त तन्त्र, मन्त्रको वलमा राजतन्त्र नुस्खापित हुने पटक पठक भित्र थिए त लोकाका थिए । रायपत्र नेपालको कमल थापा पाणी राजतन्त्रवादीको भीडमा अप्राप्तिमा उभिएका नेता हुन । यी बाहेक ६ दर्जन वादीहरू राजतन्त्रवादीहरूको समर्थन र व्यापकरण एक समाजिक राजनीतिक थिए । यी जगमान र एकतालाई एक ढिको बन्न नदिन गणेतन्त्रवादीले अमिल नियोजितैरो, राजतन्त्रवादी छिन्नाखिन भए । राजा फाकुञ्जुङ्ग भन्ने रायपत्राको धर्म शमशेर देवी नरजराज निर्वाचनमा विरचक थायोग तुरा जग हास्काको छन् । डा. जगमान गुरुडले विकास विकास राजतन्त्रवादी आवाजक गर्नुपर्याप्त कमालपत्रात्मा पत्ता क्छन् ।

जरातन्त्रका राजनीतिक अवधारणा राजनीतिक सान्तानामा परका छन्। जरातन्त्रका आन्यनितका कठा पूँछो ? लोकतान्त्रिक गणानन्दनका नाममा जेमन्ट परिरहकाहल्लाई हाइस्कॉपो भएको छ। कागेस र एमालेको सताले प्रतिपादयोका राजनीतिले कानुन व्यवस्थालाई बयसी हुँडेका छन् कि राजनीति, स्थितात्र स्थालिक सिड्ध अद्याजसरी हारेको छ। राजनीति र अपराधिक राजनीतिले सोकात्तान्त्रिक गणानन्दनलाई निरंकारणको अवधारणा अभ्यन्तरीन लाग्न लाग्नेको छ।

राजनीत्वविद्धि ६८ वर्षसम्म मार्गदर्शक ग्रंथित रोगी थिए, त्यो रोग फेरि बल्समएको छ । फलक राजनीत्वविद्धि राजको बढानमा गएर अवैक छ, इच्छिमन्त्रिहरू नहुनपार्ने छ । हिन्दूराष्ट्र र राजसंघस्या पुनर्स्थापनाका लागि सम्पूर्ण जननायनमा समर्पित आलोची तीन विभिन्न विद्याकोषों छ । राजनीतिकोषबाट वडोदी भ्रस्तान्तिका कारण रापाना नै फुर्सेन रेड जोनमा पूर्णसकेको करा निर्विशेष समर्पितमा ढाको छ । पाराचांग लो-होमोसेक्युलर नेटवर्क रायबॉर्ड बनाए, तिक्रम लालार्ही, प्रभुजीकामार योकर तामाद, प्रेम बलायर, चौधियां देवकोटा, सौन्दर्यबाहुदार शाह, जनकराज पाटक, रजन कार्की, माना शाही, किण्ठाराम द्वारा, किशोर चौधरी भिरुदाम आदि विभिन्न राजनीतिकान् गायेको मार्गसंग्रहोंका ।

चीतले गोखा नाका खोल्यो



चीनले गोरखाका दुवै चिनियाँ नाका चुम्पुकी गाउपालिका-१ सामानाउंको रुहुला जुलाई ५ मा २ वडा ओ छेकमार्यस्थित इहुला नाका जुलाई १ देखि सोनेको छ। रुहुला नाका एक महिना र इहुला नाका तीन महिनाका लागि खुला भएसौ

स्थानीय लाभांनगाचा लागं आवतजावत, बन्दव्यापारमा सहज भएका छ। यसैवीच चीनका राजदूत चेन सोंडेल तातोपारी नाकामा वैलिंजिको काम भइदरहेको र केही दिन्है आवतजावत हुनसक्ने जानकारी दिएका छन्। लेन्देव्हो हिमातल फटरे मितीरो पावाडुंगा नेपाली व्यापारिकी अबौका सामान बगाएर पार्सीनिर्माण खत्तामा दिएसँगै छ। तेपालमा पर्सीनिर्माण यस दिएसँगै

प्रकाशकीय :

४४ औं वर्षमा प्रवेश गरेको छ । स्वरोजगारमूलक पत्रिकाहरू प्रकाशनमा धेरै

तमस्याहरू ढंकेका छन् । तथापि गोरखा ऐस्मप्रेरण जसीतरो बालिरहेको छ । प्रकाशन सुन् भावधीय था परिवहन माटोवाकोबा कवालत दैन आयो । माटो चालान अस्त्र र झारावाल । गोरखा ऐस्मप्रेरणको एकमात्र उद्देश्य माटो र जनताको आवाज उठाउनु हो । माटो र जनताको आवायकता धृति गर्न राजतन्त्र जस्ती रहेको भनेर राजमान्त्र बनाइयो । वहुदल आयो, स्वैतन्त्रिक राजतन्त्र कायम भयो । वहुदल लोकान्तरका गणनारूपमा रूपान्तरण गरियो । लोकतन्त्र, न गणतन्त्र जनताको जीवन पढाउन बन्सन्तरो । पद्धति र लोक नवीकार ईश्वराजनतो अवधार खिजिए हान्प्रयोगको छ । १५ वर्ष राजनीतिक परिवृद्धय देवैविद, अराजकतामार बड्दियो । राजनीतिले धर्म, नीति र नैतिकता घोषयो । राज र राजतन्त्र राजनीती पार बढाइयो । यो अवस्थामा तापी राजनीती अस्त्रको छ । कर्तव्य गर्न पार बढाइयो, विजापार दाता, सहयोगी, सम्भाव-सम्भाव दिननन्ते विनाशित हाँदिक आभार ।

सत्ता राजनीति

विद्या, शेखर र प्रचण्डको चर्चा



राजनीतिमा हँडलो

परेगो का छन् भने कातिपय कार्यकर्त्ता
सदवर्षीय ते च्यातर रास्वापाको समर्थन
गर्न लहर नै चलिसकेको प्रछ

विद्या र शैक्षण्य तथा प्रशिक्षण गुरुतम्
वार्ता र रविको बद्दो कैविजन एमाने र
कांगडा आतिहासिको देखिन्दू। यसकारण
हरेकविजन जसो प्रभ तथा एमाने अत्रिया
लीला र अत्री अत्री पश्चधर्महरु सत्तारुढ
घटक कार्यान्वयनंगामा सम्बन्धित
मनिहांका छन्। प्रभके
शब्दमा 'देवदानीजीय' निरसन सम्पर्क
हुँदै। हरेक विजन सम्बन्धित मध्यर
हेको छ। प्रवृत्त: सहायता अनुवान अधि
वद्देन कुरामा टस्मस भएका छैनी।

तता कार्यान्वया अन्त नेता तथा
कार्यालया प्राप्ति तेजु द्वारा सेव्हर
कोइराला सम्पूर्ण यो सरकारमा बिन विसर्ग

व्यावरणेटमा शब्दे कोडारालाको नामै गएर प्रम अंतीले चाचा गर्नु भनेको सर र डलालाएको अर्थात् हिँडेको छ । यसी मायमा बाह्रांचा नेपाल र समयबन्द तरिन्ति लिनु र प्रम अंतीलाई जोल्ट हाँदै भजेको प्रारंभिक वर्षी मायमा भारतले अंतीलाई उपर्युक्त वर्णन भएको छ । ताउनुले अनेक तर्क उपकरण छन् । र नेपालीहो विज्ञाले उत्तराखण्ड माट होइ । त्यसीले नेपालको सत्ता राजनीतिमा थूँ न त्याउन खोल्नेको आशका गारौदैछ ।

विचार प्रारंभी अंतीलीचो बाटाको चोड खुलेको छैन । पाटी एक बनारा त्यसीले सहभानि भएन र विचार अकी धर्माति भएको हुनसक्छ । जोत्यसि, सत्ता

ਛੋਰੀਲੇ ਅੰਸ਼ ਪਾਉਣੇ ਕਿ ਨਪਾਉਣੇ ? ਫੈਸਲਾ



विवाहिता छोरीले परिन वैतक मर्यादितमा समाप्त असार प्राप्तुन्मुळे भर्ने न्यायाधीशद्वय सपाना प्रधान र महेश पांडेल अत्यन्तमता पराक्रम छन्। बहुत इजलासका न्यायाधीशत्रय मनोजक्षुमार पुनरावेदन अदालतले सदर गरेको थिए। त्वाँ फैसलालाई बाबुआमा सर्वोच्च पुऱा। सर्वोच्च २०५ सालामा राजित काल्पना पुऱा भएन्न बाबु झाइलामा पग्याएँ। पूऱा इजलासाट चापि सदस्यीय बहुत पूऱा इजलासाट।

छोरीलाई
अंशा ?
विहेगरेकी
छोरीले
अंशा
पाउँछन् ?

हकमा पुरानै कानूनी हुने व्याख्या गरेका हुन् समयमा मुद्दा दर्ता हुन नै प्रचलनमा रहेको कार्य बिन्दु ।' यो फैसला सालअघि विहे भएका सम्पत्तिमा हकडावी गरिए यसरी जिल्ला अदालतको फैसला उ

अद्वालतमा सम्बन्ध विच्छेदका मुदा
वढेका छन् । विवाह गर्ने, बुहारीले
बुहारीलाई धरमाल निकाल्ने,
जान नदिव
धर्माल दिने, बद्धाश्रमामा जान वाया पार्ने
घटनाका कारण सम्पादना बढावृष्टीको
सम्पादिता दाढी गर्न नपाडेने कानुन
बन्नपार्ने वहां चंचोको छ ।

३० लाख बुहारीको विजोग हुनुका
कारणपारे वहां चाल्दैको हो । कडा

र पुनरावेदन
लिट्यो र छोरीसे
पाउने भन्ने विषय

सेको छ । कानुन वनाउन दबाव वढेको देखिन्छ ।

शिवधासमा भक्ताल, हिन्दूराष्ट्रको चिन्ता छैन

साउन महिनाको सोमवार। देशभरिका मठमन्दिरमा भक्तालुको भीडमधीम लागेको छ। शिव मान्दि आधारातदेवी दर्शनार्थीको घुँड्चो देखेपछि लाग्छ नेपाल हिन्दुराष्ट्र हो। हरेक भक्तालु भन्छन्- साउनको सोम

हिन्दुराष्ट्रको कुनै चिन्ता र चासो देखिवैन । यो भीड, यी भक्तालुसे शिवाधाममा लागेकोजस्तै लामधृष्ट भिन्नहिन्दुराष्ट्र दुनपछि भन्ने हो भने एकै दिनमा हिन्दुराष्ट्र कायथम गर्न राजनीतिक दलहरू बायाह्य हुनेछन् । यो चेता यो जागरूकता त्याउन हिन्दुराष्ट्रका अभियन्ताहरू असफल भएका छन् । चेता फैलाउन सबैनेन् ।

In the Context of the Auspicious 79th Birthday of His Majesty King Gyanendra Bir BiKram ShahaDev :

Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal Two side of a Golden Coin .- Critical Analysis of the people of Nepal

By UttamKarmacharya

Chairman ,Auspicious 79th Birthday Celebration Civil Society of Central Committee 2028

Dear Respectable Radheshyam Thapa

Hardic Namaskar

First of all, I wish to express my heartfelt obligation to you for informing the conformation of the nomination and selection of the Chairperson of the Auspicious 79th Birthday Celebration Civil Society of Central Committee of His Majesty King Gyanendra Bir BiKram ShahaDev 2028

It was quiet surprising to me. I was so lucky to become the chairperson of His Majesty's auspicious 79th Birthday birth this year 2028 . I wish to express my long left and heartfelt obligation to all those respectable Nationalist and Monarchist to recommend my name for the post of Chairman of the birthday celebration this year. I felt myself very lucky and golden opportunity to became familiar with the nationalist-public and monarchist people of Nepal

As a chairperson I got golden chance to present Birth day AbhimananPatra / congratulatory Message to His Megestey amid huge gathering in side NirmalNibaasa Kathmandu with fanfare celebration with cultural show, Panchakanya and auspiciousSagang offering wishing His Majesty good health and long life .

It was also very nice opportunity to present a special request letter/ BintiPatra to His Majesty the King with special reference to establish New University entitled "The Spiritual and Moral University under the guardianship of His Majesty keeping in mind the suggestion of Respective MaheshwarJU Rajopadhy and supported by Respectable Devraj Adhikari in the welcome program organized by Nationalists led by Shankar Maghaya, Paruhan Rai and Kapil Khadgi .

Hardic Namaskaar to all of them including Shishirji and co-general Secretary Sudarsonji for their continuous efforts to visit Bhaktapur and supporting me where and when needed . I am equally grateful and thankful to Mohan Krishna Matanguli, Tulsi Suwal , Arjun Thapa , Shivaram Lohada, Pushpa Narayan Shrestha, Ananta Dhabuadhan, Narayan PD . Swongamikha, Neel Narayan Koju , Suresh Bajracharya, Indira Karmacharya and other team members of Baashuri Baaja and Poogaa team members for their ever ready help and cooperation to make the morning program a great success inside Nirmal Nibasa .

T.Shaha Dynasty .

In 1743, Prithvi Narayan Shah became the ruler of Gorkha . He declared war on other principalities, defeating them one by one . In September 1768, he established the unified kingdom of Gorkha . He became the first king of the unified kingdom . He, his sons and their successors continued fighting and defeating other kingdoms and enlarging the kingdom of Gorkha . The Shah kings continued to rule as absolute monarchs until 1846, when the political order changed from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy .

2.Hereditary prime ministers (1846–1951)

In 1846, the Rana dynasty gained power in Nepal . The Ranas became prime ministers and reduced the King's status to a figurehead position . The Ranas ruled Nepal as hereditary prime ministers though in the name of the figurehead king . In 1950, the Shah king King Tribhuwan went into exile in India . He and his family, including the crown prince Mahendra, later returned . After India became a secular state in 1950, and the remaining rajas retired, Nepal was the only remaining Hindu kingdom . In 1951, with the help of India, a popular politician common man Matrika Prasad Koiraal became the prime minister of Nepal . Tribhuwan returned to Kathmandu . The Shah dynasty regained control and the prime minister, Mohan Shamshe Jang BahadurRana , resigned . King Tribhuwan ruled until 1955 and King Mahendra ruled until 1972 . Mahendra's son, Birendra, became king .

3.Constitutional monarchy (1990–2008)

King BirendraBirBikram Shah; the first constitutional monarch of Nepal . In 1990, under King Birendra, Nepal became a constitutional monarchy after a mass movement from people forced Birendra Shah to restore democracy .

On 1 June 2001, some members of the Shah dynasty were murdered in the royal palace . A High Commission report concluded that the royal family was slaughtered by Crown Prince Dipendra . This remains controversial . Among the dead were the Crown Prince's father, King Birendra and his brother, Prince Nirajan . After the attack, Dipendra was in a coma and was declared king for a short time . He died a few days later . GyanendraBirBikram Shah Dev, Dipendra's uncle, took the throne . In February 2005, he dismissed the parliament in order to govern in his own right .

4. Abolition of the Shah Monarchy

On 24 December 2007, Nepal's Provisional Parliament met . It was decided that the monarchy would be abolished in 2008 after the Constituent Assembly elections . The motion overwhelming support in the chamber, passing by a 270-vote majority . Of the 329 sitting members of parliament, only three voted against abolishing the monarchy . It was decided that for the time being, Gyanendra would retain his title and continue residing in the Royal Palace, albeit stripped of all political power and authority .

On 28 May 2008, following scheduled elections, the 1st Nepalese Constituent Assembly declared Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic and the monarchy was abolished, removing the Shah dynasty from power . KullabahadurGurung said of the 601 member assembly, 560 voted in favour, 4 were against and 37 were absent or abstained . Following Assembly agreement involving the Nepali Congress and both Nepalese Communist parties, (the Leninists and the much larger Maoist faction), Gyanendra stepped down . Gyanendra vacated the palace in Kathmandu which later became a museum . Until they could find permanent accommodation, the royal couple were offered residence as commoners at the Narajgunja Palace, a former royal summer residence . The Narajgunja palace lies in forested hills about eight kilometres (five miles) northwest of Kathmandu .

5. His Majesty the King Gyanendra

Gyanendra Shahborn 7 July 1947) is the final monarch of Nepal, ruled from 2001 until 2008, when the monarchy was overthrown . He briefly held the throne as a child between 1950 and 1951, when his grandfather Tribhuwan and his family fled to India for political reasons . His second reign, which began following the 2001 Nepalese royal massacre, was characterised by constitutional upheaval .

His brother, King Birendra, established a constitutional monarchy and delegated policy to a representative government . During Gyanendra's reign, the growing insurgency of the Nepalese Civil War disrupted representative elections . Following several election delays, Gyanendra suspended the constitution and assumed direct authority in February 2005, claiming that it was a temporary measure to suppress the Maoist insurgency after civil governments failed to do so . In April 2006, despite widespread opposition, he restored Nepal's previous parliament . He was deposed two years later by the first session of the C A, which declared the country the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and ended the 240-year-old Shah dynasty .

6 . Early life and first reign

Gyanendra was born on 7 July 1947 in the old Narayanhiti Royal Palace in Kathmandu, as the second son of Crown Prince Mahendra and his first

wife, Crown Princess Indra . After his birth, his father was told by a court astrologer not to look at his newborn son because it would bring him bad luck , so Gyanendra was sent to live with his grandmother .

In November 1950, during a political plot, both his father and his grandfather King Tribhuwan, along with other royals, fled to India, leaving the infant Prince Gyanendra as the only male member of the royal family in Nepal . He was brought back to the capital Kathmandu by Prime Minister Mohan Shamshe, who had him declared king on 7 November 1950 . Not only was Gyanendra crowned, but coins were issued in his name . The Rana prime minister provided a 300,000 rupee annual budget as expenditure for the king . After opposition to the hereditary rule of the Rana prime ministers from India, a deal was reached in January 1951, and Gyanendra's grandfather King Tribhuwan returned to Nepal and resumed the throne . The actions of the Rana regime to depose his grandfather and place Gyanendra on the throne were internationally not recognized .

Gyanendra studied with his elder brother King Birendra at St . Joseph's School, Darjeeling, India; in 1969, he graduated from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu . He served as the chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Coronation of his brother King Birendra in 1975 . He is a keen conservationist and served as chairman of the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (later known as the National Trust for Nature Conservation) from 1982 until his reaccession to the throne in 2001 .

Gyanendra married his second cousin KomalRajyaLakshmi Devi on 1 May 1970 in Kathmandu . They have two children: Prince ParasBirBikram Shah Dev (born on 30 December 1971), Princess PreranaRajya Lakshmi Devi Singh (born on 20 February 1978) .

Gyanendra again assumed the throne after many other royal family members, including King Birendra, were assassinated on 1 June 2001 by Gyanendra's nephew Crown Prince Dipendra, who was titular king for a brief period before succumbing to a self-inflicted gunshot wound . These events and the ensuing investigation proved very controversial . A two-man investigation team appointed by Gyanendra and made up of Keshav Prasad Upadhyaya, then-Supreme Court Chief Justice, and Taranath Ranabhat, then-Speaker of the House of Representatives, carried out a week-long investigation . After interviewing more than 100 people—including eyewitnesses, palace officials, guards, and staff—they concluded that Dipendra had indeed carried out the massacre, but they drew no further conclusions . As his nephew lay in a coma, Prince Gyanendra was named regent; but after King Dipendra's death on 4 June 2001, Gyanendra resumed the throne .

7 . 79 Auspicious Birthday National Civil Society Celebration Committee 2028 .

Mr . Shakar Maghaya was kind enough to visit me regarding the request invitation to be the chief guest on behalf of National Political Awareness Campaign (RatriyaRajnaicJagarjanAbhiyan) some weeks back . I know him very well and used to visit me time to time to share the National Weekly SwatantraSancharayagram specially with the news and article of National Festival Time Reform Society of Nepal and related articles of Mr . MaheshwarJU Jui and himself with especial reference to National Political Awareness Campaign related news and articles . Going through several issues of National Weekly SwatantraSancharayagram I felt myself enriched of National Political Awareness Campaign and National Festival Time Reform Society of Nepal . We appreciate him very much for the important role he played for the promotion of Nationalization and patriotism . As I know he did a wonderful job as a coordinator of to organize a national program to felicitate the ten writers of book recently published (2017/2019 entitled My Greater Nepal edited by Mr . RajanKarki . It was a remarkable and exemplary Ceremony conducted by himself as a master of the ceremony . He came to me to offer invitation letter signed by Mr . ParvathKuthumneRai VP of the National Political Awareness Campaign with Mr . Maheshwar Jui and Active member Mr . Krishna LalShrestha . Thank you so much Mr . Shakar Maghaya for your consideration and honor . To understand more about the Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal , we have to study very seriously following documents :

1. Mr . RajanKarki - Seniorjournalist; Editor of Gorkha Express ; writer of different books ; Editor of the book My greater Nepal ; and Matobadi
2. Mr . Bharat Dahal - Nationalist; Thinker for promote nationalism ;
3. Mr . PremasagarPoudel - Chairperson Dafe TV ; active social thinker .
4. Mr . Buddha Narayan Shrestha - Boundary expert ; nationalist ; writer of several books ; and interviewee of several TVs of Nepal
5. Mr . NarendraPUpadhyaya - Editor of Telegraph ; senior journalist ; patriotic/nationalist ; political and thinker analyst .
6. Prof . Dr . ShastraDattaPanta (SD Panta) - writers and nationalist .
7. Mr . RatnaSansarShrestha , FCA - former administrator ; hydrologist ; social reformer ; and political analyst
8. Mr . Dirgh Raj Prasai - Farmer administrator ; profounder of Hinduism/monarchy ; nationalist and social reformer
9. Mr . Basanta Khadka - young social catalyst ; young journalist ; involved in many social causes / newspaper ; creator of youth voices .
10. Mr . Sadhyabdr . Bhandari - revolutionist of citizenship issues ; Nepal nationalist ; motivator of sustainability of Nepal traditional values .

3.Special Awardees

Analysts dual of My Greater Nepal former General high level military/ nationalist ; thinker social reformer ; Dr . PremisinghBasnet and Historian strong Nationalist; popular socio-political analyst prof . Dr . Surendra KC and the publisher of the book . The greater Nepal ; managing committee member of RatnaSagar publication ; expertise of collection and reading books ; nationalist ; social reformer ; and mobilizer of social conscience/ consensus Mr . Mohan Bdr . KC were also felicitated with regards / honor and certificate of appreciation in response to their valuable contributions . Major impressions

1. Aforesaid ten write-ups with a preface of Mr . RajanKarki can be considered as a first land mark in the history of Nepal with special reference to the political, socio-economic and valuable resources of Nepal being used and under used asset of Nepal because of the unbearable hegemony of India for the last fifty years and beyond .
2. The book can be considered as a resource book for all Nepali citizen of Nepal and working a foreign diplomatic mission specially in China and India and neighbouring countries of Nepal .
3. The can be prescribed as a textbook of for the political science college and university students .
4. The book can also be considered as a reference book for the national and international border issues of Nepal and Neighboring countries .
5. The official personnel of the ministry of defense and security shod have orientation program of these ten writes to all parliamentary members and concern personnel for their information and knowledge .
6. The Nepali high level offices as the office of the prminister shoud have orientation program of these ten writes to all parliamentary members and international affairs .
7. The book will be very useful for having study on international law and international affairs .



- 8 . The book can be prescribed as a major document for the semina and interaction program of international policy and diplomacy with India and nearby countries . The book should be used as a reference book in the libraries of all ministries especially in the library of parliament and cabinet .
- 9 . This book should be used as a textbook special the ambassadors of India and China .
- 10 . The foreign ministers and priministers of Nepal shroud study this book thoroughly time to time .
- 11 . With the consideration of the important issues and valuable issues of all concerning writers this book should be widely disseminated as soon as possible .
- 12 . For these purpose, there is an urgent need of publishing this book in Nepali version for wider use and dissemination .

To sum up and conclude this write up, the writer wishes to congratulate all respectable distinguished Writers of different walks of life for their valuable contribution for the promotional issues of The Greater Nepal in different issues in the days to come . All Nepali People are very interested to go through this valuable book in Nepali version as soon as possible Since then I have become regular readerof the books on Nationalism and Diplomatic Relation .

8 . Major iist of documents of Nationalism and Monarchism in Nepal .They are :

1. Our Greatest Nepal published by RastryaSamaajaSudhaar 2059
2. History of Nepal SLC course book before New Education System Plan 1972 (NESP)
- 3 . The Greater Nepal book edited by Senior National Journalist (Patrakar) Respectable RajanKarki of Gorkha Express weekly
4. Nepal Parchay syllabus / book implemented after NESP
5. SahidSrantiGrantha published from SahidaChiniyaLaalaShrestha and UshadSamiti Academy 2023
- 6 . The constitution of Nepal 2009; 2017; 2047 and 2027
7. Indian independence Day and Nepal Democracy day 2007 BS
- 8 . HM The King Mahendra and Rotary International Nepal Kathmandu
- 9 . Peace Proposal of Nepal initiated by late HM King Birendra
- 10 . 72 features of Nepal in the Google net system
- 11 . Foreign policy of Nepal with reference to the foreign policy of HM the late King Mahendra and Birendra .
- 12 . National and International Boundary of Nepal books published and written by Buddhi Narayan Shrestha
- 13 . Amar SahidhaChiniyaLaala Singh published from SahidChiniyaLaala and Usha Singh Memorial Foundation 2074 published in 2076 BS
- 14 . The King Mahendra and 2017 BS written and published by DigharPrasai, 2047
- 15 . Raja MhendraKo Rastraabadi by Dr . Shastra Dutta Pant published in 2071 Poush 01
- 16 . Collection of documentation on Nationalism and Monarchism from different countries specially from Israel and Monarchical countries and University of Nationalism and its curriculum and different level of test books
- 17 . Biodata of Late PM Marchman Singh Shrestha
- 18 . My article on the king is dead , long live the king
- 19 . The crown and the King /His Majesty of Nepal
- 20 . The King can do no wrong for the country .

(Professor Dr . Uttam Karmacharya)

1. Director , Dr . Iwamura Memorial Hospital . Bhaktapur
2. Director, Iwamura College of Health Science .
- 3 . BOD Nepal Japan Health Care Foundation
- 4 . Board of Directors/ advisor, Shiddhi Memorial Foundation (Children and Women Hospital) Nepal .
- 5 . Consultant Advisor and Hon' Principal, Chankaya Educators and Research Center .
- 6 . Country Director, Nepal Consultant /Adviser Asian desk Legal Office Tokyo Japan .
- 7 . Coordinator of the DKPS Japanese Project in Nepal;
- 8 . ADB Consultant and Visiting Professor .
- 9 . Advisor of the Japan supported Janajyoti School Management .
- 10 . Former advisor of the Banepa and Bhaktapur Municipalities .
- 11 . Chairman , Yakheshwor S/C Cooperatives .
- 12 . Past President, Rotary International, First Rotary Club of Bhaktapur .
- 13 . Chairman SL Technical College .Bhaktapur Nepal
- 14 . First Research Consultant and team Leader to Nanjing University China
- 15 . BOD /SMC Jaycees English School, Bhaktapur
- 16 . Former member of TUFOE Education Subject Committee and Bhaktapur District Education Committee

Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

CHAPTER 17 Thumb Impression
the powers of Chogyal, PO, chief executive, and chief minister in a single functionary whose "special responsibility" became a magic formula to justify every conceivable kind of political and administrative dictation .

It was neither here nor there that an official statement from Beijing vehemently denounced this climax . However, five years later when Princess Soyang-la applied for a visa in Kathmandu to visit her mother in Tibet, the Chinese embassy told her she was welcome to go to Lhasa, but that the Chogyal's sister-in-law could not travel on an Indian passport . Instead, they gave her a laissez-passer recognizing her Sikkimese nationality and enabling her to enter Tibet as a subject of the Chogyal's .

This was contrary to the letter and spirit of the thirty-eighth amendment, but New Delhi raised no objections . Justice Hidayatullah's view was that such amendments had no force in Sikkim because "no law of one state can affect the status of an agreeing state, a party to a treaty" Only another treaty—not the Indian constitution—could alter the kingdom's position . contd . . .

