











# Nepal : Summary failure of India's Neighborhood First Policy

"Let us be grateful to the mirror for revealing to us our appearance only."

-Samuel Butler.

N. P. Upadhyaya (Aryal)

Biratnagar: The Hungarian born American national 'George Soros' must not be a new name for those who keep an eye on the Indian politics under the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) now controlled by Indian Prime Minister Modi.

It is not that Soros loves India but instead he is hell bent on India and now prefers to damage the political credentials of Indian PM Modi whose unwarranted linkages with Adani Group (Gautam Adani) is what has been killing India financially-economically.

Soros wishes good for India but is against the secret linkages of PM Modi with Gautam Adani.

The American investor Billionaire George Soros came to prominence in this part of the world when he, (Soros), made some lengthy but shooting comments on Indian Prime Minister Modi and his notorious cabal of Indian businessmen like, for example, Gautam Adani revealing that PM Modi's undesirable financial nexus with Adani may, time permitting, immensely harm the Indian nation and its nationals.

The disclosure made this January this year became the largest economic scandals in the history of modern India. The Adani group, a massive conglomerate with interests in everything from airports to television stations, was accused of brazen stock manipulation", writes Anand Mangnale, Ravi Nair, and NBR Arcadio, 31 August, 2023.

Soros confirmed that PM Modi and Gautam Adani have close intimacy and that Adani exploits his connections with PM Modi beginning Gujrat days.

Both PM Modi and Adani hail from Gujrat. This perhaps explains Modi-Adani bond.

Soros, to recall, had accused Prime Minister Narendra Modi of crony capitalism after claiming that the latter has a good relationship with Indian businessman Gautam Adani."

More so, he is dead against the type of nationalist like PM Modi who prefers to turn entire India on Hindutva lines.

India currently is a secular State.

Soros in his early days in Hungary was so terrified of Adolf Hitler's terror at time of the Second World War that the innocent Soros decided to flee to America and since then he is in America.

It is perhaps this inner pain fleeing from his native country, George Soros appears having some sort of distaste against Radical nationalism.

Soros claims that the "biggest and most frightening setback" was in India, as he, as stated earlier, accused Prime Minister Narendra Modi of "creating a Hindu nationalist state."

Most strikingly, Modi, as is the rumor, wants to turn neighboring Nepal to restore its previous Hindu identity.

This does mean that Soros is against creating India as a Hindu state from a secular one.

In a way, Soros appears against the Hindu and the Hindu religion. Or else why he is against Hindu state?

However, it could be that Soros may not have an issue with Hindu and Hinduism but instead he is against the Radicalization of the religion. Needless to say, Soros also have abundant information on PM Modi that the latter is highly Islamophobic and that his hatred against the minority Muslims is no longer a secret.

While making a meaningful speech ahead of Munich Security Conference, Germany, early February this year; George Soros even told the gathering in Munich that "Modi and business magnate Adani are close allies. Their fate is intertwined." Soros had observed. Soros made these allegations while talking at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) in Germany.

More scathing remarks Soros made on PM Modi wherein he stated that the Indian Prime Minister of being complicit in the supposed 'misdealing' of the Adani Group.

Soros added, "Modi is silent on the subject, but he will have to answer questions from foreign investors and in Indian parliament."

I expect a democratic revival in India...I could be foolish, but I think democracy will flourish again", is what Soros predicted on India.

Is he hinting Rahul Gandhi's surprising victory in the approaching election?

Sources say that Rahul Gandhi during his fresh trip to the US may have met George Soros; However, this news is yet to be substantiated.

Soros perchance also is in the knowledge of how the Indian

Prime Minister pressurized the Sri Lankan President Ranil Wickremesinghe to award power-energy projects to Gautam Adani in Sri Lanka.

By the same token, Soros must have copious information about PM Modi's storming of the internal affairs of the Archipelago, the Maldives, on how the Maldivian internal politics is being unduly influenced by PM Modi.

To recall, the Maldivians at times come out in the streets of Male shouting slogans "Indian Military Go Out" and the likes.

If so, let's presume that Billionaire George Soros also knows the details of how the North Eastern States of India, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Assam were burning for long and PM Modi was deliberately absent from India and left for a foreign tour to France and earlier to the United States.

To the extent that two Manipuri women were paraded naked in the streets of Imphal and neither PM Modi nor his administration in Delhi spoke on the issue that attracted the international attention.

Albeit, the French people protested the violence in India while PM Modi was in Paris finalizing Rafael deals with President Emanuel Macron.

The negative reverberations of Manipur violence approached Haryana-close to New Delhi which saw untold sufferings of the minority Muslims in the Haryana streets itself.

Hindu supremacist's groups instructed the local businessmen to dismiss from jobs the Muslims they may have employed in their business enterprises, so wrote the Swedish Professor Ashok Swain a fortnight ago.

If it is so then let's just guess as to how many times PM Modi may have threatened India elevated Nepali leaders' to award Hydro-power projects to Indians and the Indian companies.

The fact is that the entire water resources of Nepal have already been forcefully captured by Indian companies. Even some projects that were legally awarded to Chinese firms were cancelled only to be awarded to the Indian enterprises.

It is apparently this reason that China is not happy with the current Nepali leadership.

Indian pressure politics on Nepal has remained as a constant in Nepal-India bilateral relations since the next day of Indian independence gained in 1947.

Now back to point:

International media outlets provide fresh indications that the US billionaire George Soros is soon to explode on PM Modi and the entire Indian regime once again.

However, this is that opportune moment nobody knows so far.

"The exclusive documents obtained by the OCCRP and shared with The Guardian and Financial Times-including files from multiple tax havens , bank records, and internal Adani Group emails - shed light on that very matter", add the writers of the story Ananda Mangnale, Ravi Nair and the NBR Arcadia.

George Soros is clearly hunting PM Modi as his lieutenants ambushed upon him when he first exposed some of PM Modi's tacit linkages with Gautam Adani early January this year, it is this perhaps animosity/vengeance of sorts that encouraged Soros to dig some more other facts that may have remained yet hidden from the Indian nationals across India.

Minister Smriti Irani and Indian Foreign Minister S. Jay Shankar were the ones (the yes men of PM Modi in his cabinet) who have had left no stone unturned to condemn Soros for his grand revelation made earlier.

This just explains as to how facts pinch.

In addition these high flying Indian ministers, the entire ruling Party's IT cell designed to save and PM Modi singularly hurled all possible bad names for the US investor Soros which is on record.

The Economic Times report:

Hardly had the Indian regime ended its celebrations for its being the "first nation to land in the south polar region of the moon-an event that has made the entire South Asians proud, a bombshell is likely to rock the Indian nation soon more so which is expected to expose further Prime Minister Modi and his regime with the publication of a fresh news report titled "Hindenberg 2.0".

Indian media indict that the "Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP)-an investigating enterprise apparently backed by George Soros is planning or say preparing to make yet another powerful disclosure on PM Modi and his under-clerk highly suspected deeds.

An August 25, 2023, Economic Times report elaborates on the yet to be revealed stuff on a well known Indian corporate Group says that "the organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP), a global network of investigative journalists, backed by

billionaire investor George Soros among others, are in the final stages of releasing an investigative report on a well-known Indian corporate group".

It was the Press Trust of India (PTI) a widely acclaimed media agency of India which almost broke the news first. In Nepal, the OCCRP grand exposure on India that is expected soon is eagerly awaited. That's all @telegraphnepal

# Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

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But the most remarkable feature of the exercise was Kazi's willingness to make common cause with his opponent. This was an inherent flaw in Sikkim's embryonic politics. Party differences usually dissolved once the results were announced. Individual and group commitments were easily forgotten in the scramble for places in the executive council. Those who were nominated to it at once became the government, irrespective of the platforms on which they had been elected. Those who were left out also readily suppressed their avowed beliefs and functioned together as the opposition.

The Chogyal should have seen the wisdom of conceding at least some points of the petition. Kazi's amour-propre would have been assuaged. His wife would have felt less neglected. Netuk Tsering's loyalty would have been confirmed. There was an even more important gain to be reaped. Once the SNC was seen to be cooperating with the National, Party in a government that was obviously loyal to the throne, it would lose many of its extremist Nepalese supporters and Kazi would have been compelled to shed his radical demagogery and adopt more realistic policies. The induction of a full-fledged ministry might even have cleared misunderstanding between palace and politicians and, by strengthening the government, improved the Chogyal's bargaining position in New Delhi. Tactics apart, Sikkimese politicians, most of them bumbling amateurs, needed training in administration. Kazi told me at the time that he was prepared to serve under his lifelong rival. But India House did not want a reconciliation or a government that supported the durbar's position. It was easily able to play upon the palace's permanent and unreasoning aversion to ambitious politicians. The Chogyal continued to pick and choose executive councillors. "We seem to manage quite well with coalition governments," was his laconic explanation.

But they were neither coalitions nor governments. They were self-seeking individuals bound only by temporary interest and kept under the firm discipline of the dewan and PO. They constituted the government.

Rebuffed, Kazi hit back when the "entire council voted for the deletion of Clause 15(ii) of the 1953 Proclamation which forbade discussion of "the external relations of the state, including relations with the government of India and any commitments entered into by the Maharaja with the government of India". Martam Top denounced the motion and the four executive councillors Nahakul Pradhan and Kalu Rai of the State Congress and Ashoke Tsering and Harka Bahadur Basnet of the National Party—endorsed it. Only Kazi argued that it was not in the public interest to enhance the throne's authority and that ordinary Sikkimese would be crushed out of existence if India's protection were diluted. Independence, he said, would only benefit the palace. In private, Kazi explained that he was opposed only to piecemeal amendment. He would support the deletion of Clause 15 (ii) if the Chogyal agreed to revise other passages relating to the distribution of powers.

But the PO was delighted. Kazi's objection allowed him to claim that the people did not want independence; the council had only obeyed the durbar's bidding. For Clause 15(ii) was India's safety-valve. It protected New Delhi's archaic rights, concealed the extent of actual control from public view, and prevented elected representatives from expressing any opinion on a vital aspect of their country's affairs. The PO also told reporters that the Chogyal was drumming up a public campaign without once having made a formal approach to New Delhi.

This was not true for a new relationship was hinted at in March 1965 when the Chogyal paid his first visit to New Delhi after ascending the throne. The occasion was marred by a minor faux pas. The Chogyal and Gyalmo were state guests and protocol demanded that the Sikkimese flag should fly beside the president's standard on Rashtrapati Bhavan. But the presidential ADC would not accept the flag from the Chogyal's aide, saying he had received no orders. Indian officials later apologized for the incident and made adequate amends. But the talks with Lal Bahadur Shastri were cordial enough. The prime minister made no promises, though he listened patiently and did not accuse Gangtok of flirting with Beijing as others did when ever adjustments were mooted. Emboldened, the Chogyal let it be known that he had discussed "minor administrative problems" with India's leaders. No details were disclosed, but three weeks later, the Chogyal told a journalist that he had asked Shastri to consider Sikkim's views on "administrative, arrangements".

Other feelers followed. "We have mentioned this matter to the external affairs ministry in Delhi verbally," the Chogyal admitted on 4 February 1966 when asked if he intended to seek revision of the treaty. "We fully appreciate India's vital interests in Sikkim." He seemed also to suggest that "some changes", not necessarily complete sovereignty, had to come about, adding that the durbar would continue to employ Indian dewans "until a properly qualified person from Sikkim was available for the job".

In June, however, Hope published an article on the Sikkimese theory of landholdings and the Darjeeling grant in the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology's bulletin. It created a furore for the author disputed the legality of India's possession. She argued that no Sikkimese monarch was empowered to alienate territory. Tsugphud Namgyal's gift to the Company was "in the traditional context of a grant for usufruct only, ultimate jurisdiction, authority and the right to resume the land being implicitly retained". All owners, she maintained, were only tenants in a system of centralized indivisible landholding which did not permit transfer in perpetuity. Echoing Sirdar D.K. Sen's memorandum, the Gyalmo claimed that Darjeeling cession was the "gift of a certain tract for a certain purpose and does not imply the transfer of sovereign rights".

Shastri was dead by then, and Mrs Gandhi, who had succeeded him, assured Parliament that "there has been no demand from any responsible quarter in Sikkim laying claim over the Darjeeling district." But India's private reaction was so strong that the Chogyal had to dismiss his wife's theories as a "purely academic exercise", adding: "My government is quite competent to handle any matter concerning the rights and well-being of my country and my people ... without resorting to the assistance of an academic body like the Namgyal Institute or its bulletin." Contd....





