

PEACEKEEPING: A TOOL TO PROMOTE NEPALESE FOREIGN POLICY

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Foreign Policy is a lifeline for smooth functioning of every state. Its effective planning, implication and proper utilization support a lot to run the country and build up balance relation with the international community. When its uses are correctly employed country reaps the opportunity to promote and attain the foreign policy goals. Normally, country focuses on how it's vital and major interests can be achieved through the foreign policy tools. Nepal's foreign policy is basically based on the United Nations Charter, Non Aligned Movement, commitment to international covenants and obligations, peaceful co-existence of the country and so on. Nepal can gain significant progress for the promotion of Nepal's foreign policy by contributing continuous and quality peacekeeper at the UN request.

The magnitude of the United Nations peacekeeping mission is rising on the horizon ever than before. Until the cold war, peacekeeping missions was mainly concentrated in achieving the classical role of monitoring ceasefire and showed presence in buffer zone. However, the low intensity conflict, globalization, marginalization, ethnic cleansing, disintegration of the countries, terrorism, border conflict, good governance, anarchism, humanitarian affairs and global warming are the major security challenges of the contemporary world. Comparatively, during the post-Cold war period the number of the UN missions increased dramatically. Until 1990, total number of the peacekeeping missions was eighteen and sixty three till to date. This shows that the UN role has been concurrently sought to attain its core objective of maintaining world peace and security.

Peacekeeping is one of the paramount activities of the UN. The traditional role of keeping peace has been transformed to robust nature including enforcement under the UN Chapter-VII. Normally, peacekeeping is considered as Chapter six and half in absence of clear provision in the charter. Nepal is contributing peacekeepers both in the non-combat (engineering, cease-fire monitoring, mentoring) and combat nature peacekeeping mission (use of force like in Somalia and Congo). Peace operation includes but not limited to peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace monitoring and peace building. Thanks to Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Pierson to envisage this concept of peacekeeping to tackle and prevent the conflict to further escalates. Nepal commenced its peacekeeping march since 1958 June 12 with small Nepalese Army Military Observer assignment in the Middle East. According to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the UN and Government of Nepal (GoN), Nepal pledged five thousand troops i.e. one Brigade for UN Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS). It lauds our long term commitment and true sincerity for peace as main agenda since its very first participation which makes proud of decades of professional, capable and trustworthy service for the noble cause of keeping peace anywhere in the world, be it in Africa or Asia or Europe or Caribbean region.

Peacekeeping is not sole means to achieve the peace. Still some missions are in operation more than forty years or even more. Demand for the peacekeeping is rising, but it has also some constraints in consensus, political goal and financial resources. Despite global financial recession US \$ 8 billion is allocated for this year global peacekeeping mission and the USA, Japan and European countries are the major donors. In order to deploy swiftly and harmonizing the peace support, the UN has started to draw involvement of regional organization like European Union, Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS) and African Union under Chapter-VIII.

Peacekeeping is challenging in nature. It involves myriad of risk and vulnerability of life as peacekeeper has to work in unknown hostile and harsh place which may stand on and off at the edge of regular and irregular force. Nepal has its participation in thirteen missions out of the sixteen running peace operation across the world. Despite challenges and hazard, more than seventy thousands soldiers have already served for the benevolent cause of peace and more than seventy courageous sons of Nepal sacrificed their lives as blue helmeted peacekeepers. There is no strategic gain for Nepal directly; however, country has to recognize it as main tool of our foreign policy to promote

Nepal and Nepali in the world. Nepalese Peacekeepers are the peace ambassador of Nepal who propagates Nepal's strong commitment of peace vocally in the world. Like Mount Everest, natural heritage (flora and fauna), Gurkha soldiers, Gautam Buddha, Nepali peacekeepers valued service is no less than these ornaments to recognize Nepal in the world arena. According to the standing table, Nepal stands at the fifth out of one hundred sixteen peacekeeping contributing countries. As of 31 October 2009, the current top ten standing table is as follows:

Ranking	Troop Contributing Country	Strength
1	Pakistan	10,605
2	Bangladesh	10,282
3	India	8,759
4	Nigeria	5,905
5	Nepal	4,348
6	Egypt	4,140
7	Rwanda	3,683
8	Jordan	3,669
9	Ghana	3,398
10	Italy	2,666
Source: http://www.un.org/peace		

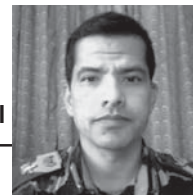
By contributing Army and Police (Nepal Police and Armed Force) personnel, Nepal has shown its capacity, courage and competence in the world. It is a rare occasions that Nepal, where UN monitored peace process underway after a decade long insurgency has been contributing for the global peace. This is a true appreciation for Nepalese peacekeepers and acknowledgement of our working principle, behavior and professionalism especially for the neutral, credible and impartial apolitical peacekeepers. Therefore, the government and stakeholders shall require in focusing ways to strengthen, expand and explore more contribution as the Nepal has comparative advantage in this field.

Presently, Nepal is contributing Infantry, Military Police, Engineers, Military Observers, Staff Officers from the Nepalese Army and Formed Police Unit, Police Advisor, UN Police from the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force. This peacekeeping contribution in the troubled region is multi dimensional with multifaceted roles as enshrined in the mandate of respective UN mission and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the UN. In multi-dimensional platform, the civil, police and military people work jointly to achieve the mission goal. Every peacekeeper gets important formal lecture on rules of engagement, human rights, culture, religion, local custom, traffic lessons, AIDS and so forth knowledge in order to work in a team or individual basis. And the participation in the mission is based on self-sustainment basis which requires troops to be relying on their Contingent Owned Equipment (COE), manpower and logistical arrangement.

Day by day, peacekeeping participation competition is being increased among the third world countries. Nepal's participation in numerous fields has already proved that Nepal can contribute professional peacekeepers in the multi fields at the UN request. Moreover, this also proves Nepal's considerable contribution for the global peace. In order to maintain the same legacy and vital position in this peacekeeping field, Nepal needs to give the top priority in fulfilling the requirement and standard before the deadline. If country fails to meet the requirement and UN standard in the stipulated time frame, our previous legacy and laurel will be jeopardized and same rhythm can't be maintained in one hand. On the other hand, few Nepalese got an enviable position in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO) such as Military Advisor and Secondment offers in the UN Head Quarter and Force Commander in the field mission. However, it is not enough, balance and fair recognition for the capable, dedicated, disciplined and professional Nepalese peacekeepers. The government can best utilize the diplomatic front to lobby for the reputed post both in the UN Head Quarters and field mission so that peacekeeping tool be effectively capitalized to promote Nepal's Foreign policy across the world.

RESTRUCTURING OUR ARMY ; AN ANGLE OF NOTION

Lt Col Sudarshan Silwal



Introduction

1. The End of cold war marked a basic paradigm shift with respect to warfare trend. More recently the wars were mostly waged by mighty coalitions against weaker opponents. States capable of producing and fielding the most advanced military technology were hardly engaged in full-scale conventional war. The most important single reason of not taking place such war is a nuclear factor. Nuclear deterrence is one of the major causes which is preventing such war to take place and making it less likely in future as well. Newer trend is a war fueled by ethnic and religious intolerance, political and economic instability and ideological differences. The majority of conflict in the 21st century seems to occur in the form of low intensity conflict.
2. In front of nuclear powers, any conventional armies and weapon systems are largely useless, a fact which itself induced most of the nuclear nations to acquire nuclear weapons. It also means that nuclear weapon is a most prominent deterrence against mighty armies. So the weaker states would always try to acquire nuclear weapons to neutralize the threat. We as a nation with poor economy should analyze the threat properly and set our priorities in making investments in such an area.
3. Our country is adopting federal national structure, along with this proposed system security challenges have surfaced in pretext of various demands. In a way the fundamental norms and values are seriously hindered which are key to bind us as a nation state and sovereign citizen. So, strengthening our national defense should be a key factor in our restructuring drive of the national army. And this effort should guarantee for safeguarding our national interest by building a professional army in an all-round way.
4. Nepal needs to work on over defence review to provide appropriate guidelines for the restructuring. In the absence of that, national security policy can be the source for the fundamental reorganization and reform of all its military structures to build a viable capability for the security of the nation. In addition to that, restructuring should also focus in our role of international peace and security, develop inter-operability for the joint operation and training on an appropriate scale.

Threats to National Security

5. There are factors most important compared any other factors which is to be considered in each and every efforts of restructuring.
 - (a) **External** There are so many factors to determine the threat coming from outside, noticeably; Increasing military power of neighbors, nuclear neighborhood, Regional instability, Trans- border crimes, Globalization, Climate change, Terrorism are the major threat to challenge our national security.
 - (b) **Internal** The ground reality factors to boost fragile internal security are; Political instability, Illegal armed group activities, Small arms proliferations, Ethnic and caste conflict, While collar crimes, Crimes and violence, Migration (internal and external), Insurgency or separatists movement, Domestic terrorism, Religious extremism, Poverty and socio-economic disparity, Cultural violence, Natural and man-made disasters, Drugs and HIV/AIDS, Brain

drain, activities of foreign intelligence agencies and Refugees.

Defence Review

6. A team of experts should work on reviewing our defence, with mandate to analyse over all security threats as mentioned earlier (external and internal), our current capacity and equivalent standard required. Appropriate government body with executive authority is desired be the part of entire process of defence review so that it gains legitimacy and importance. The followings can be an approach to conduct defence review.

- (a) Define objectives and organize appropriately for conduct of defence review.
- (b) Conduct Threat Assessment.
- (c) Develop a strategy to counter such threats.
- (d) Develop defence review.
- (e) Develop implementation plan for defence review.

Army Restructuring

7. We need to ensure that the professional capability exists to conduct the necessary restructuring in line with the outcomes of the overall national defence review with regards to each of the arms and services. It is also essential to develop the necessary policies related to human resources and its various aspects involving personnel management, salaries and social conditions in order to build a viable personnel base for the armed forces. There are so many fundamental issues to deal with restructuring, issues can vary along with approaches.

- (a) Enact necessary legislation in military man management, state procurement, military service and status of military personnel.
- (b) Reorganize and restructure existing force structure, chain of command, deployment and authority delegation.
- (c) Make an effort to raise Air Force, a viable deterrence to the threat.
- (d) Reorganize and restructure Armed police force as a sister organization and raise industrial and border security forces.
- (e) Establishment of modern air surveillance system along with other electronic and surveillance units.
- (f) Development of modern ground-based air defence capability.
- (g) Establish reserve system and new mobilization concepts.

8. Along with above mentioned areas, there are certain sectors which need special consideration in the restructuring efforts. Some of them are as mentioned in subsequent headings.

(a) **Human resources for armed force** Human resources are the most important resources to run any organization. Enrollment, training and retaining quality man power is always challenging for any armies in the world. These manpower are not prepared over night which needs years of dedication and hard work, so the motivating factor always plays greater role. The following areas are noticed to work in the human resource aspects;

- (1) Develop and implement a concrete personnel management system to retain trained man power and encourage new members.
- (2) Train MOD civilian staff in current responsibilities and develop a long term training program compatible to responsibility.

- (3) Implement pays and allowances system appropriate to SAARC standard.
- (4) Draw an attractive career plan based on performance, professionalism and contribution.

(b) **Military and interoperability issues** Us as a professional force should regard interoperability as essential key to modernization. That intends to establish training management policies/ procedures and their correspondent institutions as related to the development of overall armed forces standards and practices. This will enhance our forces capability to operate in an international environment. Develop individual and small unit training standards in parallel, review neighboring army doctrines, tactics, techniques and procedures. This helps to maintain our forces in international standard and will have positive implications in working with UN and other friendly armies in a joint exercise scenario.

(c) **Defence economics** Nepal requires improving the efficiency and monitoring of its defence expenditure and defence budgeting processes in order to develop affordable and sustainable defence capabilities. It needs to adopt a coherent and long-term plan of addressing the economic implications of army modernization drive. We may even need to think in the line of establishing defence industries with consumable items, it is of paramount importance especially for the country like our geopolitics reality.

(d) **Peacekeeping** National Peacekeeping Force is recommended to be established as a strong, permanent organisation with its own infra-structure for administration, training, command control and separate budget. Forces have to be catered standby with proper training, equipment and logistic to be able to deploy within any given frame of time.

Conclusion

9. The objectives of strong national army are to foresee and eliminate all the possible areas of the danger arising internally or externally to the national security. Every nation depending upon its threat and resources, leadership formulates national security policies and prepare their element of national powers for the possible eventualities. This is not the question whether we need to fight or not but we should stand above all that and prepare our army to be able to deal the frequent changing pattern of security threats. We can't predict the exact nature of future war but more of that will be in the form of unconventional wars. We can at least try and strive to put together our efforts and resources, use it efficiently and manage wisely by drawing appropriate restructuring plan.

10. The need of the strong security force for the country is highly relevant in the context of the present day threats. We need not necessarily think in terms of comparison with our neighboring military powers and their sophisticated war machinery. But we can be complacent about such realities and their inherent consequences being wise and working towards goal. It may be not practical to desire sophisticated army with our available means and resources, "Rome was not build on one day", we can at least set our goals on priorities to be achieved within the laid down time frame.

"Mankind must put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind. War will exist until that distant day when the conscientious objector enjoys the same reputation and prestige that the warrior does today."

- John F. Kennedy

ARAB-ISRAEL CONFLICT

Maj Ujwall Baniya



1. Pre –United Nations Era

Palestine, which had been part of the Ottoman Empire since 1517, came under the domination of Great Britain at the end of the First World War. The last years before 1914 had witnessed a growth of Arab national sentiment demanding the decentralization of the Ottoman State and the establishment of Arab autonomy. When the Ottoman Empire entered the First World War on the side of the Central Powers, the British feared that the prestige of the Caliphate might be used in an attempt to raise all Islam against the Allies in a *Jihad* or Holy War. To meet this danger, negotiations were undertaken by the British with Hussein, the Sheriff and Emir of Mecca, who occupied a position of great prestige in the Arab World. In 1915, Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Egypt, and Sheriff Hussein entered into an agreement for Arab co-operation against the Turks in return for certain British guarantees of Arab independence. In one of his letters Sheriff Hussein asked for British acknowledgement of Arab independence in the whole Arabian peninsula, except Aden, and roughly all of what is now Iraq, Israel, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. On 24 October 1915, Sir Henry McMahon replied delimiting the area in which Great Britain would agree to recognize Arab independence. While the Arabs claimed that Palestine had been included in the promise by the British for recognition of independence, Winston Churchill, then Secretary of State for Colonies asserted that "the whole of Palestine west of the Jordan was... excluded from Sir Henry McMahon's pledge". Sir Henry McMahon also declared later that he had meant to exclude Palestine from the terms of his pledge and had every reason to believe that Sheriff Hussein had understood this at the time of negotiations. At the same time Zionist settlers also laid the foundations of modern urban development in Tel Aviv. Mean while, there were also secret exchanges between Great Britain and France, which culminated in the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 16 May 1916 under which the area between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf was divided into five distinct regions. Part of the area was to be under British control, part under French, part to be a British sphere of influence and part a French sphere of influence, and Palestine was to fall into a special category, its special regime to be determined by agreement between Russia, France and Great Britain.

1.1 Balfour Declaration

This, for the Arabs, meant a complete negation of the understanding arrived at between Sherif Hussein and Sir Henry McMahon. What is more, besides this secret agreement, Great Britain also entered into a promise to the Zionists concerning the future of Palestine. Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, issued a statement of policy on 2 November 1917, which contained, what has been generally referred to as, the Balfour Declaration. This Declaration read:

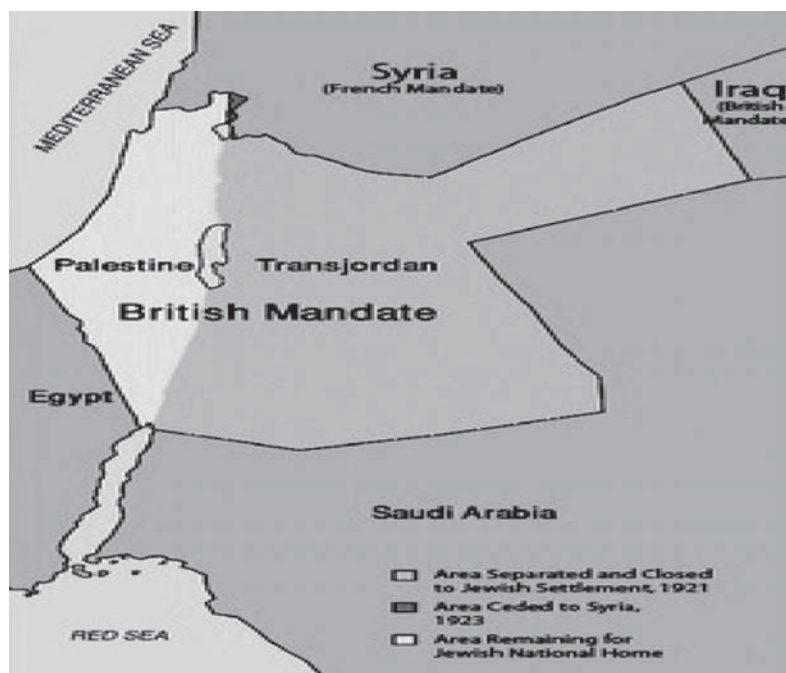
"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The Principal Allied powers, especially the United States, endorsed this Declaration. Its terms were, however, vague and permitted conflicting interpretations. The British had insisted from the beginning that there was no case for creating a Jewish State or Commonwealth in Palestine at that time since 90 per cent of the inhabitants were Arab speaking peoples who demanded national status and self-determination. Even Lloyd George, who was Prime Minister at that time, acknowledged that the Balfour Declaration was prompted by "propagandist reasons." Winston Churchill, as British Colonial Secretary, also denied in a white Paper, that the aim of the Declaration was to create a wholly Jewish Palestine. The Declaration, according to the White Paper, "did not contemplate that the Palestine as a whole should be converted into a Jewish National Home, but that such a Home should be founded in Palestine." Zionists however insisted that the Declaration unequivocally recognized "the principle of recognizing Palestine as the national home of Jewish people". While the Zionists

thus misrepresented the British undertaking, the Arabs feared that, what ever the verbal limitations continuous Jewish immigration with its great economic strength must ultimately lead to the creation of a Jewish majority and the relegation of the Arabs to a subordinate place in Palestine. British policy to reconcile both was rebuffed by both.

1.2 British Mandate for Palestine

In April 1920, the conference of the Allied Powers, in San Remo, Italy considered the fate of the dismembered Ottoman Empire. The Allied Supreme Council assigned the Mandate for Palestine to Great Britain, providing therein that the Mandatory should, inter alia, be responsible for implementing the Balfour Declaration. The Mandate was officially endorsed by the Council of the League of Nations on 24 July 1922 and entered into force on 29 September 1923. The Mandate received an official interpretation in the British statement of policy issued by Winston Churchill as Colonial Secretary in June 1922. It rejected the suggestion that the Arabic population, language or culture might be subordinated to that of the Zionist. The latter, however, were in Palestine "as of right and not on sufferance" and might exhibit their capacities in the "free development" of the national home" in order that it may become a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take...an interest and a pride".¹ While the Zionist organization accepted this interpretation, the Arabs rejected it and proclaimed a policy of non co-operation with the government so long as the latter adhered to the Balfour Declaration. An Arab delegation to London, elected in 1921, comprising Muslims and Christians, denounced the British Government as having placed itself "in the position of a partisan in Palestine of a certain policy which the Arab cannot accept because it means has extinction sooner or latter." In 1929, they demanded that "after 10 years of absolute colonial rule in Palestine", a democratic system of government should be granted "in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and pledges and declarations made to the Arabs by the Allies."



British Mandate for Palestine

Meanwhile the foundations of the Jewish national home were firmly established during the first years of the Mandate. From 1920 to 1929, the net immigration of Jews into Palestine amounted to 77,063.² Following serious Arab riots in 1929 on the matter of Jewish and Muslim rites concerning the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem a British Commission of Inquiry reported that Arab fears of Jewish immigration and Jewish land purchase had formed the fundamental cause of the riots and suggested closer control of Jewish immigration, and protection for the Arab peasants and tenants. These recommendations were accepted by the British in a white paper of May 1930. This provoked violent protests from the Zionists.

Following Hitler's rise to power, the wave of violent anti – Semitism which swept over Germany and Poland augmented Jewish immigration from central and Eastern Europe. Thus, while in 1931, Jews formed 17 percent of the population of Palestine, in 1940, it was about 30 percent. According to immigration statistics the total legal number of Jewish immigrants was 4,12,389, which was considered to be lower than the actual figures, since there was a large amount of clandestine Jewish immigration, estimated in the aggregate at 30,000 to 40,000 in 1939.

1.3 Great Arab Revolt (1936–1939)

In the late 1920s and early 1930s several factions of Arab society became impatient with the internecine divisions and ineffectiveness of the Arab elite and engaged in grass-roots anti-British and anti-Zionist activism organized by groups such as the Young Men's Muslim Association.. The death of the preacher Shaykh Izz ad-Din al-Qassam at the hands of the British police near Jenin in November 1935 generated widespread outrage and huge crowds accompanied Qassam's body to his grave in Haifa. A few months later a spontaneous Arab national general strike broke out. This lasted until October 1936. During this period from 1936–1939, known as the Great Arab Revolt or the "Great Uprising", British forces, supported by 6,000 armed Jewish auxiliary police, suppressed the widespread riots with overwhelming force. This resulted in the deaths of 5,000 Palestinian Arabs and the wounding of 10,000. In total 10 percent of the adult male population was killed, wounded, imprisoned, or exiled. The Jewish population had 400 killed; the British 200. In another significant development during this time the British officer Charles Orde Wingate (who supported a Zionist revival for religious reasons) organized Special Night Squads composed of British soldiers and Haganah mercenaries, which "scored significant successes against the Arab rebels in the lower Galilee and in the Jezreel valley" by conducting raids on Arab villages. Significantly, from 1936 to 1945, while establishing collaborative security arrangements with the Jewish Agency ,the British confiscated 13,200 firearms from Arabs and 521 weapons from Jews.

The attacks on the Jewish population by Arabs had three lasting effects: First, they led to the further development of Jewish underground militias, primarily the Haganah ("The Defense"), which were to prove decisive in 1948. Secondly, the attacks solidified general sentiment that the two communities could not be reconciled, and the idea of partition was born. Thirdly, the British responded to Arab opposition with the White Paper of 1939, which severely restricted Jewish immigration. However, with the advent of World War II, even this reduced immigration quota was not reached. The White Paper policy also radicalized segments of the Jewish population, who after the war would no longer cooperate with the British.

1.4 The British Mandate administration and training of local Arabs and Jews

From 1936 onward the British government facilitated the training, arming, recruitment and funding of a range of security and intelligence forces in collaboration with the Jewish Agency. These included the *Guards* (Notrim), which were divided into the 6,000 to 14,000-strong Jewish Supernumerary Police, the élite and highly mobile 6,000–8,000 strong Jewish Settlement Police and the Special Night Squads, the forerunner of Britain's Special Air Service regiments. There was also an élite strike force known as the FOSH, or *Field Companies*, with around 1,500 members, which were replaced by the larger HISH or *Field Force* in 1939.

The British had enlisted 6,000 Palestinian Arabs during the Second World War and 1,700 Palestinian Arabs were recruited into the Trans-Jordanian Frontier Force or T.J.F.F. . In addition the British supplied officers, such as John Bagot Glubb Pasha for the Jordan's Arab Legion, and supplied the Egyptian army with trucks, rifles and airplanes. The British army therefore was intimately involved, ironically, in the training of both sides for the coming conflict.

1.5 Lord Peel Commission

The evolution to independence of a number of Arab countries in the region e.g. Iraq, Syria and Egypt, increased the tension in Palestine, the Arabs claiming independence and democratic self-government, the prohibition of transfer of Arabs lands to Jews, and the stoppage of Jewish immigration.

These demands were, however, rejected. Armed bands of Arabs, thereupon, engaged British military detachments in battle and they were soon joined by Arabs from Syria and Iraq. The rulers and leaders of Iraq, Egypt and Saudi Arabia became actively interested in their cause. A Royal Commission appointed by the British government, with Lord Peel as its head reported in 1937, that the Arab and Jewish positions were irreconcilable and that the only hope of a solution lay in a partition of the country. The mandate should be terminated as in Iraq and Syria, and Great Britain should conclude treaties with an independent Arab state consisting of Transjordan and the hill country of Palestine, and the independent Jewish state, consisting of the maritime plain and Galilee while Jerusalem and Bethlehem and a narrow corridor connecting them with the sea should remain mandated territory. A transitional period was foreseen. The British government endorsed the findings of the commission. While one section of the Zionists was prepared to accept this scheme, at least as a temporary measure and with an extension of the area suggested for the Jewish state, the Arabs rejected any scheme of partition.³ The permanent mandates commission also opposed the immediate creation of two new independent states. Various measures were, thereafter, adopted by the British government against the Arab leaders responsible for the resistance activities, but proved unsuccessful. Large parts of the country, save a few Jewish settlements and the more important cities, came under the control of the Arabs.



Partition Scheme of Peel Commission, July, 1937

1.6 Sir John Woodhead Commission

Strong military reinforcements, however, succeeded by the spring of 1939, in putting down the worst of the rebellion. Meanwhile the Palestine partition commission under Sir John Woodhead had in November 1938 set out three possible principles on which partition might theoretically be effected with suggested boundaries in each case, but had concluded by emphasizing the great political, economic and security objections inherent in any conceivable scheme. By this time Hitler's first dismemberment of Czechoslovakia had brought Europe to the brink of a general war, and the British government, with its vital strategic communications and other interests in the middle east, could not contemplate the prospect of continuing, indeed growing, hostility in the Arab countries, which the axis was able to exploit on the Palestine issue. In the light of the Woodhead report, Great Britain decided that the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states in Palestine was impracticable and that an effort should be made to promote a direct understanding between the Arabs and the Jews. With this end in view Great Britain invited representatives of the Palestinian Arabs and of the neighboring Arab States on the one hand, and of the Jewish agency, on the other, to meet in London early in 1939.⁴

1.7 Macdonald White Paper

Since neither party was prepared to abate its extreme demands, the British government proposed its own solution in the Macdonald White Paper of May 1939. It asserted:

- (a) that the Balfour declaration given in 1917 meant a "National home "for the Jews in Palestine and not a "Jewish State". This National Home, the White Paper explained, had already existed;
- (b) that Jewish immigration to Palestine should therefore cease after admitting a further quota of 75,000 Jewish immigrants;
- (c) that the inhabitants of Palestine, consisting at that time of 1,250,000 Arabs and 650,000 Jews, should enjoy self determination and become independent within a period of ten years.

These British proposals did not satisfy either party, the reaction of the Zionists, to whom the paper was without any moral basic and "contrary to international law", being specially violent; and the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, to which they now appealed, ruled by a majority of four to three that the White Paper was not in conformity with the Mandate. A decision by the Council of the League was, however, prevented by the outbreak of the war. While the Palestine Arabs, their extremist leaders being now in exile, maintained and innocuous neutrality in the World War II, the Zionist co-operated fully with the Allies, both because of their intense hatred of Nazi Germany and because of their desire to build up political credit with the allies.

1.8 Biltmore Program

In 1940 Ben Gurion went to the United States in his capacity as Chairman of the Zionist Executive and sought to impress on the Zionist organization of America the urgency of political campaigning, of formulating a political programme and mobilizing American Jewry (about 53 lakhs) toward its end. His plan was based on three things: opposition to the policy of the White Paper, the formation of a Jewish army, and the conversion of Palestine into a Jewish Commonwealth after the war. In May 1942, a congress of American Zionists unanimously endorsed the proposals, under the title of the Biltmore Program.⁵ A fortnight after the end of the war in Europe, the Zionists requested the immediate acceptance by the British Government of the full Biltmore Program. Equal pressure was exerted on behalf of the Arab cause by the Muslim States of the Middle East. A protocol of 1943 establishing the Arab League consisting of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Transjordan and Yemen outlined their attitude towards Palestine, declaring their support for the achievement of the legitimate aims and the protection of the just rights of the Palestine Arabs. The British Labor party, which had previously uncritically committed itself to Zionism, now came into power and realized Britain's vital interests in the Arab world. The Labour government endeavored, therefore, to gain the co-operation of the United States in reaching and carrying out a jointly agreed policy for Palestine, if possible one acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. The Zionists, thereupon, embarked on a Jewish Resistance Movement. Following British counter measures, the Jewish agency modified the Biltmore Program in favour of "a viable Jewish State in a adequate area of Palestine". The British having failed to bring about a compromise between the Jews and the Arabs, resolved to refer the Palestine problem to the United Nations.

2. Post –United Nations Era

On 2 April 1947, the United Kingdom asked that a special session of the General Assembly be called to examine the question of Palestine, and to constitute and instruct a Special Committee to prepare for the consideration of the of the question.⁶ A special session was, thereupon, convened on 28 April. Certain other States including Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia suggested to the General Committee of the Assembly the inclusion of an additional item on the agenda, namely, "the termination of the mandate over Palestine and the declaration of its independence," to be considered along with the United Kingdom's proposal. The reasons put forward by the Arab States in support of their request clearly reflected their basic attitudes towards the Palestine question. They maintained that all that was necessary in Palestine was not setting up of a Committee but the application of the

principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the declaration of an independent Palestine along democratic lines with equal rights for all citizens. They also held the view that the problem of the Jews people was separate from the Palestine problem.⁷ The Arab proposal was put to vote but was rejected by the General Committee. Efforts to raise the issue of putting the item on the agenda were again made in the General Assembly itself, but proved unsuccessful.

2.1 UN Partition Plan (1947)

On 29 November 1947 the United Nations General Assembly approved a plan, UN General Assembly Resolution 181, to resolve the Arab-Jewish conflict by partitioning Palestine into two states, one Jewish and one Arab. Each state would comprise three major sections, linked by extraterritorial crossroads; the Arab state would also have an enclave at Jaffa. With about 32% of the population, the Jews would get 56% of the territory, an area that then contained 499,000 Jews and 438,000 Palestinians, though this included the inhospitable Negev Desert in the south. The Palestinians would get 42% of the land, which then had a population of 818,000 Palestinians and 10,000 Jews. In consideration of its religious significance, the Jerusalem area, including Bethlehem, with 100,000 Jews and an equal number of Palestinians, was to become a Corpus Separatum, to be administered by the UN.



UN Partition Plan 1947

Although some Jews criticized aspects of the plan, the resolution was welcomed by most of the Jewish population. The Jewish leadership accepted the partition plan as "the indispensable minimum," glad as they were with the international recognition. Arguing that the partition plan was unfair to the Arabs with regard to the population balance at that time, the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs and the Arab League firmly opposed the UN action and even rejected its authority to involve itself in the entire matter. They upheld "that the rule of Palestine should revert to its inhabitants, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations." According to Article 73 b of the Charter, the UN should develop self-government of the people in a territory under its administration.

2.2 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine (1947-48)

In the immediate aftermath of the United Nations' approval of the Partition Plan, the explosions of joy amongst the Jewish community were counter balanced by the expression of discontent amongst

the Arab community. Soon thereafter, violence broke out and became more prevalent. Murders, reprisals, and counter-reprisals came one after the other, killing dozens of victims on both sides in the process. During the period beginning in December 1947 and ending in January 1948, it was estimated that nearly 1,000 people were killed and 2,000 people were injured. By the end of March, the figure had risen to 2,000 dead and 4,000 wounded. These figures correspond to an average of more than 100 deaths and 200 casualties per week; in a population of 2,000,000.

From January onwards operations became more militaristic, with the intervention into Palestine of a number of Arab Liberation Army regiments who divided up around the different coastal towns and reinforced Galilee and Samaria. Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni came from Egypt with several hundred men of the Army of Holy War. Having recruited a few thousand volunteers, Al-Husayni organized the blockade of the 100,000 Jewish residents of Jerusalem. To counter this, the Yishuv authorities tried to supply the city with convoys of up to 100 armoured vehicles, but the operation became more and more impractical and more and more died in this process. By March, Al-Husayni's tactic had paid off. Almost the entirety of Haganah's armoured vehicles had been destroyed, the blockade was in full operation, and hundreds of the Haganah members who tried to bring supplies to the city were killed. The situation for those who dwelt in the Jewish settlements in the highly-isolated Negev and northern Galilee was even more critical. Since the Jewish population was under strict orders obliging them to hold their dominions at all costs, the situation of insecurity across the country affected the Arab population more visibly. Up to 100,000 Palestinians, chiefly those from the upper classes, left the country to seek refuge abroad or in Samaria.

This situation caused the U.S. to retract their support for the Partition Plan, thus encouraging the Arab League to believe that the Palestinians, reinforced by the Arab Liberation Army, could put an end to the Partition plan. The British, on the other hand, decided on 7 February 1948 to support the annexation of the Arab part of Palestine by Transjordan. Although a certain level of doubt took hold amongst Yishuv supporters, their apparent defeats were due more to their wait-and-see policy than to weakness. Ben-Gurion reorganized the Haganah and made conscription obligatory. Every Jewish man and woman in the country had to receive military training. Due to funds gathered by Golda Meir from sympathizers in the United States, and assisted by Stalin's support for the Zionist cause at the time, the Jewish representatives of Palestine were able to sign very important armament contracts in the East. Other Haganah agents retrieved stockpiles from the Second World War, which helped equip the army further. Operation Balak allowed arms and other equipment to be transported for the first time by the end of March.

The British had, at that time, essentially withdrawn their troops. The situation pushed the leaders of the neighbouring Arab states to intervene, but their preparation was not finalized, and they could not assemble forces that would be able to turn the tide of the war. The majority of Palestinian hopes lay with the Arab Legion of Transjordan's monarch, King Abdullah I, but he had no intention of creating a Palestinian-run state, instead hoping to annex as much of the territory of the British Mandate of Palestine as he could. He was playing a double-game, being just as much in contact with the Jewish authorities as with the Arab League.

On 14 May 1948, David Ben-Gurion declared the independence of the state of Israel, and the 1948 Palestine war entered its second phase, with the intervention of several Arab states' armies the following day

Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory. Tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat.

- Sun Tzu



साधारण

१. ठूलो ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनपछि मुलुक अहिले संघीय लोकतान्त्रिक गणतन्त्र नेपाल बनिसकेको छ। देशमा संविधान सभाको निर्वाचन सम्पन्न भई सिंगो राष्ट्र अहिले नयाँ नेपालको नयाँ संविधान बनाउने प्रक्रियाको करिब करिब अन्तिम अवस्थामा रहेको छ। नयाँ संविधानमा नयाँ नेपालको स्वरूप निर्धारण गर्ने थुप्रै विषयवस्तुहरुमाथि छलफल, बहस, गोष्ठी तथा अन्तरक्रियाहरु भइरहेका छन्। त्यस्ता थुप्रै विषयवस्तुहरुमध्ये नेपाल राष्ट्रको **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** स्वरूप तथा अवधारणा पनि एउटा मुख्य बहसको विषय बनेको छ। यति लामो इतिहास बोकेको राष्ट्रको हालसम्म पनि एउटा ठोस सुरक्षा रणनीति नबन्नु बिडम्बनाको पक्ष आफ्नै ठाउँमा भएतापनि अहिले यसले व्यापक चर्चा र महत्व पाउनु सन्तोषको विषय मान्नु पर्दछ। **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** सम्बन्धी विगतका केही अपूरा दस्तावेजहरु समयसापेक्ष र परिवर्तित अवस्थामा सान्दर्भिक नभएकोले गणतन्त्र नेपालमा नयाँ **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** स्वरूप र अवधारणाको आवश्यकता सबैले महसुस गरेको अवस्था रहेको छ। बदलिँदो राजनैतिक र संघीय लोकतान्त्रिक राज्यको सैद्धान्तिक दिशामा नेपालले परम्परागत **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिलाई** पुनः परिभाषित गर्नु आवश्यक छ। (“बदलिँदो परिवेशमा नेपालमा सुरक्षा अवधारणा”-राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति र राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा परिषदको भूमिका-गेजा शर्मा वाग्ले, पेज. ८५)

२. राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको अवधारणा र स्वरूपको बारेमा विभिन्न राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघ संस्थाहरुले आयोजना गर्ने गरेका विभिन्न बहस, गोष्ठी तथा अन्तरक्रियाहरुमा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रियस्तरका विभिन्न विज्ञहरुबाट आ-आफ्नै तरिकाका व्याख्याहरु तथा फरक फरक धारणाहरु व्यक्त गर्ने गरेकोले अभैसम्म यसले आम सहमति कायम गर्न नसकेको अनुभूति हामी सबैले गरेको अवस्था छ। विचार, धारणा तथा अभिव्यक्तिहरु फरकफरक भएतापनि राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी आधारभूत सिद्धान्तहरु प्रायः सबै राष्ट्रहरुको एकै हुने बारे हामी सबैले मनन गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा जस्तो गम्भीर र संवेदनशील विषयमा हामी सबैले आ-आफ्नो स्वार्थ भन्दापनि राष्ट्र, जनता र राष्ट्रको सम्पदाको सुरक्षाको लागि निस्वार्थरूपमा सतहमा भन्दा त्यसको गहिराईमा पुगेर आ-आफ्ना धारणा तथा विचारहरु अभिव्यक्त गर्न सकेमा मात्र आफ्नो मौलिकतामा आधारित राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति तर्जुमा गर्न सकिने हुन्छ। यस लेखमा लेखकले माथि उल्लेखित विषयवस्तुहरु र हालसम्मको आफ्नो अनुभवलाई समेटेर अहिले बहसको विषयमा रहेको राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको बारे सबैको एउटै धारणा बन्न मद्दत पुगोस्भन्ने अभिलासाकासाथ यो लेख प्रस्तुत गर्ने प्रयास गरेको छ।

उद्देश्य

३. यो लेखको मुख्य उद्देश्य राष्ट्रलाई **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** अपरिहार्यता तथा तत्सम्बन्धी एक अवधारणा प्रस्तुत गर्नु हो।

क्षेत्र

४. यस लेखमा विशेषतः **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** मूल्य, मान्यता र यसको आधारभूत सिद्धान्तहरुको लेखाजोखा गरी नेपालमा सुहाउँदो **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** अवधारणा सम्बन्धी रोडम्याप कोर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ।

सुरक्षा नीति निर्माणका आधारहरु

५. निर्धारित राष्ट्रिय आकांक्षाहरुलाई आन्तरिक वा बाह्य चुनौतिहरुबाट सुरक्षित गर्नु, तिनको प्रवर्द्धन गर्नु र वैज्ञानिक ढङ्गले व्यवस्थापन गर्नुलाई नै आजको संदर्भमा राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा भन्न सकिन्छ। अर्थात हरेक राष्ट्रहरुको आफैमा सुदृढ, विकसित र समृद्ध हुने जुन चाहना हुन्छ त्यसको सुनिश्चताको निम्ति देशले अवलम्बन गर्ने समग्र नीतिलाई **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** भन्न सकिन्छ। त्यसैले कुनै पनि राष्ट्रको **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** तर्जुमा गर्नुभन्दा पहिला हामीले सुरक्षा नीतिका आधारहरु के के हुन ? कसरी बन्छ सुरक्षा नीति ? यसको तार्किक तर्तिव (Logical Sequence) के हो ? यो बनाउने जिम्मेवारी कस्को हो

? भन्ने बारेमा गहिरो अध्ययन र जानकारी राख्नु आवश्यक हुन्छ । साथै यसबारे राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय अभ्यासहरु र आधारभूत सिद्धान्तहरुलाई पनि मध्यनजर राख्नु पर्ने नितान्त जरुरी देखिन्छ ।

६. हरेक राष्ट्रहरुको आ-आफ्नै एउटा मौलिक मूल्य र मान्यताहरु स्थापित भएका हुन्छन भने त्यसैगरी आ-आफ्नै राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थ/हितहरु (National Interests) पहिचान गरिएको हुन्छ, जस्को आधारमा राष्ट्रले आफ्नो राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य (National Objectives) निर्धारण गरेको हुन्छ, जस्ले राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति र रणनीति बनाउन निर्देशित गर्दछ । यसैले राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति तर्जुमा गर्नुभन्दा पहिला तल उल्लेखित निम्न आधारहरुलाई राम्रोसँग पहिचान, अध्ययन र विश्लेषण गरिनु आवश्यक हुन्छ ।

मूलभूत मूल्य र मान्यता (Core Values)

७. माथि भनिए भै कुनैपनि राष्ट्रको मूलभूत मान्यता त्यो देशको मौलिकतामा आधारित भएर आफ्नै Cultural Norms बाट निकालिएको हुन्छ । त्यसैले कुनैपनि राष्ट्रको मूलभूत मान्यता भनेको त्यसको राजनैतिक स्वतन्त्रता र भौगोलिक अखण्डता (Political Independence & Territorial Integrity), सामाजिक सद्भाव (Social Harmony), राजनैतिक स्थायित्व (Political Stability) राष्ट्रिय एकता (National Unity), आर्थिक सुरक्षा (Economic Security) र सुरक्षित वातावरण (Safe Environment) हरु पर्ने आउँदछन् । (Geneson In Alagappa, 1999, P. 17)

राष्ट्रिय हित/स्वार्थ (National Interest)

८. राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको तर्जुमा गर्दा सर्वप्रथम राष्ट्रको हितहरुको स्पष्ट पहिचान हुनु आवश्यक हुन्छ । त्यसैले राष्ट्रिय हितको सुरक्षा गर्न र राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य प्राप्तिको लागि राज्यशक्तिहरुका सबै संयन्त्रलाई परिचालन गर्न राष्ट्रिय चाहना (National Will) को आवश्यकता पर्दछ । साधारणतया राष्ट्रिय हित/स्वार्थलाई प्राथमिकताअनुसार चार तहमा (Four-tier scale) वर्गीकृत (Graded) गरेको पाइन्छ । (NDC Pakistan, PP.18–20)

(क) **प्रमुख स्वार्थ (Vital Interests)** यो राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थहरुमध्ये प्रमुख आधारभूत स्वार्थ हो । यदि कुनैपनि राष्ट्रको Vital Interests threatened भएमा राष्ट्र युद्धको लागि तयार हुनु पर्दछ ।

(ख) **अति महत्वपूर्ण स्वार्थ (Most Important Interests)** यसले राष्ट्रको सुरक्षा र समुन्नत प्रगतिको विषयबस्तुहरुलाई समेट्दछ । जस्तै सामाजिक सद्भाव, आर्थिक उन्नति तथा राष्ट्रको एकता र छिमेकी राष्ट्रहरूसँग हुन सक्ने विवादहरुका विषयहरु पर्दछन् ।

(ग) **महत्वपूर्ण स्वार्थ (Important Interests)** महत्वपूर्ण स्वार्थ भित्र राष्ट्रको सम्पन्नतालाई असर गर्ने विषयबस्तुहरु पर्दछन । यस्ता विषयबस्तुहरु परिपूर्ति नभएमा राष्ट्रको Vital Interests लाइनै असर पर्न सक्दछ ।

(घ) **थोरै महत्वको स्वार्थ (Peripheral Interests)** राष्ट्रको सार्वभौमिकतालाई खतरा नहुने खालको विषयबस्तुहरु तर यी पनि आवश्यकताअनुसार परिपूर्ति नभएमा Vital Interests लाई असर गर्दछ ।

९. कुनैकुनै राष्ट्रले राष्ट्रिय हितलाई Vital Interests (मातृभूमिको सुरक्षा), Critical Interests (अप्रत्यक्ष रुपमा मातृभूमिमाथिको खतरा) र Serious Interests (मातृभूमि माथिको गम्भिर खतरा) को रुपमा पनि वर्गीकरण गरेको पाइन्छ । (Sarkerian, John – Stephan, 2002, PP. 5–6)

१०. राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थलाई जसले जसरी वर्गीकरण गरेतापनि सबै राष्ट्रहरुले चार वटा मूलभूत/आधारभूत मान्यताहरुलाई राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थको रुपमा (National Interests) समान दृष्टिकोण राखेको पाइन्छ ।

- (क) मातृभूमिको प्रतिरक्षा (Defence of Homeland)
- (ख) आर्थिक सम्पन्नता (Economic Well-being)
- (ग) सुहाउँदो क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय परिस्थिति (Favorable Regional / World Order)
- (घ) मूल्य मान्यताको प्रवर्द्धन (Promotion of Values)

११. माथि उल्लेखित विभिन्न Core National Interests को विभिन्न विज्ञहरूबाट भएका छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाहरूको दौरान निक्किएका निष्कर्षहरूको आधारमा नेपालको राष्ट्रिय हित/स्वार्थ (National Interests) निम्नानुसार हुन सक्ने देखिएको । (NI & NS Theory & practice in Nepal,- Dr Susil R Pandey)

- (क) राष्ट्रको जर्गेना र यसको सुरक्षा (Preservation & Security of the State).
- (ख) राज्यको कानून र आदेशका पालना कायम गराउनु (Maintaining Law & Order in the State)
- (ग) प्रजातन्त्र, मानवअधिकार तथा सार्वभौमिकता को जर्गेना (Preserve Democracy, Human Rights & Sovereignty of the People)
- (घ) नेपाली जनताको उन्नति तथा राष्ट्रिय सम्पदाको हेरचाह र सही सदुपयोग (Well being of Nepali People & Proper Exploitation of Natural Resources)
- (ङ) अन्तराष्ट्रिय शान्ति र सद्भावमा योगदान (Contribute to Peace & Harmony at the Global Level)

राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य (National Objectives)

१२. कुनै पनि राष्ट्रको मूलभूत मान्यता र राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थ/हितको सहि पहिचान हुनु नै राष्ट्रको लक्ष्य (Objectives) प्राप्तीको बाटो पहिचान हुनु हो । राष्ट्रलाई त्यही लक्ष्यअनुसार राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थको आधारमा अगाडी बढाउन सकियोस् । राष्ट्रले तय गर्ने राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य (National Objectives) राष्ट्रका बहुसंख्यक जनसमुदायबाट अनुमोदित भएको हुने हुँदा राष्ट्रिय स्वार्थ र लक्ष्यले राष्ट्रको रणनीतिक आवश्यकतालाई स्थापित गरेको हुन्छ । कुनै पनि राष्ट्रको Core National Security Objectives निम्नानुसार हुन सक्दछ ।

- (क) भौगोलिक अखण्डताको रक्षा गर्नु (Protect Territorial Integrity)
- (ख) राजनैतिक स्वतन्त्रता र सार्वभौमिकताको जर्गेना गर्नु (Preserve Political Independence & Sovereignty)
- (ग) आर्थिक विकासको प्राप्ती (Achieve Economic Development)
- (घ) प्रजातन्त्रको रक्षा र विकास गर्दै मानव सुरक्षाको सुनिश्चता गर्नु (Protect/ Promote Democracy & ensure Human Security)

१३. राष्ट्रले तय गरेको लक्ष्यहरू (Objectives) प्रभावकारीरूपमा कार्यान्वयन हुने किसिमको र यसलाई सजिलै प्राप्त गर्न सकिने खालको हुनु पर्दछ । यस्ता Objectives राज्यको अधिकतम हित/स्वार्थलाई सुरक्षित गर्ने खालको हुनु पर्दछ । नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३ को निर्देशिका सिद्धान्तको दफा ३४ मा निम्नानुसारको National Objectives राखिएका छन् ।

- (क) सार्वभौमिकता, भौगोलिक अखण्डता र स्वतन्त्रतालाई बचाई राख्ने ।
- (ख) प्रजातन्त्रको संस्थागत विकास गर्ने ।
- (ग) जनताको जिउ धन, समानता र स्वतन्त्रतालाई जोगाई राख्ने ।
- (घ) विभिन्न जात, जाति, धर्म, भाषा तथा समुदायबीच सामाजिक सद्भाव कायम गरी स्वस्थ समाजको स्थापना र विकास गर्ने ।
- (ङ) आर्थिक विकासको प्राप्ती गर्ने ।
- (च) मानव अधिकारको जर्गेना र संरक्षण गर्दै शान्ति र सद्भाव कायम राख्ने ।

राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी सम्भावित खतराहरू (Threats to National Security)

१४. मुलुकको सार्वभौमिकता, भौगोलिक अखण्डता तथा राष्ट्रिय स्वतन्त्रतालाई बचाई राख्न कुनैपनि राष्ट्रको मूल लक्ष्य हुन्छ । त्यसैले हरेक राष्ट्रले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय तथा राष्ट्रिय परिवर्तित परिवेशअनुसार आफ्नो सुरक्षा नीतिलाई समयसापेक्ष परिमार्जित र समायानुकूल बनाउँदै लैजानु पर्दछ । राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिलाई परिमार्जित र समायानुकूल बनाउन बाह्य र आन्तरिक सुरक्षा खतराको निरन्तर आंकलन गर्नुपर्दछ । सुरक्षा खतराको सही विश्लेषण र आंकलनको आधारमा मात्र सही सुरक्षा नीति बन्न सक्दछ ।

(क) **बाह्य खतराहरू:** कुनैपनि राष्ट्रको बाह्य खतराको रूपमा उसका छिमेकी राष्ट्रहरू हुन सक्ने कुरालाई मनन गरी खतराको आंकलन गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । नेपालको मुख्य बाह्य खतराको रूपमा छिमेकी राष्ट्रहरू पनि संभावित खतराको रूपमा देखा पर्न सक्दछन् ।

(ख) **आन्तरिक खतराहरू:** कुनैपनि राष्ट्र बाह्य खतराभन्दा पनि आन्तरिक खतराबाट बढी पीडित भएको तथ्य हाम्रा सामु रहेका छन् । सम्भावित साम्प्रदायिक समस्या, आतङ्कवाद, बाह्य तथा आन्तरिक शरणार्थी समस्या, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, बेरोजगारी, गरिबी तथा पछ्यौटेपनजस्ता समस्याहरू विकराल हुँदै गएमा **National Interests** लाई नै खतरा हुन सक्ने हुन्छ ।

राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा/वृहत रणनीति (National Security/ Grand Strategy)

१५. माथि उल्लेखित Croe Values, National Interests र National Objectives को सहि पहिचान हुनुनै National Security को जग बन्नु हो । भ्रष्टहेर्दा National Security भनेको प्रतिरक्षा रणनीति (Defence Strategy) होकी भन्ने भान पर्नु स्वभाविकनै हो । तर बुझ्नु पर्ने कुरा के छ भने राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा भनेको केवल सेना वा हतियारले मात्र गर्ने सुरक्षा होईन । यो त National Security Strategy अर्थात् वृहत राष्ट्रिय रणनीति हो । जसमा राष्ट्रका चौतर्फी अङ्गहरूलाई समेटिएको हुन्छ । जस्तै: सामाजिक, आर्थिक, भौगोलिक, धार्मिक एंवम सांस्कृतिक, औद्योगिक, प्राकृतिक श्रोत र सम्पदा राष्ट्रिय एकता र भौगोलिक अखण्डताको सुरक्षाहरूलाई समेटेर बुझ्नु पर्दछ । अर्थात् राष्ट्रको Living र Non Living वस्तुहरू सबैको सामूहिक सुरक्षा हुनु नै National Security Strategy हो । यो राष्ट्रको वृहत् दृष्टिकोण वा परिकल्पना हो, यस्तो परिकल्पनालाई साकार तुल्याउनको लागि बहुआयमिक सर्पोटको आवश्यकता हुन्छ । यस्ता सर्पोट राष्ट्र निर्माताहरूले तय गरेका विभिन्न नीतिहरू नै हुन् जस्तै: Economic, Foreign, Defence, Domestic, Education तथा Media सम्बन्धी नीतिहरू हुन आउँछन् ।

राष्ट्रिय प्रतिरक्षा नीति (National Defence Policy)

१६. माथि उल्लेखित वृहत् राष्ट्रिय रणनीतिअनुरूप राष्ट्रले तय गरेका अन्य नीतिहरूमध्ये Defence Policy पनि एक हो । तुलनात्मकरूपमा Defence Policy ले National Strategy लाई स्वतः अरु Policy ले भन्दा बढी सर्पोट गर्दछ । सेनाको लागि चाहिने Doctrine यही Policy ले निर्देशित गर्दछ । यही Doctrine ले आन्ततो गत्वा त्यो देशको सैन्यकला (Tactics) निर्धारण गर्दछ । जस्तै राष्ट्र Offensive, Defensive वा Neutral Posture मा जाने भन्ने कुरालाई निर्देशित गर्दछ ।

राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति निर्माणको लागि हाल सामू गरिएका प्रयासहरू

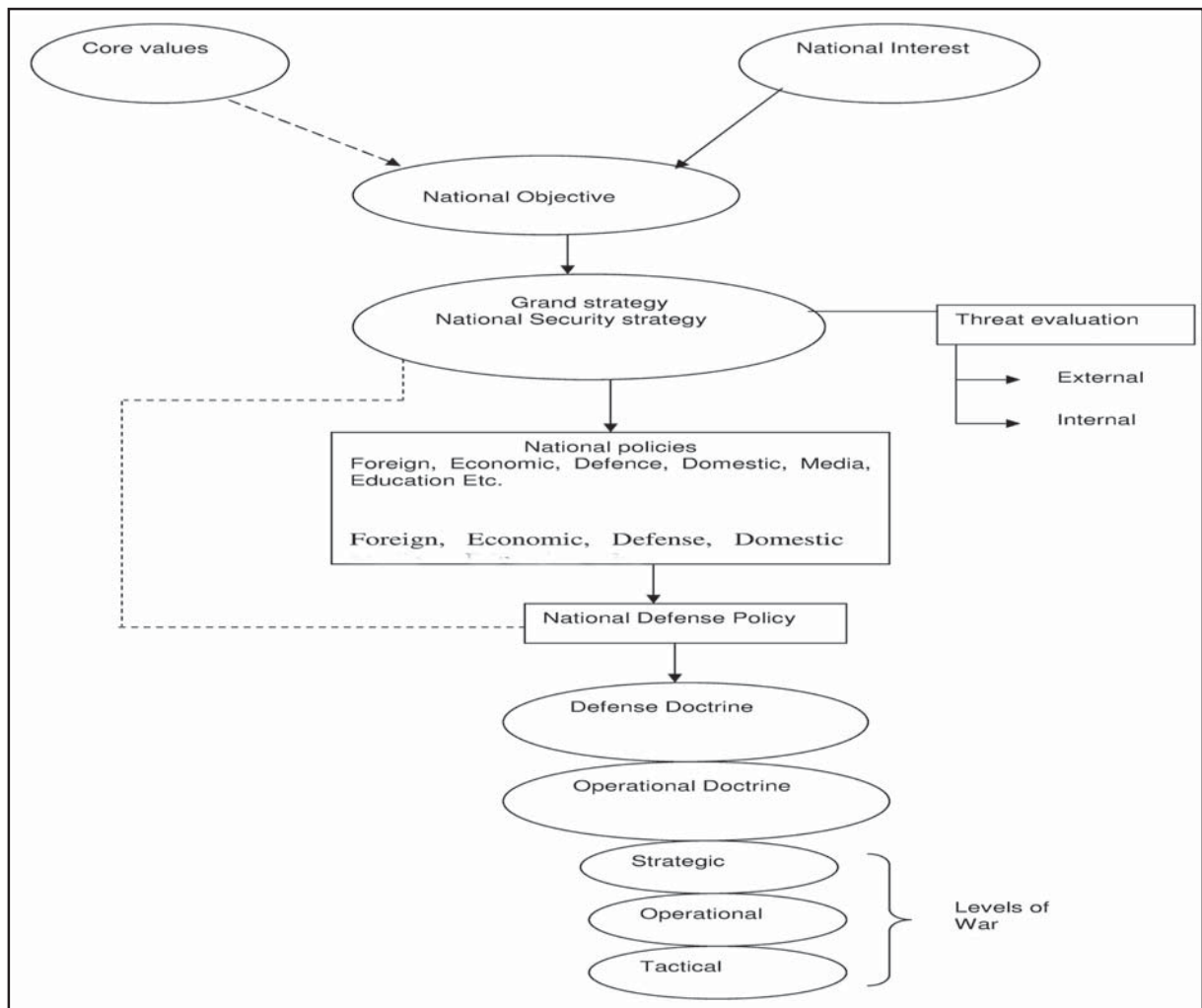
१७. **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** सम्बन्धी विषयवस्तुलाई इतिहासका विभिन्न कालखण्डहरूमा आ-आफ्नै किसिमले व्याख्या गरी लागू गरेको पाइन्छ । श्री ५ बडा महाराजधिराज पृथ्वीनारायण शाहले “नेपाललाई दुई ढुङ्गाबीचको तरुल” हो भनि यसको संवेदनशिलतालाई उजगार गरी मुलुकको विभिन्न नीतिहरू प्रतिपादन गरेको पाइन्छ । त्यसैगरी सन् १९८५ मा त्यसबेलाको पंचायती व्यवस्थाले “राष्ट्रिय मूलनीति”को रूपमा **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** तयार गरेको थियो । जसमा राजनैतिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जनसंख्या, सूचना, विकेन्द्रीकरण, वैदेशिक र प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी नीतिहरू तर्जुमा गरेको पाइन्छ । नेपालमा सन् १९९० को संविधानमा राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा परिषदको गठन गर्ने व्यवस्था भएअनुरूप सन् २००१ मा राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा परिषदको

सचिवालयको स्थापना भई सोही सुरक्षा परिषद वृहत् अध्ययन र छलफल गरी **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** ड्राफ्ट तयार गरेको भन्ने कुरा अनौपचारिक रूपमा सुन्नमा आएको छ । ऐले नेपाल सरकारको मन्त्री परिषदको निर्णयअनुसार नेपाल सरकारको रक्षा मन्त्रीको अध्यक्षतामा नेपाली सेनालाई लोकतान्त्रिक गर्नेबारे एउटा आयोग गठन भएको र यसले **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** बारे पनि आवश्यक कारवाही अगाडि बढाउने भन्ने बुझिन आएको छ ।

१८. यसरी विगतदेखि हालसम्म सरसर्ती हेर्दा एकातिर **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** निर्माणको लागि विभिन्न समयमा साना ठूला प्रयासहरू भएको भएतापनि यसलाई कार्यान्वयन पक्षमा उतार्ने कुनै पहल तथा कोसिस गरेको देखिदैन भने अर्कातिर वृहत् छलफल र सहमति विना नै यस्ता नीतिहरू बन्दा पटकपटक विवादमा आइरहने कुराहरूलाई पनि मनन गरी राष्ट्रको साधान श्रोतलाई मध्यनजर राखी राष्ट्रले धान्न सक्ने किसिमको राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति बनाउनु पर्ने देखिन्छ । त्यसैले राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति भनेको कुनैपनि राजनैतिक पार्टीविशेषको विचारधारा र निर्देशनबाट होइन यो त सबै नेपालीहरूको साझा सहमती, साझा प्रयास र साझा विचारको आधारमा पहिला **National Security Strategy** तय गरेर मात्र **National Security Policy** निर्धारण गरिएमा पटकपटक फेरवदल नभै दिगोरूपमा रहिरहने देखिन्छ ।

नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया: सुझावको रूपमा एक नमूना

१९. माथि उल्लेखित सुरक्षा नीति निर्माणका आधारहरू र राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्थापित मूल्य, मान्यता र सिद्धान्तहरूको आधारमा कसरी राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति बन्दछ र यसको निर्माण प्रक्रियाको तर्तिव (Sequance) कस्तो हुन्छ भन्ने बारे निम्नअनुसारको नमूना एउटा सुझावको रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।



Suggested Model for Policy making process

सङ्क्षेप

२०. नेपालको लागि **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** अपरिहार्य भएको छ। त्यसमा पनि परिवर्तित राजनैतिक परिवेशमा राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षामा आउन सक्ने सम्भावित चुनौतिहरूलाई मध्यनजर राखी राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा अवधारणा तथा नीतिको तर्जुमा गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता रहेको छ। **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** समग्ररूपमा राष्ट्रिय हितमा केन्द्रित रहने अत्यन्त गम्भिर र महत्वपूर्ण पनि भएको ले यसको निर्माण गर्न राज्यका सबै अङ्गहरूको सहभागीता र वृहत् राष्ट्रिय सहमतिको अत्यन्तै आवश्यक हुन्छ। नेपालको सन्दर्भमा राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा स्थितिको अध्ययन, **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** प्रतिपादन गर्ने कार्यको लागि एक जिम्मेवारी निकायको आवश्यक देखिन्छ। जसले सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी आधारभूत मान्य, मूल्यता र सिद्धान्तहरूको आधारमा वृहत् राष्ट्रिय सहमति जुटाई सुरक्षा नीतिको तर्जुमा गर्न सकोस्।

२१. वृहत् राष्ट्रिय रणनीतिमा आधारित भई अन्य नीतिहरू जस्तै अर्थनीति, परराष्ट्र नीति, तथा राष्ट्रिय विकास सम्बन्धी अरु नीतिहरूको एउटा मुख्य आधारस्तम्भको रूपमा **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति** रहेको हुन्छ। वास्तवमा वृहत् राष्ट्रिय रणनीतिको (**Grand National Strategy**) मुटुको रूपमा रहेको **राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीतिको** उद्देश्य र भावनालाई केन्द्र विन्दुमा राखी राष्ट्रिय नीतिहरू निर्माण गरिएको हुन्छ। त्यसैले विभिन्न अन्तरक्रिया, बहस, तथा गोष्ठीहरूमा सैनिक पृष्ठभूमिका तथा गैरसैनिक पृष्ठभूमिका सुरक्षा विज्ञहरूबाट त्यस्ता विषयवस्तुहरूलाई खाली बहसको लागि बहस मात्र नवनाई यसको स्थापित राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय सिद्धान्त र मान्य मूल्यतामा आधारित भई छलफल हुन जरुरी देखिन्छ। अन्तमा ऐले बहसको मुख्य विषय बनेको “**राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा नीति**” को सम्बन्धमा एउटा वृहत् राष्ट्रिय सहमति जुटाई समयसापेक्ष देश सुहाउँदो कार्यान्वयन गर्न सक्ने प्रभावकारी दस्तावेज बनोस् भन्ने शुभकामना दिन चाहान्छु।

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भूमिका एक समूहमा एक विशिष्ट पदसँग सम्बन्धित सामाजिक, न्यवहारको एउटा योग हो ।

- ओगवर्न एण्ड निमकोफा

TECHNOVATION

T/Capt Kamal Keshar Khadka



The best way to predict future is to invent it. This is one of the best sayings I have ever gone through. Extrapolation has been one of the vagaries of savvy human mind. A series of inextricable problems have always waylaid us but the chastened intelligence and the eclectic philosophy have always been efficacious for subdual. Of late, we face humongous problem on fast depleting fossil fuel and the gigantic carbon dioxide accumulation on the atmosphere. Inexorably, the behavior of the nature is grotesque too with bizarre rainfall, snowfall and most grimly; rising sea level has come to a head

With the countries on derby for development, sky is the limit for the consumption of coal & gasoline for industries, power plants, automobiles & households; proportionately so is the release of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is one of the criminal greenhouse gases responsible for global warming, popularly know as climate change. More than 7,000 metric tones of CO_2 are emitted in a year and it's been expected to colossal 10,000 metric tones by 2020. Plants use CO_2 for photosynthesis, a very useful process of food manufacturing which absorbs carbon dioxide to release oxygen. However, the high rate of global clopping of trees for fuel & creating homes for galloping population has hamstrung the cycle and put it in complete disarray.

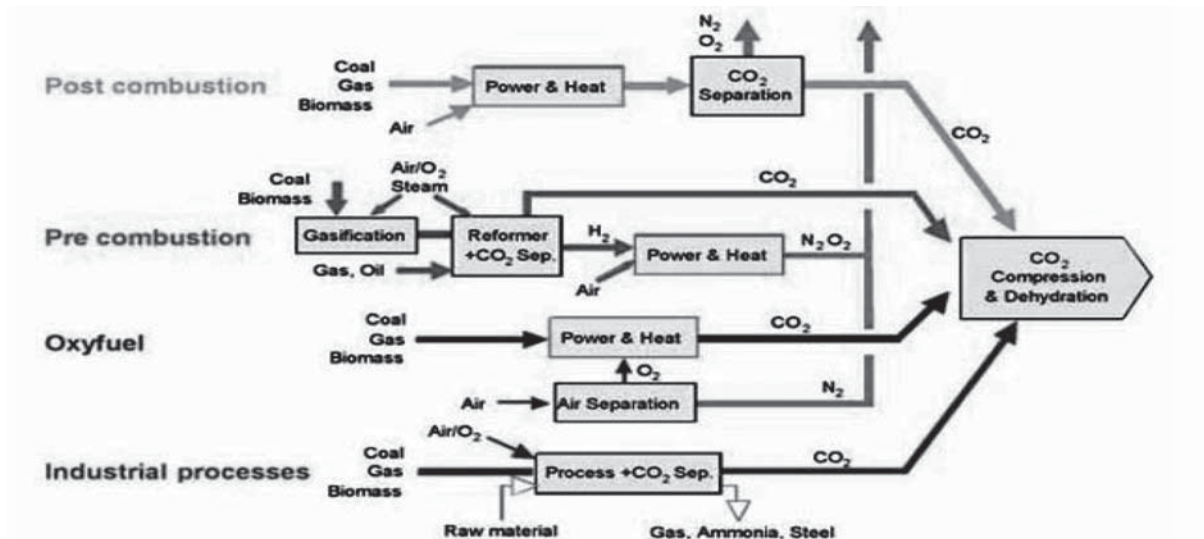
World demand for energy is projected to rise by about 50% by 2030 and to nearly double by 2050. With the escalating demand and skyrocketing price in hand, addiction to the fossil fuel will come to the end as the sources will dry up before long. That said, fossil fuel cannot be any longer lifeblood of power plants, industries and automobiles. The ubiquitous problem of rising global temperature and its vicious effects on climate change is the major challenge today. Melting of glaciers in the Himalayas and large ice sheets in the Arctic and Antarctic region has pushed the islands down. Change in the magnitude and frequency of rainfall with the reduced amount of snow could have sustained impact on the availability of water. The result is catastrophic for the food production. Moreover, calamities such as floods, famines, heat waves and tornadoes are probable. Rising carbon dioxide will acidify the natural carbon sinks such as oceans and seas that will eventually destroy the coral reef annihilating the marine ecosystem. There have been umpteen conundrums that have accentuated ad hoc and quintessential approaches to be made in order to novate fossil fuel and its global exacerbation. The crises are inevitable and dire but we have to innovate before late for the smooth legacy.

Carbon Capture and storage

It's a unique bailout technique to reduce carbon which involves catching and storing of CO_2 and methane (another green house gas) produces from industries and power plants underground and underwater at the empty or depleting oil and gas reservoirs, deep saline formation and unminable coal. Methane is reformed into hydrogen and carbon dioxide which is separated by a newly designed membrane and is stored inside the earth using corrosion resistant pipeline. Carbon catching method has been divided into three ways.

- (a) **Post combustion:** CO₂ is grabbed after the fossil fuel is burnt. Flue gas contains water vapour, sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide. A solvent filter traps CO₂. It can prevent 80-90% of carbon emission entering the atmosphere.
- (b) **Precombustion:** CO₂ is trapped before combustion. Coal, oil or natural gas is heated in air or oxygen resulting in a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. This mix is then treated with catalytic converter with steam which produces more hydrogen along with carbon monoxide. These gases are fed to the flask and amine is poured in to the top. Hydrogen continues to rise up and gets out of the flask. Again amine and CO₂ is heated, CO₂ rises up and is collected where amine falls down and can be reused. It can capture 80-90% of CO₂.
- (c) **Oxyfuel Combustion:** It uses pure oxygen to give CO₂ and steam which are separated by cooling and compressing the gas stream. It cuts CO₂ by 90%. This method is currently in demonstration phase.

Figure: Carbon catching method



It is estimated that 10 trillion tones of CO₂ can be stored underground. It could play a key role in reducing total well-to-wheel CO₂ emissions.

Since the marriage of fossil fuel and the IC engine some hundred years ago, the fortunes of energy and the automotive industries have been tied together. Today there are 6.7 billion people using more than 228 million of barrel of oil equivalent a day of primary energy. By the mid of the century, the figure will rise to 9 billion people using twice as much as energy. The bottom line is we need cleaner, safer, efficient energy system and that requires huge amount of engineering, money and patience into it.

Hybrid vehicle

Any vehicle that combines two or more power sources that can directly or indirectly provide propulsion is called a hybrid vehicle. A hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) is very much popular which combines a conventional IC engine and an electric motor with battery. It is also called as the 'Car of the Era'. A hybrid car has better fuel economy, less pollution and better performance as the electric motor

can replace gasoline during starting, idling at traffic and during peak power. It also uses regenerative braking to charge the battery during braking.

Tribid Vehicle

These are the third generation vehicle with extra enhancement has been put forward with the installment of solar panel, windmill or sail to obtain additional power in the hybrid vehicles. These help to provide extra lifeline when the fuel level or electricity go low. It's a conceptual car and expected to hit markets soon.

Flex Fuel vehicle

These vehicle run with biofuels; ethanol and biodiesel, which are derived from plants and animals waste. Ethanol has high octane number ideal for high compression engines and can be mixed with normal gasoline. The percentage of mix depends on ambient working temperature as it can be E15 in Russia or E100 in Brazil. Biodiesel is made by reacting alcohol with lipids. Biodiesels are not the environmental silver bullet once they seemed. As the demand rise, more land will be occupied for fuel reducing land for cultivation.

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicle

It was the ingenuity of Welsh scientist Sir W.R. Grove who generated electricity and water from hydrogen reversing the electrolysis process of water. The system was further explored by Francis Bacon which pioneered the path for the next generation fuel for the automobiles. It's really encouraging as the system uses pure hydrogen which occurs plenty in atmosphere as fuel to give distilled water as the end product. It generates electricity by stripping electron from the proton and using electrons to create a pure stream of electricity. The ionized hydrogen then combines with oxygen to form water.

The system looks pretty simple but production of hydrogen is also cunning as the electrolysis process can manufacture minuscule amount. Today's vehicle use hydrogen reformed form fossil fuel but which is not the panacea. Hydrogen leaks through steel tank and carbon composite tank has to be used and the use of platinum as the catalyst in fuel cell makes it more expensive.

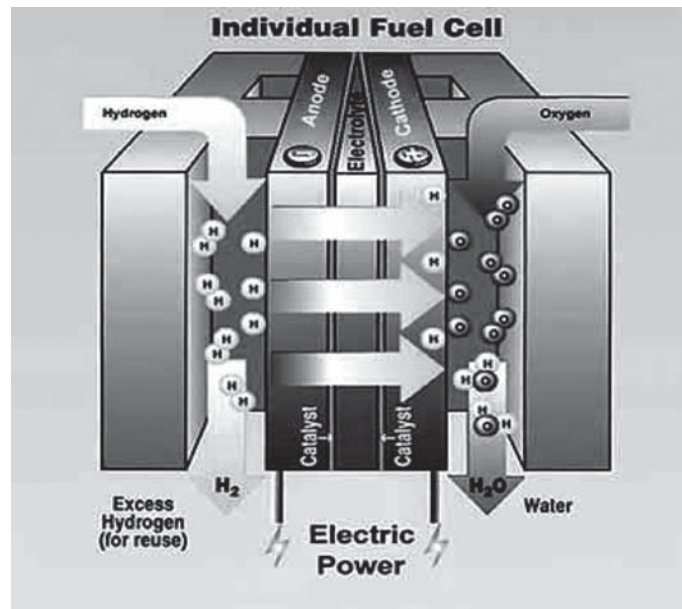


Figure: A single Hydrogen Fuel Cell

Air powered Cars

It's not a reverie that cars powered with air would be on the road in the days to come. Thanks to Newton's third law which explains how an inflated balloon would behave if a hole is made on it. The first prototype was developed in January 2009 by French Company, Motor development International (MDI). It has got a huge tank which is filled with compressed air which pushes piston to rotate the crankshaft. It can achieve maximum of 35 miles/hr speed and the distance to cover is governed by the capacity of the tank. At present the price looks quite high but to bear the palm of all the problems of fossil fuel and environmental disaster, we have no choice.

Future sources

Harnessing energy from sun, wind, tide, nuclear, geothermal and hydro have already been inchoated which has got promising harbinger for the future sources of energy.

- (a) Solar energy: Earth receives as much as energy from sunlight in 20 days as the planets entire reserves of fossil fuel contain. It uses high tech Photovoltaic cells to capture photons in the sunlight to produce electricity.
- (b) Wind energy: Wind rotates blades around the hub which is connected to the shaft to spin the generator for production of electricity.
- (c) Tidal energy: This uses large underground turbines placed in the area with high tidal movements and are designed to capture the kinetic motion of the ebbing and surging of tides in seas, oceans to produce electricity.
- (d) Hydropower: It uses flow of water collected at the dam to rotate the turbine for electricity generation. Today it includes 14% of world electricity. Countries like Nepal which has huge potential could be benefited.
- (e) Geothermal: It is produced from naturally occurring steam and hot water by drilling 3-5 km underground where volcanoes and hot springs are present. The heat extracted rotates the steam turbine to generate electricity and in other ways it can also be used to heat the buildings.
- (f) Nuclear: The sun and stars are seemingly inexhaustible sources of energy due to nuclear reaction in which matter is converted into energy. One ton of Uranium produces more energy than is produced by several million tons of coal or several million barrels of oil. Today it has catered for 16% of world electricity. However, deep ratiocination is required as it is not immaculate source posing high security and health threats if not handled properly.

There have been certain amounts of flak, skepticism or even cynicism among people on climate change who quote it as 'razzmatazz', if not gallimaufry on brinkmanship on carbon cutting. But before we become deer on headlights and major gaffer run on us, we must technovate the innocuous source of energy for the next generation. Sometimes a crisis leads to the opportunity and it does open windows for beautiful landscape. Together we stand, divided we fall. All the haves and have-nots must muster together for the cleaner, safer and efficient energy. Towards that goal we try and may fail but let's not fail to try.

AIRCRAFT FLEET MANAGEMENT IN NEPALESE ARMY

Lt Col Dipak Prasad Bastola,
Rotor wing Engineering In charge, No 11 Brigade



Introduction

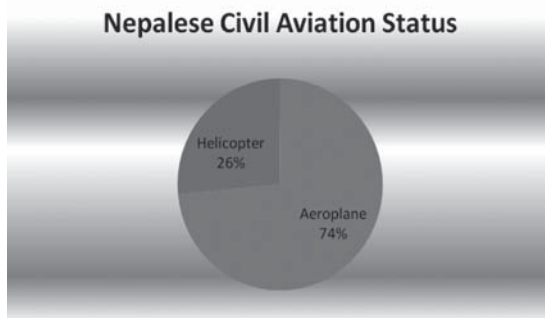
Aircraft fleet means the type of aircraft utilization within the organization. Nepalese Army at present operating more than 8 different types of helicopters and 3 types of fixed wing aircrafts. This data shows how difficult to manage it and organization like our financial background even difficult to withstand the problems due to various fleets. In this I personally like to shear valuable suggestion, recommendation and problems solving techniques to minimized this fleet management difficulties in our Nepalese army (No.11 Brigade)

Historical background

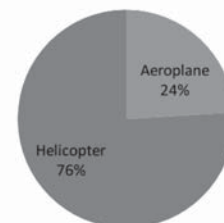
Nepalese army aviation started 1966 with 2 twin pioneer fixed wing aircraft donated to king of Nepal from United Kingdom and then after some Eurocopter helicopters Alouette II and Alouette III and support for that helicopter operation and maintenance. First Nepali helicopter services started from Nepalese army and with the help of Aerospatiale now known as Eurocopter Company under EADS. After restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990, Government allow private operator to operate helicopter services in Nepal and since 1990 onwards helicopter operation in civil sector began. Hence Nepalese have long historical back ground in aviation field. Now there are more than 9 fixed wing aircraft operators and 7 rotor craft operators in Nepal. Total 68 registered civil aero plane including helicopter .There are 18 civil helicopter are in operations. In military sector more than 20 helicopters are in operations.

Nepalese transport system is depend on road and aviation mainly helicopter in remote places. Total 13,223 Km road and only 4,073 km is paved remaining 9,150 is unpaved condition shows that road transport is not sufficient for transportation. Only way of transport in remote places are aviation based, and at present there is only one International Airport Tribhuvan international Airport at Kathmandu, and there are 9 paved runway and other 36 small unpaved run way are exist in Nepal. These airport and operation of fixed wing aircraft could not cover the Nepalese all remote areas and there is compulsion for helicopter transport although it is consider slightly expansive than fixed wing transport.

Nepalese aviation started since 1957.In 1957, the Department of civil aviation was formally established under the ministry of work, communications and transport of the Government of Nepal. The statutory regulations regarding civil aviation were introduced under the civil aviation act, 1959 (2015BS).Nepal obtained the membership of Internal Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in 1960.



Nepalese Army Aviation Status

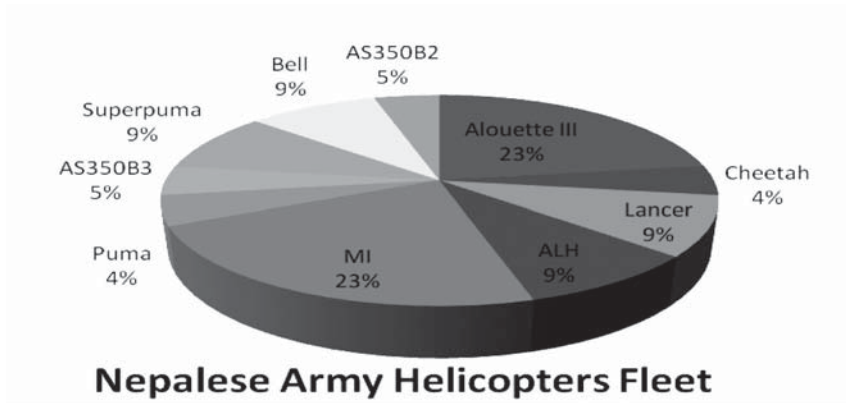


There are 26% market shear of Helicopter services in Nepal, and growing with higher percentage than fixed wing operations in recent years. Similarly, Helicopters are the dominant transport in Army

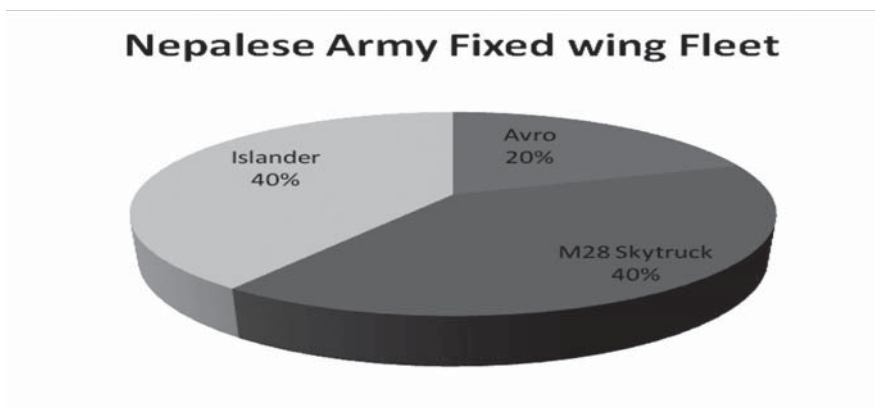
sectors. Below graph shows the percentage of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft in Nepalese army

What is the trend of fleet management?

Fleet management is very simple managerial tool to select the correct number of type of helicopters and fixed wing aircrafts within the organization. As our present fleet of helicopter and fixed wing aircraft are due to unavoidable situation mainly due to operational requirements. With that situation number of fleet (type of aircraft) are reached to 11 types. You can imagine that how No.11 Brigade is managing such complex situation. For example, aircraft operation does not mean that only flying to destination, but foremost important is managing maintenance, store inventory of parts for spares, crew trainings etc.



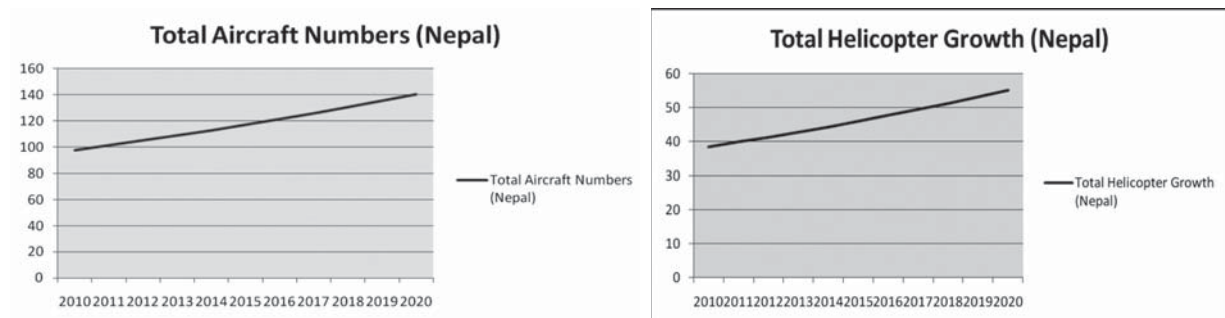
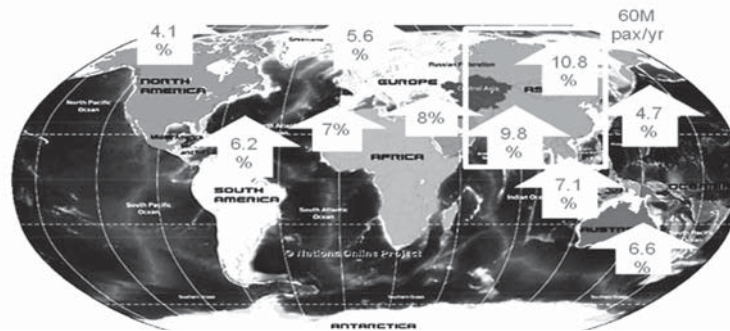
Current trends of fleet management are based on requirements, political and geographical location of the country, financial background and now environmental requirements. Nepalese army aviation 's requirements are mainly 3 types heavy medium category helicopters , light medium 10 to 15 passengers helicopter and small helicopter. We have 3 such category of helicopter; there is no doubt that our fleet is perfectly balance in term of capacity. But as per type of helicopter based on its manufacture and commonality we have almost more than 10 types of helicopter which is very bad condition as per good fleet management practices. We can refer our neighboring country India and china, where they have less than 7 types of helicopters in their Army and airforce. So this fleet data shows that it's a high time to renew our policy to minimized fleet type by utilizing phase-out plan.



Fixed wing aircraft fleet is 3 based on type and categories, it's an ideal situation ,but percentage of fixed wing aircrafts are very less in our army compare to helicopter fleet. At present out of total number of helicopter and fixed wing aircraft only 24% are helicopters, which is very less number. Fixed wing aircraft are very cheap in operation compare to helicopter. There should be 40% fixed wing aircraft and 60 % helicopter fleet ratio in our Nepalese army.

Aviation growth rate is another criteria to meet growing requirement of our army. Below picture shows that there is a constant growth of aviation worldwide and aviation growth rate in Nepalese sky. So we need to increase our fleet size at a level of 40 helicopters and 15 fixed wing aircraft for comfortable support to our army operational and routine needs. Therefore, there are two major problems in our situation they are how to minimize the fleet type and mean time how to increase number of aircrafts both fixed and rotor. We need to make on policy and planning to overcome these difficulties. You can refer recommendation later on. Growth rate of Nepalese Aircrafts are shown as below up to 2020.

Regional aviation growth

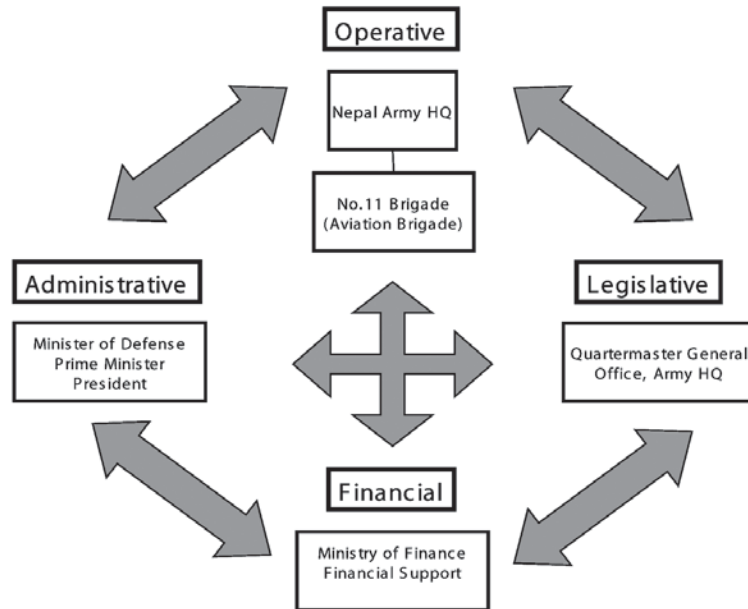


Air transport sustainability and Nepalese Army contribution for sustainable development

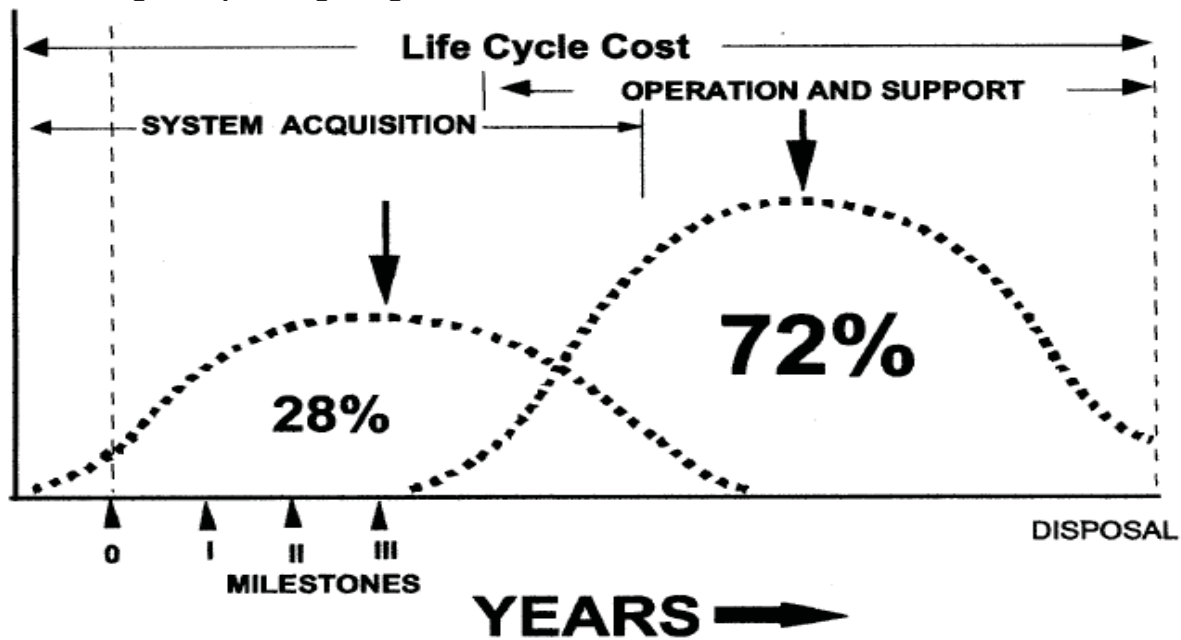
This century is for technological developments and mean time we should think about sustainability of air transport. There is a prediction that after 100 years there is a 50% less production of fuel and demand will be just opposite i.e. Demand will be very high. So its big question and challenge for all aviation scientists that how and when we can make alternate fuels, present trend of new generation aircraft have less fuel consumption and less noise production. Like global warming issues, now it's already started that sound pollution and CO2 emission from Aircraft is big issues and already CO2 trading scheme started in Europe and we as third old country also need to follow these scheme within few years. In such case old aircraft operator like us need to pay more tax while purchasing spares, and doing overhaul of such parts and aircrafts. It will be very costly business, hence lets think our self in time so that we will convert our fleet as new fleet of aircraft both rotor and fixed and will not be effected more.

What Nepalese Army needs to do for our requirements by using correct fleet management?

Nepalese army first need to decide and plan a correct fleet as per growing trend of fixed wing and rotor wing aircraft. With out seeing globalization and current market it's very hard to decide. Hence we can make one committee comprising high level authorities from Army HQ and Aviation experts from No.11 Brigade. There should be a need of excellent coordination between Defense ministry, Finance Ministry and even some time need of coordination between higher authorities than Ministry level. This Coordination can be represented as below;



Disadvantage of operating old generation aircrafts:



Aircraft life cycle cost is defined as the total cost that particular aircraft need to operate during her total life. If we examine the trend of worldwide aircraft life cycle cost we can draw the graph as below in which 28 % is for purchasing cost and nearly 72 % is for operating cost. In our old generation aircraft like Avro and Puma this operating cost is very high and serviceability rate is also very less due to high maintenance in their old age. Therefore we need to phase out such old generation aircraft. I would like to give one example that there is always a profit to operate new generation aircraft than old generation aircraft. Singapore airlines never utilized aircraft older than 5 years and they are the one of the most profitable airlines in the old. It is not possible for us to utilize only new aircraft like Singapore airlines but at least we can make one policy to operate aircraft not older than 20 years.



Phase out plan for old generation aircrafts

Phase out plan can save huge amount of money by doing correct decision in time. Such as if you phase out Puma and Avro still there is little market to sell them, but if we do this after few years may be there will not be any market. So we Nepalese army can make one old aircraft phase out plan and policy so that it will save time and money.

Recommendation

It's nice to operate maximum 3 different fleets in rotor aircraft and 3 different fleets in fixed wing sector. We need to remember that "Aviation is a global business and need to think globally". So I would like to recommend that while making the policy of phase out and fleet management we need to consider our geo political, economical and global trend of aviation markets. It's a high time to think about our suitable helicopter and fixed wing aircraft fleets.

Conclusion

It is a fact that Nepalese army is one of the best army in the world in terms of army human ranking not in total strength. Like wise our army aviation is also one of the best aircraft operators ranking based on its maintenance and mainly high number of fleets (Type of aircrafts) operator within minimum human and financial resources. But, problem of managing and operating high number of fleets is a complicated and hard and costly business so we need to minimized fleet as per our suitability that is maximum 3 fleets in rotor wing and 3 fleets in fixed wing.





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Twenty one years ago, I was a two and a half years old child in a school uniform who was afraid to say "toilet" to his teacher. Then, my toilet would be my bench I was sitting on. Everyone freaked out at me. As I grew older, I didn't do that but I was that same child who would keep things to himself and didn't trouble others. To keep to myself, I began to read books days and night .I was reading "Kumari Shova" at five and when I was at seventh grade I had finished reading Nancy drew, Hardy boys, books of Shaw, Agatha Christie, Charles Dickens and the list goes on. Then was the time to write. Slowly my friends and teacher began to smile at me and that was that. I began to master the ceremonies and speak up whatever good or bad propped up in my head.

During my bachelors, I always wondered at my past. Why was me like that? I was always afraid of myself than the rest of world. Why do I need to be the centre of attraction? I learnt about personality traits from a managerial perspective during my graduating years.

My end semester exams were on the hallway, when my girlfriend gave me the book "personality plus" by Florence litteur. After exams, I was reading the book and I realized why I was behaving that way. These days, I feel better about who I am. I felt the need to write this and am starting with the lines from a letter by Tim la haye to Florence:-

"I am more convinced now than when I wrote the book that the four temperament theory is the best possible explanation of human behavior there is".
Florence was inspired to write by Tim la haye and I am inspired from her write this article although I've never met her or seen her.

The first lesson: It helped me realize that everyone wants to claim to have a better personality. We do not want to be ignored. We want to fit ourselves in group we like, every moment we fantasize. But nobody is same, although traits can be similar. If all these fingers of our hands would be the same, we would never bother to recall a finger with its specialty. we could put an engagement ring in any instead of the middle finger.

We all are born with our own set of temperaments, traits. These are the raw material. The society where we live since childhood tries to mold us. The schools, customs, traditions, do's and don'ts, rules, regulations law to shape us into a finished product that can sell, that can attract so that they can take pride in what we become.

Some of us are alluvial soil that can be processed into fine dusts of gold and some are those that can be turned into brick. Some still are believed to be the sand of Thar or Sahara where nothing happens. Is it true? Do you still believe that these deserts can play no significant role in making up this beautiful planet where we live? I am sure it is not because we know the mystifying beauty of oasis in the desert. The qualities that we inherit from birth are molded and influenced by the experience and the knowledge we acquire from society. However the basic intergradient of the soil is the same. We look different from the use of the fertilizers that mask us. The mask is the personality we put on.

These temperaments help us understand ourselves. We know who we are and why we act the way we do. we can improve ourselves and learn to understand and respect other for what they are. Each of us knows we are unique in our own way. We possess attributes both physical and mental which makes us different from others.

Let us examine and understand the groupings of four temperaments that originated with Hippocrates four hundred years before Christ was born or twenty eight hundred years ago from the time i am writing. I hope you will find one like you among them.

The temperaments:

Popular sanguine personality

The extrovert, the talker.

Their Emotions

Appealing personality

Always a child

Life of the party

Sincere at heart

Emotional and demonstrative

Changeable disposition

Good on stage

Good sense of humor or

Enthusiast and expressive

Always a child

Memory for color

Talkative, storyteller

At work

- Creative, imagination, colorful
- Has energy and enthusiasm
- Volunteers for jobs
- Starts in flashy way

As a parent

- Makes home fun
- Is liked by children's friends.
- Turns disaster into humor

As a friend

- Makes friends easily
- Loves people.
- Seems exciting
- Envied by others
- Thrives on gifts, compliments.
- Prevents dull moments.
- Likes spontaneous activities.

Are you one of those?

If you are still confused, these are your assets, your strengths. Let me bring them together in a person.

Our first and second semesters were the best periods of my BBA. Dr. Thaneshwor Gautam was the head of the faculty and he taught us management. There was a flash in his eyes and his face glowed when he began to speak. He was a great motivator and he taught us to be optimistic.

Dr. Gautam spoke openly about himself and he expected the same from his students. He was always with a smile although he could never hide his feelings. One could know when he was in a hurry, when he was in a good mood. He was such a demonstrative person.

It was in those semesters when we did a lot of case studies, presentations, talk shop, work shop and many volunteering works. We had lot of talk shops with people from government bureaucracy, banking industry, chartered accountants, and case study specialists. They all were his good friends and well wishers.

When he left, it was never the same and never such a learning experience.

Yes, Dr. Gautam was a popular sanguine. He made us dream. He always had stories to share and pride to recollect. But sadly, nothing is perfect. The weaknesses of Dr. Gautam became a life taking episode of rejection for him.

He worked with management colleges and students who never understood him.

He always came up with new ideas and projects but he hardly did a follow through. As a result, we began to loose interest in his lecture. We didn't believe his words. It was also because he was exaggerative. Moreover, he was doing multiple things outside when he was inside the college. And yes, three months after he left college when we saw him we found that he could hardly remember any of us. We were so taken by surprise when he asked our names.

He was our popular sanguine teacher. We always missed his learning attitude.

Perfect melancholy personality

- The introvert
- The thinker
- The pessimist

The Emotions

- Deep and thoughtful
- analytical
- Serious and purposeful
- sensitive to other
- Genius prone
- Philosophical
- Conscientious
- Creative/artistic
- Self sacrificing
- Idealistic

As a friend

- Avoids causing attention

As a parent

- Keeps home in good order

- Stays in background
- Listens to compliments
- Can solve other's problem
- Moved to tears with compassion
- Seek ideal matter
- Make friends cautiously
- Faithful and devoted
- Wants everything done right
- Sets arts
- Sacrifice own will for others
- Picks up after children
- Encourage talent

At work

- Perfectionist
- Interested in graphs, figures, charts, lists
- Come up with creative solutions
- Orderly and organized
- Lives on schedules
- Involves into the problems
- Completes what is started
- Neat and tidy

Before I read about the temperaments, I never understood Reeti. I always wondered at how she did complaint about people, events and even herself. I haven't yet met another person who had a time table for herself, then for a date. Then for her friends and a fixed time for shopping with her mom with, what she wanted to buy. She carries in her bag the list of work to be completed the next day..

Reeti is a perfect melancholic girl. She had once gone for a party and she called up to talk with me for half an hour. She said that it was a great party and people having fun. But she felt alone and lonely. Have you ever felt the same?

The best part about her is that she is a beautiful singer. The worst part is that she finds herself an ungly duckling. She is very comfortable with numbers and graphs and at the same time she's lost in thoughts.

A depressed girl, pessimistic towards life always has a precise analysis of reality. Reeti therefore is always well prepared to face the problems. I often find myself wondering at the way she handles things with perfection. She is a perfectionist.

I'd never thought that there are so many people around with very good jobs and sad with tears in their eyes until I read about temperaments.

One first needs to see her face book; she is a philosopher who lives on ideals.

Powerful choleric personality

- The extrovert
- The doer
- The optimist

Emotions

- Born leader
- Strong willed and decisive
- Independent a self sufficient
- Exudes confidence
- Capable of running anything.

- Optimistic
- Unemotional
- Dynamic and active

As a friend

- Is usually right
- Works for group activity
- Leads and organizes
- Excels in emergencies
- Little needs of friend

As a parents

- Exerts sound leadership
- Establishes goal
- Motivates family to action
- Knows the right answer
- Organizes household

At work

- Goal oriented
- Organizes well
- Gives practical solutions
- Thrives on opposition
- Looks pre end results
- Acts as a catalyst to work

The politicians, bankers, industrialists are powerful choleric. They share the targets achieves them and are successful people. They believe in their qualities to lead and they expect stress to follow.

One such person is Arun K.C. We studied in same batch in Birendra Sainik. Nobody liked him because of his powerful choleric personality. He could not believe that he was wrong. He could never praise other fully for their talents. He always wanted to prove that he had the best ideas and everyone in the batch should appreciate him for that.

Although, he was good at heart. He was treating rest of the friends like dummies. When he walked or when he talked, he sounded like a king of the jungle. He felt that he was the friend of the batch, caretaker of the batch. He did put all the efforts to be that but guys always had complaints against him behind his back.

Arun has been in states for more than four years. I hope that he has learnt to believe in other as much as he believes in himself.

By hook or crook, by playing or changing the rules they believe in winning. They are 24*7 people who are on their toes. Who will teach them to relax?

Peaceful phlegmatic personality

- The introvert
- The watcher
- The pessimist

Emotions

- Cool and collected
- Quiet but withy
- Cow key personality
- Happily reconciled to life
- Easy going relaxed

- Consistent life
- All purpose person

As a parent.

- Makes good parents
- Takes time for children
- Never in a hurry
- Isn't upset easily

At work

- Competent and steady
- Has administrative ability
- Mediates problems
- Avoids conflicts
- Good under pressure

As a friend

- Pleasant and enjoyable
- Inoffensive
- Good listener
- Dry sense of humors
- Have many friends

I have one such friend, Anil Koirala. We studied BBA together. He is one person whom nobody can forget.

There was a 'Bhasan' of the Maoist leaders at Tundikhel. If i remember, series of small blasts took place in Kathmandu that day. The next day; guys were telling that they were at Tundikhel to pass time. After hearing the blast, crowd took the form of a mob rushing to and fro to escape the terror. They were also doing the same but this guy had nothing to worry. He was at his own pace.

What if he had become the victim? Instead he said that if he had fallen down while running, there's no escape from death. So, this peaceful phlegmatic decided to move at his own pace.

Would you do the same? If I hadn't read about the temperaments, I would have always believed him to be a fool.

Doses of motivating words aren't enough to make him work. One should persevere and push him all the time.

And yes! Popular sanguines can always share their stories with him. He is ready to listen to you. But be careful of his sense of humour, that can be embarrassing at moments.

Since I am writing in an army magazine, I should not forget to tell that peaceful phlegmatics make good army personnels.

Time for me to end

It is high time that people understand each other. I regret to tell that management institutions and the so called experts lack the understanding of temperaments. If they had the understanding, Dr. Gautam wouldn't die because of mere depression. The popular sanguine was always mistaken by his students, the colleges and the persons he worked with. His stories were mistaken for exaggeration. His requirement for flexibility was taken as an excuse to reprimand him.

I hope this wouldn't happen again.

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF REAL SLOPES FOR MORE RELIABLE LANDSLIDE HAZARD PREPAREDNESS PRACTICES



T/Maj Ram Chandra Tiwari

Abstract: This paper analyzes the different slope sections with the consideration of water profile, surcharge effect, stratification and various vegetation effects with the help of new numerical scheme under nonlinear finite element method along with mesh free technique applying suitable convergence criteria. Computations shows that water profile, surcharge effect, stratification and vegetation all have significant role on stability factor. Hence, the simulation based on the more reliable understanding of the various parameters affecting the real soil slopes can give the reliable results thus enabling the more accurate way for landslide hazard preparedness and also helps to design the structurally safe and economic slopes as well.

Key words: Nonlinear analysis, stability factor, various effects, landslide hazard preparedness.

1 Introduction

With the consideration of linear behavior of problem domain under loading will no longer perform linear situation therefore, nonlinear analysis is needed that can address some form of nonlinear behavior of a problem domain. Few practical phenomena as plasticity, creep or complex constitutive relations supersede the simple linear elasticity assumptions. In linear problems, the solution is always unique, however there is no longer the case in many nonlinear situation and involves huge iterations. The basic iteration process should be selected in such a way that the solution will remain unchanged. There are, of course, the simulation under nonlinear analysis exhibits high computational cost. Nonlinear finite element method with mesh free technique is being used which dramatically reduces the processing time so that it is easier to accommodate complex problem. The Newton-Raphson method is considered as most rapidly convergent process for the solution of non-linear problems, however it might be expensive and inconvenient [7]. The nonlinear finite element method is ideally suited to handle the slope stability analysis because there is no need to make any assumptions regarding the shape and geometry of failure surface as well as its searching procedures.

Based on above numerical procedure, simulation is carried out for the real slope. The chosen site is of Nepal Medical College at Gokarna, Kathmandu. The analysis was already carried out by STABL6 software which is based on limit equilibrium approach with the consideration of failure surface in trial basis. Assuming ten most critical failure surfaces, factor of safety has been computed thus concluding the slope is safe enough or not required for further treatment [1]. The result from numerical computation is then tallied to draw respective conclusion.

2 Numerical Procedure

2.1 Mathematical formulation

The Energy functional corresponding to the governing equation (1).

$$I(u) = \int_{\Omega} (\sigma_{ij}\epsilon_{ij} + \bar{\rho}\ddot{u}_i u) dV - \oint_{\Omega} f_i u_i dV - \oint_{\partial\Omega(t)} \hat{t}_i u_i dS \quad (1)$$

Where,

σ_{ij} = Stress tensor and

ϵ_{ij} = Strain tensor

Now, the first variation of the functional $I(u)$ is obtained as

$$\delta I(u) = \int_{\Omega} (\sigma_{ij}\delta\epsilon_{ij} + \bar{\rho}\ddot{u}_i\delta u_i) dV - \oint_{\Omega} f_i\delta u_i dV - \oint_{\partial\Omega(t)} \hat{t}_i\delta u_i dS \quad (2)$$

The functional $I(u)$ is minimized equating δI to zero to obtain the governing equation as follow:

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{C}_{ijkl}u_{k,l}(\mathbf{x},t))_{,j} + f_i(\mathbf{x},t) = \bar{\rho}\ddot{u}_i(\mathbf{x},t) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_i(\mathbf{x},t) = \hat{u}_i(\mathbf{x},t) & \text{on } \partial\Omega_1(t) \\ \sigma_{ij}(\mathbf{x},t)n_j(\mathbf{x},t) = \hat{t}_i(\mathbf{x},t) & \text{on } \partial\Omega_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Where,

$\bar{C}_{ijkl} = \sum_m W_m (C_{ijkl})_m = W_r (C_{ijkl})_r + W_s (C_{ijkl})_s = r (C_{ijkl})_r + (1-r) (C_{ijkl})_s =$
Average Elasticity tensor for linearly elastic isotropic material including roots

$\bar{\rho} = \sum_i W_i \rho_i = W_r \rho_r + W_s \rho_s = r \rho_r + (1-r) \rho_s =$

Average mass density of the material including roots.

Where,

W_r = Weight function of roots

W_s = Weight function of soils

ρ_s = Density of soils and

r = Root area ratio.

Similarly,

$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl}\epsilon_{kl}$ Generalized Hook's Law

$\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (u_{ij} + u_{ji})$ For infinitesimal deformation.

Where,

n_j = Unit normal in the direction of j .

The nonlinearity of the problem can be addressed with the evolution of C_{ijkl}^{ep} , which is expressed as

$$C_{ijkl}^{ep} = C_{ijmn} \left(I_{mnkl} - \frac{(C_{mnpq}\delta f_{pq})(C_{klrs}\delta f_{rs})}{\delta f_{pq}C_{pqrs}\delta f_{rs}} \right) \quad (4)$$

Where,

C_{ijkl}^{ep} = Stochastic instantaneous (or elasto-plastic) moduli

f = Yield function depending on the stochastic stress state and the past stress history, and

δf_{ij} = Gradient of f with respect to the stress component σ_{ij} .

To solve the equation (3), first we discretize the displacement field with the approximation (5).

$$u_i(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha} u_i^{\alpha} \phi^{\alpha} \quad (5)$$

where,

ϕ^{α} satisfies the orthonormal condition

$$\phi^{\alpha}(\mathbf{x}^{\beta}) = \delta^{\alpha\beta} \quad (6)$$

Using equation (5) and (6) weak form of the equation (3) can be expressed as (7). For this the functional $I(u)$ can be minimized equating $\delta I(u)$ to 0.

$$\sum_{\beta} M^{\alpha\beta} \ddot{u}_i^{\beta}(\mathbf{x},t) + \sum_{\beta,j} K_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} u_j^{\beta} = F_i^{\alpha} \quad (7)$$

where, In equation (7).

The term shown in(8)is Mass matrix.

$$M^{\alpha\beta} = \int_{\Omega} \phi^{\alpha} \phi^{\beta} dV \quad (8)$$

Similarly, The term shown in(9) is Stiffness matrix.

$$K_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{k,l} c_{ijkl} \phi_{,k}^{\alpha} \phi_{,l}^{\beta} dV \quad (9)$$

Similarly, The term shown in (10) is Force matrix.

$$F_i^{\alpha} = \int_{\Omega} \phi^{\alpha} f_i dV + \oint_{\partial\Omega} \phi^{\alpha} t_i dS \quad (10)$$

2.2 Model material properties

The soil profile at the site comprises of loose to medium dense sandy strata with thin layer of low to medium plastic clayey silty layers inter-bedded in the sandy strata and the slope is partially saturated. Therefore, considering the presence of vegetation, slope is most general comprising most relevant complexities. The real material properties and their corresponding notations are given below (See table 1 and 2), which excludes the vegetation effects. For the better understanding of real slopes and various vegetation effects, few parameters regarding vegetation are considered. The theoretical model vegetation properties are tabulated (See table 3 and 4) and its corresponding notation are also included here with. For this, it is considered that 6 m. tall matured trees are existed at a spacing of 2 m. horizontal distance, and penetrated to a depth of vegetation 3 m. [2].

These notations are:

- γ = Unit weight of dry soil or soil density (KN/m^3)
- c = Soil cohesion (KN/m^2)
- ϕ = Angle of internal friction of soil material ($^{\circ}$)
- c_R = Root cohesion (KN/m^2)
- c_S = Cohesion due to evapotranspiration (KN/m^2)
- E = Young's modulus of soil (KN/m^2)
- ν = Poisson's ratio (*fraction*)
- ψ = Dilation angle ($^{\circ}$)
- S_W = Surcharge due to vegetation ($KN/m/pertree$)
- D = Disturbing force due to wind ($KN/m/pertree$)
- P_R = Soil arching ($KN/m/pertree$), and
- Q = Hydrostatic pressure (KN/m).

Material properties	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3
γ	18.60	18.10	19.00
γ_s	18.70	18.20	19.10
c	0.00	100.00	0.00
ϕ	29.00	0.00	31.00

Table 1: Material properties of soil slope (section I) at Gokarna [1].

Material properties	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 5
γ	18.60	18.10	19.00	18.10	20.00
γ_s	18.70	18.20	19.10	18.20	20.10
c	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
ϕ	29.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	33.00

2.3 Geometry of real slope

For the computation the real slope without vegetation layer (See Figure 1) and with certain depth of vegetation (See Figure 2) considered of section IV. Slope is then discretized including all the complexities (See Figure 3). For this particular case, Fixed boundary at the bottom and left, and partially Fixed and movable at the right are appropriate to the slope (See Figure 4).

Material properties	Dry soil with vegetation	Dry soil without vegetation
c_R	5.00	0.00
c_S	10.00	0.00
S_W	4.00	0.00
P_R	38.00	0.00
Q	0.00	0.00
D	2.00 – 3.70	0.00

Table 3: Model material properties due to vegetation of dry soil Slope [2].

Material properties	Sat. soil with vegetation	Sat. soil without vegetation
c_R	2.00	0.00
c_S	0.00	0.00
S_W	4.00	0.00
P_R	38.00	0.00
Q	0.00	0.00
D	2.00 – 3.70	0.00

Table 4: Model material properties due to vegetation of saturated soil Slope [2].

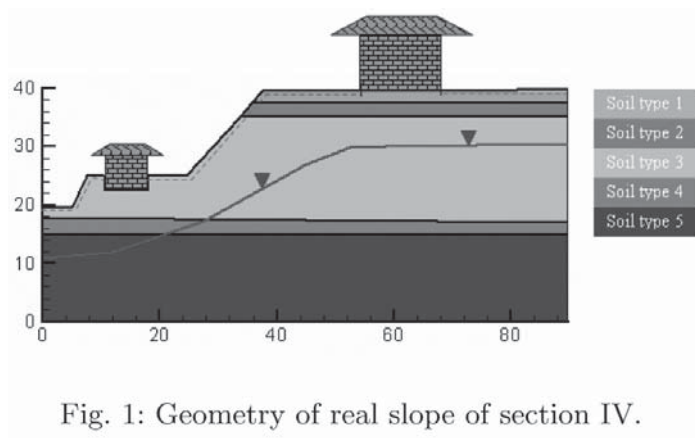


Fig. 1: Geometry of real slope of section IV.

The other two considered sections are slightly modified to resemble the case v under limit equilibrium method.

3 Result

The results obtained from aforesaid numerical computation found to be incomparable with the result as mentioned by soil test lab [1]. The results obtained by numerical computation suggests that there is again stability problem with the construction of structures as mentioned during fully saturated condition, without adopting any stabilization measures. However, we have to review our work and try

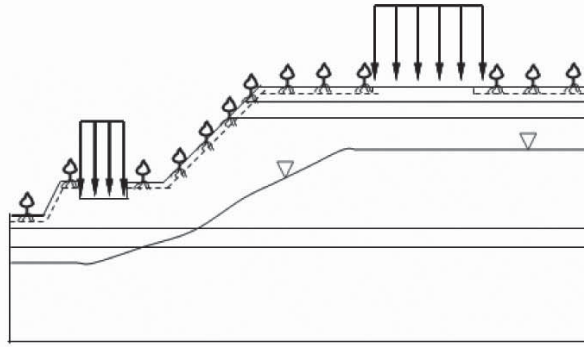


Fig. 2: Geometry of real slope including 3.0 m. vegetative cover of section IV.

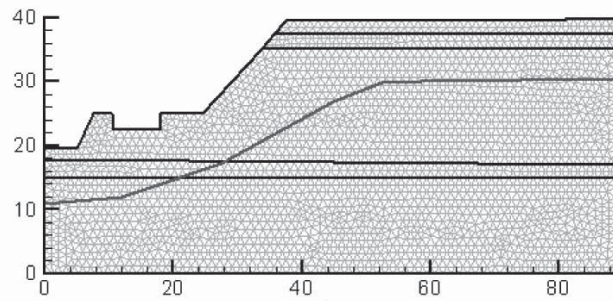


Fig. 3: Descretization of real slope of section IV.

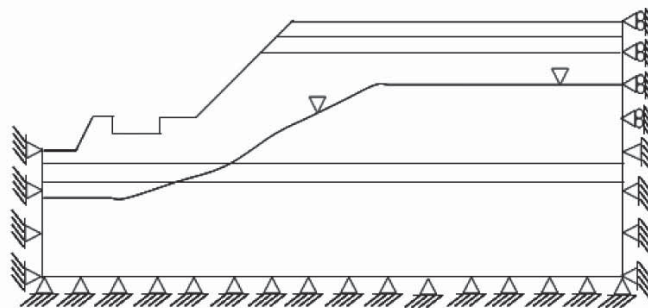


Fig. 4: Boundary of real slope of section IV.

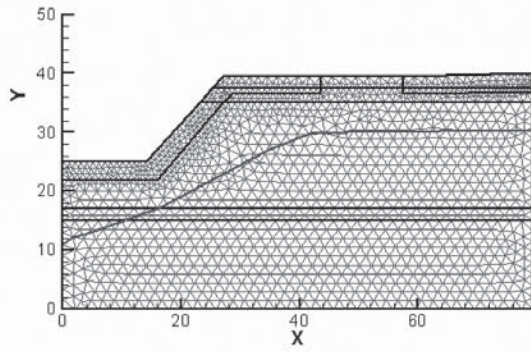


Fig. 5: Descretization of major slope of section I.

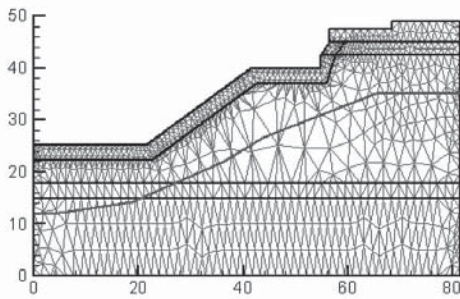


Fig. 6: Descretization of real slope of section III.

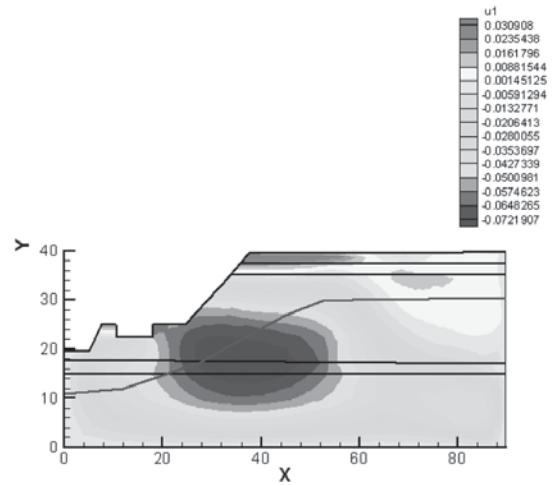


Fig. 7: Displacement along X axis of section IV.

for the rest of the cross section. As per numerical computation, few results in the form of displacement Fields (See Figure 7 to 9) and stress Fields (See Figure 10 to 12) are obtained.

The factor of safety of each slope section with limit equilibrium method and new numerical method are tabulated below (See table 5 and 6).

Sections	Partially sat.soil slope without veg.
I	0.59
III	1.03
IV	1.20

Table 5: Factor of safety (FOS) range of different slope sections with limit equilibrium computation [1].

Where,

I= Partially saturated soil slope without vegetation similar to previous case (See table 5)

II= Partially saturated soil slope with vegetation

III= Dry soil slope without vegetation, and

IV= Dry soil slope with vegetation.

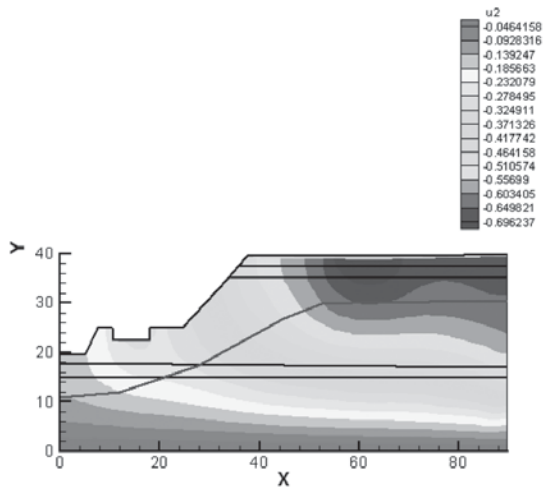


Fig. 8: Displacement along Y axis of section IV.

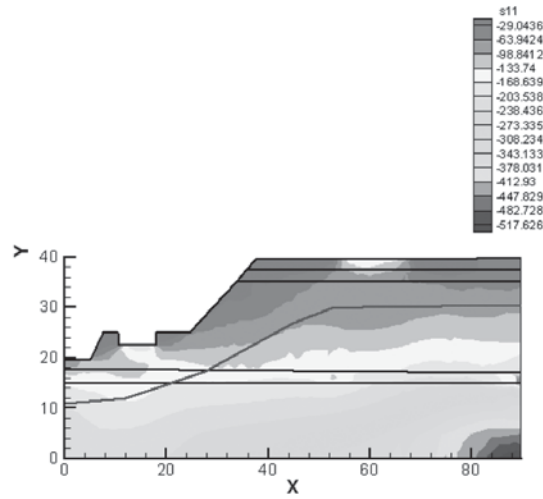


Fig. 10: Major principal stress (σ_{11}) plot of section IV.

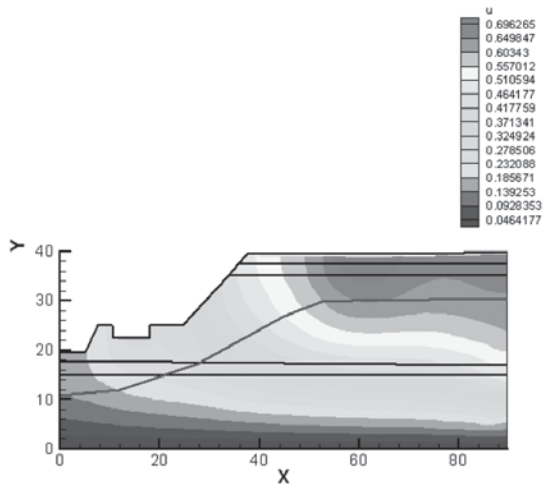


Fig. 9: Total displacement of section IV.

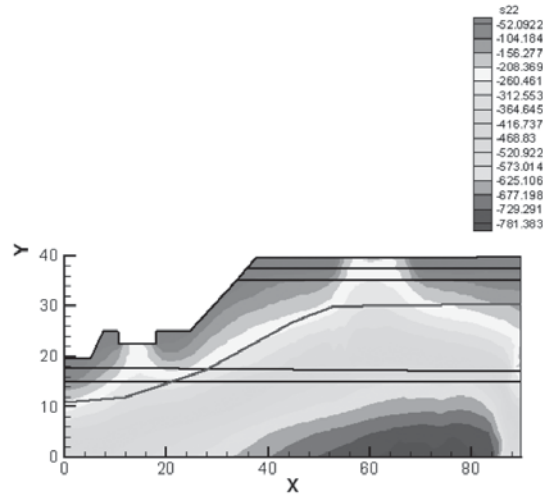


Fig. 11: Minor principal stress (σ_{22}) plot of section IV.

Sections	I case	II case	III case	IV case
I	0.60	0.80	-	0.85
III	0.50	0.60	-	-
IV	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.00

The numerical computation has been carried out under seismic condition for both soil slope and soil-bioengineering slopes with different saturation condition. The horizontal and vertical seismic coefficient is taken as $0.1 \approx g$. The overall results obtained from aforesaid numerical computation found to be lower than the results obtained by using STABL6 software as implemented in technical report submitted by soil test lab [1]. This may be due to the fact that, the soil mass below the trial failure surface is not considered for the computation of safety factor under the the limit equilibrium method. So, there might be the chances of over estimating the safety factor because, the soil stratification and ground water profile below the trial failure surfaces are not considered, where as in numerical computation the overall effects given by soil stratification, ground water profile etc. are

considered. Thus, numerical approach reflects the true stability factor rather than limit equilibrium method, however limit equilibrium approach can be used for the preliminary evaluation of safety factor. Numerical computation suggests that there is again stability problems with the construction of structures which required both flattening the existing slopes as well as construction of toe walls along with suitable bio-engineering measures. The main causes of slope instability are due to the existing ground water profile and the surcharge load as estimated and soil stratification.

4 Conclusion

A nonlinear numerical computation reliably simulated the complex behavior of soil bioengineering slope with the consideration of homogenization approach of root-soil interaction. Result shows that with the consideration of all probable effects of vegetation on real slope enhanced the stability factor to significant amount, where, small contribution of vegetation on big slope seems to be meaningless, however it also imparts to increase the stability factor to some extent. The key factors that cause the slope failure are due to the presence of ground water profile, weak soil layers and surcharge load and seismic load delivered during an occurrence of earthquake event. Though, this model is based on 2-dimensional domain and consideration of limited functions of root contributed to soil, however it can effectively be applied to simulate the real slope. It provides an estimation of factor of safety, information about the progressive failure surface and deformation as well as stress field of the slope and such information may be very useful to analyze the slope itself, to make more realistic design and to assess the landslide risk for potentially landslide prone slopes.

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All men can see these tactics whereby I conquer, but what none can see is the strategy out of which victory is evolved.

- Sun Tzu

AN INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL WARMING

Maj Padam Budha Magar



Background

1. Global warming refers to an increase in the Earth's average surface air temperature. Global warming and cooling in themselves are not necessarily bad, since the Earth has gone through cycles of temperature change many times in its 4.5 billion years. However, as used today, global warming usually means a fastest, unnatural increase in temperature that is enough to cause the expected climate conditions to change rapidly and often cataclysmically (Braasch, 2006). The earth's atmosphere plays an important role in keeping its surface warm enough, so that it can sustain biological life. This temperature is so unique that water can exist here in all the three states, viz. solid, liquid and vapor. In the absence of the atmosphere, the average temperature of the earth's surface would have been only minus 18 degree Celsius (Lal & Subbaraya, 1992:p.37). Our planet is warmed by radiant energy from the sun that reaches the surface through the atmosphere. As the surface warms, heat energy reflects back toward space; meanwhile, gases in the atmosphere absorb some of this energy and reradiate it near the surface. This is often called the greenhouse effect, named for the way heat increases inside a glass enclosure. In the greenhouse effect, the atmosphere can be visualized as a blanket that is made thicker by the action of a small amount of water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide, other gases, and soot; it thus holds in more heat, forcing air temperature higher.

2. During the Industrial Revolution, people began to use coal and, later, petroleum, to heat cities and run machines. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, a by-product of burning both coal and oil, began to increase. Since then, levels of carbon dioxide have risen by almost 30 percent, methane concentrations have gone up by about 15 percent. Some chemicals invented by humans, like chlorofluorocarbons, are also gases. Increased gases mean more heat is kept in the atmosphere, which led in the late 1800s to a rise in both ocean and air temperature.

3. Climate model projections summarized in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report indicate that the global surface temperature will probably rise a further 1.1 to 6.4 Celsius during the twenty-first century. Most studies focus on the period up to the year 2100. However, warming is expected to continue beyond 2100 even if emissions stop, because of the large heat capacity of the oceans and the long lifetime of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

4. Various studies carried out by scientists across the world over the last four or five decades have clearly pointed out to a gradual increase in global temperatures. Climate scientists are unanimous in tracing its causes to increased human economic activities especially the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. This recent phenomenon of increasing average global temperatures is called global warming and this, in turn, is causing a slow but gradual change of climatic conditions. Changes in seasonal temperatures, rainfall pattern, wind and humidity and others are the most common indicators of global warming (Bhattacharya, 2007:pp.1-2).

Causes of Global Warming

5. Causes of global warming are as under:-

(a) **Natural Causes** Natural causes are causes that are created by nature. One natural cause is a release of methane gas from arctic tundra and wetlands. Methane is a greenhouse gas (GHG) and a very dangerous gas to our environment. Another natural cause is that the earth goes through a cycle of climate change. This climate change usually lasts about 40,000 years.

(b) **Man-made Causes** There are many man-made causes of global warming namely pollution and deforestation. Details about facts of man-made causes are as elaborated below:-

(1) **Carbon Dioxide from Power Plant** In 2002 about 40 percent of USA carbon dioxide emissions stem from the burning of fossil fuels for the purpose of electricity generation. Coal accounts for 93 percent of the emissions from the electric utility industry. Coal emits around 1.7 times as much carbon per unit of energy when burned as does natural gas and 1.25 times as much as oil. Natural gas gives off 50 percent of the carbon dioxide, the principal gas, released by coal and 25 percent less carbon dioxide than oil, for the same amount of energy produced. Coal contains about 80 percent more carbon per unit of energy than gas does, and oil contains about 40 percent more.

(2) **Carbon Dioxide Emitted from Cars** About 33 percent of USA carbon dioxide

emissions come from the burning of gasoline in internal-combustion engines of cars and light trucks. Vehicles with poor gas mileage contribute the most to global warming.

(3) **Carbon Dioxide from Airplanes** The UN's IPCC estimates that aviation causes 3.5 percent of global warming, and that the figure could rise to 15 percent by 2050.

(4) **Carbon Dioxide from Buildings.** Buildings structure account for about 12 percent of carbon dioxide emissions.

(5) **Methane** While carbon dioxide is the principal GHG, methane is second most important. According to the IPCC, Methane is more than 20 times as effective as CO₂ at trapping heat in the atmosphere. Levels of atmospheric methane have risen 145 percent in the last 100 years. Methane is derived from sources such as rice paddies, bovine flatulence, bacteria in bogs and fossil fuel production.

(6) **Water Vapor** In the Atmosphere increasing water vapor is the most prevalent and most powerful GHG on the planet, but its increasing presence is the result of warming caused by carbon dioxide, methane and other gases. Water vapor holds onto two-thirds of the heat trapped by all the gases. As the Earth heats up relative humidity is able to increase, allowing the planet's atmosphere to hold more water vapor, causing even more warming, thus a positive feedback scenario.

(7) **Nitrous Oxide** Nitrous oxide is naturally produced by oceans and rainforests. Man-made sources of nitrous oxide include nylon and nitric acid production, the use of fertilisers in agriculture, cars with catalytic converters and the burning of organic matter.

(8) **Deforestation** Deforestation is the second principle cause of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Deforestation is responsible for 20-25 percent of all carbon emissions entering the atmosphere, by the burning and cutting of about 34 million acres of trees each year.

(9) **City Gridlock** In 1996 according to an annual study by traffic engineers (as reported in the San Francisco Chronicle December 10, 1996) from Texas A and M University, it was found that drivers in Los Angeles and New York City alone wasted 600 million gallons of gas annually while just sitting in traffic. The 600 million gallons of gas translates to about 7.5 million tons of carbon dioxide in just those two cities.

Impacts of Global Warming in the Himalayas

6. According to a UN climate report, the Himalayan glaciers that are the principal dry-season water sources of Asia's biggest rivers - Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra, Yangtze, Mekong, Salween and Yellow - could disappear by 2035 as temperatures rise. India, China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar could experience floods followed by severe droughts in coming decades. In India alone, the Ganges provides water for drinking and farming for more than 500 million people (www.wikipedia.org).

7. Climate change is affecting people and the environment around the globe and this is especially evident in the Himalayas. The greater Himalayan region has the largest concentration of snow and ice outside the two poles. Although the Himalayan people contribute little to global warming, they experience some of the most severe impacts (www.icimod.org). Warming in the Himalayan region has been much greater than the global average. Weather patterns are becoming more unpredictable and extreme with prolonged dry spells and very strong storm events. This phenomenon is causing concern over the long-term reduction in total water supply, affecting the lives and livelihoods of the Himalayan people, especially in agriculture practices and long-term food security. Global warming is likely to have far reaching consequences on water, agriculture, biodiversity, and the many other factors that provide a basis for people to survive. The ten river systems originating in the Himalayas serve around 1.3 billion people. The footprint of food and energy production of the Himalayan river basins reaches up to 3 billion people (*ibid.*).

Effects of Global Warming

8. Some of the effects of global warming are as under:

(a) **Shrinking Glaciers** As CO₂ emissions increase, global temperatures rise. As a result of this global warming, the Gangotri glacier, the birth place of river Ganges, is shrinking at the rate of 34 metres per year.

(b) **Rising Sea Levels** New studies are predicting sea level rises of over a metre or more by the end of this century, more than double the predictions made in 2007.

(c) **Acidic Oceans** CO₂ emissions are acidifying the oceans, with potentially disastrous

consequences for marine life. The oceans currently absorb one third of all carbon emissions, but they're reaching a saturation point. It could lead to a disaster to the marine life and consequently adversely affecting us.

(d) **Typhoons, Cyclones and Drought** If global temperatures keep rising, such extreme weather events will only increase in frequency and intensity.

(e) **Human Health.** Global warming will also affect human health. There may be more heat-related illnesses in hotter summers, and increased breathing problems as higher temperatures increase air pollution in cities, reducing air quality. The malaria mosquito may also be able to spread to other regions of the world where it is currently too cold to survive and breed. Disease like dengue is only a dress-rehearsal for the kind of viral diseases that are to come. As the planet gets hotter, ancient species of viruses will run rampant through thickly populated urban areas.

(f) **Endangering Species** The speed at which global warming is expected to occur in the 21st century is faster than most plant and animal species will be able to cope with. Some will adapt but others will suffer and may become extinct.

(g) **Affecting Ecosystem** Clearly, if such ecological changes are now being detected when the globe has warmed by an estimated average of only 1 degree F (0.6 degree Celsius) over the past 100 years, then many more far-reaching effects on species and ecosystems will probably occur by 2100, when temperatures could increase as much as 11 F (6 degree Celsius).

(h) **No Food Security** Already, farmers are suffering from failed crops due to erratic monsoons and increasing droughts in large parts of India as well as other country. Because of this, there will be serious threat in food security in the world.

(j) **Low Agricultural Yields** Low agricultural yields are due to the fact that increase in temperatures causes the ground to dry up very quickly. This act leaves behind crops wilting out before they mature. Sometimes due to heavy downpours, land degradation takes place where the fertile soil is eroded. The consequence of this effect is that it can cause famine, lack of income low production industries that use agricultural raw materials. Since hungry man is an angry man, the effect is likely to cause intra and inter-conflicts on the global.

(k) **Heat Waves and Periods of Unusually Warm Weather** The heat waves and periods of unusual warm weather will further affect the ecological niche. Several animals will die due to this change. If many herbivores will die, a number of carnivores will miss food and thus will perish in order to maintain the natural balance. In other words, the changing climatic condition may affect vegetation that specifically required temperate climatic condition. The consequence of this is desertification. Animals that were depending on this type of vegetation for feeding and habitat will perish. As a result, rainfall will cease. Due to excessive heat, draught occurs and dry grass accidentally catches wild fires which by then causes land degradation.

(l) **Ocean Warming and Coastal Flooding** What happens now in the Earth's surface is that icebergs in the Arctic and Antarctic are heated; melts and waters flow towards the sea. This water disturbs the equilibrium in the sea by causing rise in height of sea water. As a result coastal areas and some islands are submerged. Nearly one third of the population living within 60 km of the coast could be lost due to rise in sea level. Tsunami floods are likely to be more frequent and more devastating due to high sea levels. By 2010 higher sea level along coastal areas could lead to the disappearance of Sundarbans of India & Bangladesh.

(m) **Heavy Downpours and Floods** Heavy down pours are caused by very high and extraordinary evapo-transpiration due to high temperatures. This forms rainfall after condensation and cause heavy downpours that result into floods. Floods become more disastrous since no enough vegetation. Floods cause fatal to human being, animals and destruction of crops. This situation in turn causes famine and deteriorating economy of individuals and the nation at large.

Measures Required to Contain Threat of Global Warming

9. **Micro Measures** The various micro measures that can be undertaken to contain the threat of global warming are given as under:-

- (a) **Sustainable Development** Sustainable development has become part of all climate change policy discussions at the global level. Sustainable development has become an integrating concept embracing economic, social and environmental issues. Three critical components in promoting sustainable development are economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability.
- (b) **Balancing Economic Growth with Energy Efficient Technology** The emission of GHG will increase due to the booming economic growth and increasing energy requirements hence there is a need to balance the economic growth with energy efficient technology.
- (c) **Greater Use of Renewable Sources of Energy and Mass Transport System** There is a need to increase the use of renewable sources of energy and support mass transport system.
- (d) **Green Drive** Need for forestation and conservation of our forests.
- (e) **Anticipatory Research on Rise in Sea Level** This will prove fruitful in the long run.
- (f) **Need to Reduce GHG Emissions** There is an urgent need for the governments to take actions to reduce GHG emissions.
- (g) **More Countries to Join Kyoto Protocol** More countries mainly US should join the Kyoto Protocol which is main plan for cutting down GHG emissions.
- (h) **Cleaner Alternative Sources of Energy** There is an urgent need for alternative sources of energy, which are cleaner and safer for the environment like Solar, Wind and tidal energy, hydrogen fuelled transport system and fusion power plants.
- (j) **New International Need Agreements** The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012. By then, a new international framework needs to have been negotiated and ratified which can deliver the stringent emission reductions.
- (k) **Need for Transfer of Technology** Developed countries need to transfer science and technological advances to the developing countries to address the problem in a collective manner.

10. **Macro Measures** Some macro measures are as under:-

- (a) **Investing in Renewable Energy** By investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and increasing the efficiency of the cars we drive, we can take essential steps toward reducing our dependence on oil and other fossil fuels that cause global warming. Using energy more efficiently and moving to renewable energy (wind, solar, geothermal, and bio-energy) would significantly reduce our emissions of heat-trapping gases.
- (b) **Creating New Free Energy** By creating new “free energy” sources like wind power or electric cars. We can slow down the effects of global warming. What we really need is a new engine for cars that would take no gasoline whatsoever or any other type of fuel that creates carbon dioxide.
- (c) **Planting More Trees** Another way to stop global warming is to plant more trees. We have cut down way too many trees in the past, and we are still doing it. Much of the tropical rainforests have been cut down, rainforests create a lot of oxygen for us to breathe. Many people are already planting more trees, but we need much more people getting into it around the world. The best solution to global warming is to plant more trees a lot more and we need to replace our current destructive technologies with more efficient technologies that don't pollute the air we breathe.
- (d) **Reducing Pollution** By investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and increasing the efficiency of the cars we drive, we can take essential steps toward reducing our dependence on oil and other fossil fuels that cause global warming. Using energy more efficiently and moving to renewable energy would significantly reduce our emissions of heat-trapping gases.
- (e) **Encouraging Dialogue** What is needed is not only a dialogue among environmental experts, NGOs, and governments, but also the engagement of individuals around the world who are concerned about the potential global and local effects of climate change. Only through broad participation and cooperation will we be able to find innovative solutions.

Conclusion

11. We know that nature provides us with 'services' such as clean air, pure water, fertile soil and a healthy environment which sustains us (Bhattacharya, 2007:p.88). Our Planet is warming rapidly, and changes are spreading faster than we realize. For ten thousand years the earth nurtured human life and fostered the development of civilization, but it is now becoming less hospitable. Everyone, in every nation, will feel the effects of climate change. This profound global change is caused by how we get and use energy. We must overhaul our energy base, and in a very short time, to prevent accelerating climate disruptions. Fortunately, tools already exist to change our sources and curb our waste of energy-a transition that will also benefit many other parts of our lives. What is most lacking, at this point, is the will to change (Braasch, 2006). Creating a safer, cleaner-and cooler-world is the direction for change. The world's nations will recognize in global warming a common danger to their people, their cultures, and the earth that supports them all. The United States, the European Union, China, India, Russia, Japan, Canada, and the rest of the industrialized world must work in concert with the many smaller countries, provinces, states, cities, and corporations already showing the way(ibid.p.214).

13. "Developed countries need to realise that their selfish reasoning will be self-destructive in the long run. And all developing countries need to assume their responsibility by adopting ways of sustainable development." Ugandan president Museveni said, "There is a simple thing all of us can do to mitigate the impact of climate change; planting trees. In Uganda, we should treat tree planting as a culture, planting them on birthdays, weddings and other functions, as a gift our children can benefit from in the future." (<http://www.newvision.co.ug/>)

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नेपाले ! त्रे वियाँ

प्र.से. आश बहादुर तामाङ



१. “नेपालले ! त्रे वियाँ” (फ्रेञ्च भाषामा— नेपाली अति राम्रो) । यो वाक्य वीर गोर्खालीको शान्ति प्रिय बुद्धको देश नेपाल, सगरमाथाको देश नेपाल, हिमाल पहाड तराईको मनोरम प्रकृतिको उपहारले सम्पन्न देश नेपाल, बहुल भाषा संस्कृति र जनजातिको देश नेपालका सहनशील, फरासिला र फुर्तिला नेपाली देखेर कुनै फ्रेञ्च भाषी पर्यटकले आत्मविभोर भई प्रशंसा गर्दै नेपालमा भनेको होइन । यो त प्रजातान्त्रिक गणतन्त्र कङ्गो (DRC) को अति संवेदनशील संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रमा एक मिलिसियाले सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक (Military Observer) को हैसियतले कार्यसम्पादन गर्न जाँदा अत्याधुनिक हतियार ak-47 मेरो छातीमा तेर्स्याएर उत्तेजित हुँदै पटक पटक “आई विल किल यु ! मुजुङ्गो ” (गोरा, म तँलाई मार्छु) भनि धम्क्याउँदा मैले मेरो बाँया पाखुरामा नेपाली भण्डाको कुम व्याच देखाउँदै “ज स्वी नेपाले” (फ्रेञ्च भाषामा —म नेपाली हुँ अर्थात् तत्कालीन अर्थमा म नेपाली सेना हुँ) भने पछि रमाउँदै, सद्भाव देखाउँदै, सम्मान गरी ताकेको हतियार हटाउँदै बोलेको वाक्य हो “नेपालले ! त्रे वियाँ ।” विश्वमै सानो र अविक्सीत देश नेपाल भए पनि विश्व शान्ति सुरक्षा कायम गर्न विगत ५० वर्षदेखि नेपाली सेनाले पुऱ्याएको योगदान विश्व समुदायले नै अति सराहना गरेको पाएको छु । United Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) अन्तर्गत DRC (कङ्गो) मै अति संवेदनशील मानिएको सेक्टर ६ बुनियाँमा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको रुपमा खटिँदा एक वर्षे कार्यकालमा अविस्मरणीय मुख्य एउटा घटनामा आधारित नेपाली सेनाको योगदान, यसको छवि साथै स्थानीय भाषाको ज्ञानको महत्व सम्बन्धमा विवरणात्मक—संस्मरण प्रस्तुत गर्ने जमर्को गरेको छु ।

२. नेपालले १३ फ्रेबुअरी, १९४९ मा निवेदन दिएको भए पनि १४ डिसेम्बर, १९५५ मा मात्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ (UN) को सदस्य पाउन सफल भएको थियो । UN को सदस्य भएदेखि नै संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय शान्ति सेनामा विश्व शान्ति सुरक्षा गर्ने उद्देश्य प्राप्तिको लागि नेपालले सक्रिय भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दै आएको कुरा सर्वविदितै छ । UN को बडापत्र स्वीकार्दै नेपालको परराष्ट्र नीति मुताबिक नेपालका निजामती कर्मचारी, नेपाली सेना, नेपाल प्रहरी तथा सशस्त्र प्रहरी बलले UN को उद्देश्य हासिल गर्न विभिन्न ओहोदा र कार्यमा रही जिम्मेवारीपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दै आएका छन् । जसमा नेपाली सेनाले विश्व शान्ति स्थापना कार्यमा सन् १९५८ देखि हालसम्मको अवधिमा निर्वाह गरेको भूमिका अतुलनीय र गर्व योग्य छ । ३४ वटा भन्दा बढि UN मिशनहरूमा ७० हजार भन्दा बढि नेपाली सेनाको सकलदर्जाले विश्व शान्ति कार्यमा योगदान पुऱ्याउनु चानचुने कुरा होइन । मैले पनि सन् १९९४ मा पुर्व युगोस्लाभियाको United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) मा नेपव्याट—चौथोको हे.क्वा. पुस्तारामा अपरेशन ड्युटी अधिकृतको हैसियतले ४ महिना र पुसुन्जे—राजकोभाच पोष्टको पोष्टपति भई २ महिना तोकिएको जिम्मेवारी निर्वाह गरेको थिए । त्यस समयको “साभा” घटनामा नेपव्याटले प्रशंसनीय भूमिका निर्वाह गरेको थियो भने उक्त अवधिमा नेपव्याटलाई सर्भियन तथा क्रोशियनहरूले त्यस इलाकामा जहाँ भेटे पनि “नेपाल—सुपेर दोब्रो” (सर्भियन भाषामा—नेपाल अति राम्रो) भनि नेपव्याटको प्रशंसा गर्थे । करिब १० वर्षपछि मलाई दोस्रो पटक विश्व शान्ति कायम गर्ने पवित्र कार्यमा २३ नोभेम्बर, २००३ देखि २३ नोभेम्बर, २००४ सम्म सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको रुपमा कार्य गर्ने अवसर प्राप्त भएको थियो । MONUC मा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको हैसियतले ईटुरी जिल्लाको बुनियाँ सहरमा ड्युटीमा खटिँदा अधिकांश कंगोलीहरूले मात्र हैन उक्त मिसनमा खटिँने अन्य देशका सदस्यहरूले समेत भन्ने गर्दथे,— “नेपाले !—त्रे वियाँ” ।

३. MONUC मा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको रुपमा छनाट हुने वित्तिकै मैले स्कूल जीवनमा अफ्रिका महादेश तथा कङ्गो सम्बन्धी पढेको “कालो महादेश”, “भूमध्यरेखामा पर्ने देश”, “प्रचण्ड गर्मी र मुसलधारे वर्षाको देश”, विश्वमै सबवभन्दा ठूलो नदी “कङ्गोको देश”, “वनमान्छेहरू पाइने देश”, “प्राकृतिक स्रोत सम्पदा र आदिम संस्कृतिले सम्पन्न देश”लाई प्रत्यक्ष देखे, बुझ्ने र महशुस गर्ने मौका समेत पाईने भयो भन्ने उत्सुकता जागेको थियो । त्यसै गरी टि.भि. तथा अन्य संचारका माध्यमबाट सुनें, देखे र पढेकोले म मा रुवाण्डाको हुतु—तुत्सी जाति, र कङ्गोको हेमा—लेन्दु जाति बीचको नरसंहार,

गोमा ताल वरिपरि विस्थापितहरूको विजोग, सोमालियको भोकमरी, ईथियोपिया, ईरिट्रिया, अङ्गोला, लाईबेरिया, सियरालियो न, सुडान, पश्चिम साहारा, आदि देशको गृहयुद्ध तथा संघर्षपूर्ण घटनाहरूले अफ्रिकी देशहरू प्रति मेरो चासो भन्नु बढाएको थियो । प्रतिशोध स्वरूप मान्छेले मान्छेको मासु खान पनि पछि नपर्ने घटना लगायत एड्स, एबोला, मलेरिया जस्ता संसारकै खतरनाक रोगहरूबाट संक्रमित देश कङ्गो जान म बढी संयमित एवं सर्तक समेत भएको थिए ।

४. ३० जून, १९६० मा वेल्जीयमबाट स्वतन्त्र भएको अफ्रिकाकै तेस्रो ठूलो देश, विश्वकै प्राकृतिक स्रोतमा दशौं धनी देश कङ्गोको राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सैनिक जानकारी समेत लिएको थिए । ५ करोड १० लाख (सन् २००१ अनुसार) जनसंख्या रहेको कङ्गोको अफिसियल भाषा फ्रेञ्च रहेछ भने मुख्य बोलिने भाषामा लिङ्गाला र सोहेली रहेछन् । मुख्य धर्म क्रिश्चियन भएपनि मुसलमान र अन्य धर्म मान्ने करिब २०० जनजातीहरू कङ्गोमा बसोबास गर्दा रहेछन् । त्यहाँको मुख्य खाना कासाबा (सिमल तरुल) हो भने कम्मर मर्काएर नाचिने कङ्गोली नाच संसारमै प्रसिद्ध रहेको छ । हुनपनि त्यहाँका मानिसहरू संगीत सुन्नासाथ जिउ मर्काउन थाल्छन् भने सम्पन्न परिवारका नभए पनि खासगरि लोग्ने मानिसले ३/४ जना श्रीमती ल्याउनु, वियर पिई मामा (कङ्गोली भाषामा छोरी मान्छे) साथमा राखी म्युजिक सुन्नु यिनीहरूको मुख्य शौक नै हो कि जस्तो भान हुन्थ्यो । जमिन तथा प्राकृतिक स्रोतको बाडफाडमा कङ्गोको छिमेकी राष्ट्रहरू खासगरि युगाण्डा, रुवाण्डा र बुरुण्डीबाट समर्थन प्राप्त हतियारधारी मिलिसियको प्रभुत्व रहेकोले यो देश सन् १९८० देखि नराम्रो गृहयुद्धमा फसेको रहेछ । एकताका अमेरीकी डलरको दांजोमा बलियो रहेको यहाँको फ्राङ्क अर्थतन्त्र गिरावट भई एक अमेरीकी डलर बराबर करिब ३५०-४०० फ्राङ्क हुन पुगेछ । सन् १९६५ देखि ३२ वर्ष मोवुतुसेसेले शासन गरेपछि छिमेकी देश खासगरि युगाण्डा, रुवाण्डा तथा बुरुण्डीले आफ्नो स्वार्थको लागि प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्षरूपमा हतियारधारी संगठनलाई समर्थन गरी लरेण्ट काविलालाई कङ्गोको सत्ता कब्जा गराए तापनि सन् २००१ मा आफ्नै अङ्गरक्षकबाट उहाँको हत्या भए पछि उनैका छोरा जोसेफ काविला कङ्गोका राष्ट्रपति भएका थिए । सन् १९६०-१९६४ मा United Nations Mission in the Congo (ONUC) ले कार्य सम्पादन गरेको भएतापनि पछि स्थितीमा सुधार नभएको हुँदा “अफ्रिकाको विश्व युद्ध” हुनबाट जोगाउन १० जुलाई, १९९९ को Lusaka Ceasefire Agerement अनुसार MONUC Mission को स्थापना भई २४ फूब्रुअरी, २००० मा UN को Security Council को Resolution १२९१ अनुसार खासगरि ईडूरी वृगेडमा विभिन्न ४८ देशका १६००० भन्दा बढी फौज र करिब ७३५ सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकहरू कङ्गो भरि नै तैनाथ रहेका छन् । MONUC हे.क्वा. कङ्गोको राजधानी किन्सासामा रहेको छ । उक्त मिशन अनुसार छ फेजमा कार्य गरी सन् २००७ मा कार्यसम्पादन गर्ने योजना रहे तापनि उक्त कार्यक्रम अनुरूप ढिलै भए पनि सन् १९६० पछि पहिलो पटक जुलाई २००६ मा बहुदलीय निर्वाचन सम्पन्न भई हाल जेसेफ काविला कङ्गोमा राष्ट्रपति निर्वाचित हुनु भएको छ । हाल UN Peacekeeping Operation को सबैभन्दा मंहङ्गो यो MONUC मिशन सफलतातिर उन्मुख भएको देखिन्छ । अक्टुबर, २००३ देखि नेपाली सेनाको गण, गुल्म सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक तथा स्टाफहरू कङ्गोको विभिन्न स्थान लगायत खासगरी ईटूरी वृगेडमा कार्यरत रहदै MONUC को सफलतामा मुख्य हिस्सेदारी बन्दै आएका छन् ।

५. MONUC मा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको रूपमा सेनानी हिरालाल जोशी म र बुनियाँमा वृगेड स्टाफ कार्यको लागि जम.क. मुक्ति श्रेष्ठ २१ नोभेम्बर, २००३ को बेलुकाको त्रिभुवन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल काठमाण्डौ देखि मस्कट-दारे सलाम —नैरोबी —मोगादिसु—ब्राजिभिल्ला हुँदै किन्सासा करिब २ दिन लगाएर पुग्यौ । किन्सासा एयरपोर्टमा हामीलाई सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको रूपमा खट्टिनु भएका सेनानी (हाल प्र.से.) श्री सन्तोष ढकाल र सेनानी (हाल प्र.से.) श्री सहदेव खड्का सरले रिसिभ गर्न आउनु भएको थियो । एयरपोर्टमा ओर्लन साथ हप्प गर्मी भएको महशुस भए पनि त्यस दिन पानी परेकोले मैले सोचेको जत्तिको गर्मी चैनै पाइन । हामी करिब १ घण्टाको ड्राईभिङ्ग पछि मेम्लिङ्ग होटल नजिकै रहेको Nephouse (किन्सासामा नेपाली सेनाबाट खट्टिएका पर्यवेक्षकहरूले भाडामा लिएको फल्याट) पुग्दा बाटोमा अति विकसित किन्सासा शहर तर मानिसको उपस्थिती अत्यन्त कम भएकोले सुनसान जस्तो पायौ । वहाँहरूले पैदल तथा गाडीमा किन्सासाको विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा परिचय गराउनु भएको थियो । गेटको दुवै तिर सिंहको मूर्ति भएको अग्लो स्थानमा अवस्थित बलियो कम्पाउण्ड भएको दरबार, सायद संसारकै सबभन्दा नजिक रहेको दुई देशको राजधानी शहर किन्सासा र ब्राजिभिल्ला (गणतान्त्रिक कङ्गोको राजधानी) कङ्गो नदीको किनारामा रहेछ । विगतका युद्धहरूले राजधानी किन्सासालाई ठूलो क्षती पुऱ्याएको नदेखिए

तापनि खासगरि धनी व्यापारी तथा वेल्जियनहरु डर, त्रासको कारणबाट विस्थापित भएको बुझिन्थ्यो । MONUC को सक्रियतासंगै राजधानी किन्सासामा आवादि बढ्दै गएको कुरा त्यहाँका १२/१५ बटा डिस्को तथा नाइट क्लबहरुको चहल पहलबाट नै स्पष्ट हुन्थ्यो । MONUC हे.क्वा.बाट संचालित परिचय-पत्र बनाउने, डाईभिङ्ग परीक्षा तथा अन्य तालिम गराउने जस्ता Femilarigation कार्यक्रममा सहभागी भइसकेपछि DDR कै सबभन्दा खतरनाक क्षेत्र तर धेरै नेपालीहरु कार्यरत रहेको सेक्टर ६ बुनियाँको टिम साईट ६०६ मा खटिए ।

६. बुनियाँ जाने अन्य देशका साथीहरूसँग किन्सासा-किसाइघानी-एन्टेभे (Uganda) को बहु चर्चित एयरपोर्ट) हुँदै जहाजबाट बाक्लो घना जंगल, प्राय जसो धमिलो देखिने कङ्गो नदि र ठुला ठुला हरिया फाँटहरुमा नितान्त पातला बस्तीहरुको दृष्यको आनन्द लिँदै करिब ७ घण्टाको Flight मा बुनियाँ एयरपोर्टमा पुग्यौ । कालोपत्रे भएपनि ठाउँ ठाउँमा माटोले टालेर क्षतविक्षत भएको बुनियाँ एयरपोर्टमा जहाज ल्याण्ड गर्दा भने हाम्रो निकै सातो भएको थियो । एयरपोर्टमा सेनानी (हाल प्र.से.) श्री रघुनाथ रानाभाट मलाई रिसिभ गर्न आउनु भएको थियो । जहाजबाट ओर्लेर वरिपरि हेर्दा नेपालको पहाडी भुभागजस्तो हरियो घाँसे फाट, ठाउँ ठाउँमा बुट्यान पोलेको धुवाँको मुस्लो उडेको, उबड खाबड डाँडा, पातलो खरका भूपडी देखिन्थ्यो भने ईटुरी जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम बुनियाँमा भने टिनले छाएका पक्की घरसहित बाक्लो बस्ती देखिन्थ्यो । त्यस शहरमा कुनै पनि कालोपत्रे बाटो नभएकोले हामी UN को प्रचलित फार रनर टोयोटा गाडीमा Right hand drive गरी धुलो उडाउँदै International Displaced Person (IDP) क्याम्प, ओकापि (कङ्गोको दुर्लभ जेब्रा जस्तो जनवार) मुर्ति रहेको बुनियाँ शहर- हुँदै ईटुरी वृगेड हे.क्वा. नजिक रहेको बुनियाँको नेपहाउसमा करिब आधा घण्टामा पुग्यौ । त्यो नेपहाउस पूरानो विमा संस्थानको अफिस भांडामा लिइएको रहेछ । म रानाभाट सर र जम.क मूक्ति श्रेष्ठ (हाल सू.क.) त्यस घरमा एक जना काम गर्ने लोग्ने मानिस, निजको परिवार (श्रीमती र दुई छोरा) संगै थियौ । नेपहाउस भएपनि NDROMO मा नेपव्याट तथा नेप ईन्जिनियर समेत स्टाफ अधिकृतहरु सहित रहनु भएकोले ड्युटी बाहेकको अधिकांस समय त्यहाँ रहेका नेपाली साथीहरूसँग नै विताईयो । वृगेड हे.क्वा.मा शुरुका तीन दिन त्यहाँका विभिन्न शाखाहरुबाट ईटुरी वृगेडको वस्तुस्थितीबारे जानकारी लियौ ।

७. कंगोको १० Province (प्रान्त) मध्ये Orientale Province को इटुरी जिल्लामा ५ बटा क्षेत्रहरु रहेछन् जसको सदरमुकाम बुनियाँ रहेछ । करिब ४५ लाख जनसंख्या भएको इटुरी प्रान्तमा १५ भन्दा बढी हतियारधारी ग्रुप कार्यरत रहेछन् । कङ्गोको इतिहास मै सबभन्दा बढी नरसंहर भएको यस जिल्लाको Djugu मा सन् १९९९ मा हेमा र लेन्दु जातिबीच भएको द्वन्द्वमा करिब ५० हजार कङ्गोलीको ज्यान गएको रहछ । सन् १९९४ को रुवाण्डाको हुतु-तुत्सीबीचको द्वन्द्वले गर्दा त्यहाँका विस्थापीतहरु कङ्गोको पूर्वी अल्बर्ट ताल सिमाना क्षेत्रमा आई बसेकोले सो क्षेत्र अत्यन्त प्रभावित भएको रहेछ । युगाण्डा र रुवाण्डाबाट सर्मथन प्राप्त धनी तथा व्यापारी हेमा जातिको कब्जामा धेरै जमिन, खानी तथा स्थानीय सरकारमा बढी प्रतिनिधित्व हुनु र गरीब किसान जाती लेन्दु तथा अन्य आदिवासी जातीहरुले हेमाको शोषण दमनमा परेको महशुस गरी द्वन्द्व चरम स्थितीमा पुगेको रहेछ । कङ्गोको राजधानी किन्सासाबाट सुदूरपूर्वमा रहेको यस जिल्लामा विश्वकै सबभन्दा बढी सुन खानी रहेको भन्ने मान्यता रहेछ । हुनपनि त्यस क्षेत्रको नदि किनारमा सुन खोज्ने क्रममा खाल्डै खाल्डा पारेको देखिन्थ्यो । जसले गर्दा बुनियाँमा युगाण्डा, रुवाण्डा र बुरुण्डीको समर्थनमा विभिन्न गुटका हतियारधारी, व्यापारी तथा दलालीहरु सक्रिय हुने रहेछन् । बुनियाँ शहरमा मात्र करिब २०० जनाको मृत्यु भए पछि तत्काल समस्याको समाधान गर्न सन् २००१ मा फ्रेन्च आर्मीको कमाण्डमा Interim Emergency Multinational Force (IEMF) बुनियाँमा तैनाथ भई थप रक्तपात हुनबाट रोक्नको साथै स्थानिय सरकार चलाउन तथा मानविय सहयोग संचालन गर्न मद्दत गरेको रहेछ । यस शहरमा बढी हेमा सर्मथक Union des Patriotes Congolais (UPC) हतियारधारी समूहको बढी बाहुल्यता रहेछ जसमध्ये Gegere Hema / Hema Sud मा विभाजित रहेछन् ।

८. यस वृगेडमा डाईरेक्टर अफ अपरेशन डोमेनिक म्याक्डम (महिला) रहनु भएको थियो भने यस वृगेडमा संचालित हुने सम्पूर्ण कारवाहीलाई नियालेर हेर्दा सिभिल डोमिनेशन बढी देखियो । यस वृगेडमा सैनिक तर्फ शुरुमा पाकिस्तानी वृगेड कमाण्डर भए पनि उहाँको कार्यकाल सकिएपछि सन् २००४ को अन्त्यतिर नेपाली सेनाका सर. (हाल

अवकास प्राप्त) श्री देव बहादुर घले वृगेड कमाण्ड हुनु भएको थियो । बाहिनीपतिबाट त्यहां खट्टिएका पाकव्याट, मोरव्याट, व्यान व्याट, नेप व्याट, आई.ए.सि. (भारत) बंगलादेशी हवाई सेवा नेप र ईण्डो ईन्जिनियर, साउथ अफ्रिकाको सैनिक प्रहरी, बाहिनी स्टाफहरु परिचालन लगायत त्यस क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत NGO INGO, स्थानिय प्रशासन, सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक, United Nations Volunteers (UNV), मानव अधिकारीसंग सम्बन्धित संघ संस्था आदिसंग आवश्यक समन्वय गरी कार्य सम्पादन गर्न ठूलो जिम्मेवारी निर्वाह भएको थियो । FARDC Bde (भर्खर स्थापित कङ्गोली आर्मी) सक्षम बनाउन आवश्यक अनुसार परिचालित भएको थियो । कङ्गोमा सबैभन्दा संवेदनशील मानिएको यस जिल्लामा हत्या, लुटपाट, बलात्कार, अपहरण, कै दीहरु भाग्नु तथा मानव अधिकारको हनन सम्बन्धी घटना हुनु दिनचर्या जस्तै थियो । त्यहां खट्टिएका फौजको विभिन्न कारवाहीहरुले गर्दा शान्ति सुरक्षाको स्थितिमा सुधार भए तापनि कुन बेला कस्तो घटना घट्ने हो भन्ने बारेमा भन्न नसकिने हुँदा सधैं सर्तकतामा रहनुपर्ने स्थिति थियो ।

९. त्यसताका वाहिनीपति, लगायत विभिन्न विभागमा स्टाफ अधिकृत तथा अन्य दर्जाका वाहिनी स्टाफहरु, सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक, नेप व्याट, नेप ईन्जिनियर कम्पनीमा खट्टिएका नेपाली सेनाका सकल दर्जा तथा UNV मा खट्टिएका नेपाली समेतगरि करिब १२५० नेपालीहरु यस जिल्लामा कार्यरत थियौं । खासगरि वुनीया शहर नेपालमय नै भएको अनुभूति हुन्थ्यो । वुनियां बसाइको करिब १ वर्ष अवधिमा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक तथा अपरेशन ड्यूटी अधिकृतको गर्नु पर्ने ड्यूटीलाई प्राथमिकताकासाथ सम्पन्न गरेपछि विदाको समयमा साथीहरूसंग समय समयमा साँभ नाचगान गरी रमाइलो गर्नु, रेडियो ओकापी र नेपाली गीतहरु सुन्दै नेपव्याटका पोष्टमा घुम्न जानु, भलिबल, टेबुल टेनिस खेलेर, दौडेर पसिना बगाउनु, विदामा किन्सासा, युगाण्डा घुम्न जानु, सामान्य नै भयो । विदामा नेपव्याट दोस्रोका गणपति प्र.से. श्री प्रभुराम शर्माको विशेष सहयोगमा नेपव्याट हे.क्वा. माहागीबाट युगाण्डाको मचेसन फल र पार्क साथीहरूसंग हेर्न जाने अवसर समेत जुरेको थियो । नाइल नदि नै भरनाको रुपमा भर्रेका मनोरम दृष्य लगायत ताडिको सिक्रे रुख भएका ठूलो घाँसे मैदानमा जेब्रा, हात्ती, मृग, अर्ना, वंदेल जस्ता जन्तूहरु प्रत्यक्ष नजिकबाट देख्न पाउँदाको मज्जा नै अर्को हुने रहेछ । यसैगरि विदामा किन्दु घुम्नको साथै कङ्गो गएको ९ महिना पछि एक पटक काठमाण्डौ समेत विदा मान्न आइयो । म वुनियामा रहंदा प्र.से. श्री धर्म बहादुर बानियां गणपति रहनु भएका श्री फष्ट राईफल गण (नेपव्याट पहिलो) ले वुनिया गण हे.क्वा.मा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम अयोजना गरेको थियो । जसमा MONUC मिसनमा फोर्स कमाण्डर नाईजेरिया मेजर जनरल Samaila Iliya मुख्य पाहुना हुनुहुन्थ्यो । मैले Nep house मा कार्य सघाउने ९ वर्षका छोरालाई फुर्सदको समयमा नेपाली लोक गीतमा नाच्न सिकाएको थिएँ । कङ्गोलीलाई नाच्न पाएपछि के चाहियो ? केही दिनमै नेपाली लोक गीतको तालमा नेपाली जस्तै नाच्ने भयो त्यो फुच्चे त ! नेपाली संस्कृति र कङ्गोली संस्कृतिबीचको नाचको ताल समायोजन गरी उक्त सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रममा म र कङ्गोली फुच्चे नेपाली लोक भाकामा नाच्यौं । दुवैजनाले नेपाली ढाका टोपी लगाएर नाचको अन्त्यमा उसलाई काखमा लिएपछि उसले दर्शकलाई नमस्कार गरी अभिवादन गर्‍यो । यो दृश्य नेपव्याट लगायत दर्शकहरुको लागि पनि अप्रत्यासित नै थियो । किनभने विना रिहर्सल सो स्टेजमा कङ्गो ली बच्चाले त्यति राम्रो तालमा नाचेको देखेर विभिन्न देशका सेना, सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक, स्टाफ, स्थानीय दोभाषे, कर्मचारीहरुले निकै रमाएका देखिन्थे । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मञ्चमा नेपाली संस्कृतिको माध्यमबाट नेपाल नेपाली र नेपालको संस्कृतिलाई यसरी चिनाउन पाएकोमा मलाई अत्यन्तै गर्वको अनुभूति भएको थियो । उक्त सांस्कृतिक साँभले गर्दा पनि नेपव्याले सबैतिरबाट भन् प्रसंसा बटुल्न मद्दत मिलेको थियो । नेपाली सेनाले तोकिएको जिम्मेवारी गहनतापूर्वक निर्वाह गरी अनुशासन र बहादुरी प्रदर्शन मात्र गर्दै आफ्नो संस्कृति र परम्परालाई संसार भर फैलाउन अतिरिक्त क्रियालाप पनि गर्दछ भन्ने सन्देश मिलेको देखिन्थ्यो । सो सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमको अन्त्यमा फोर्स कमाण्डरबाट नेपाली सेनाले पुर्‍याएको महत्वपूर्ण योगदानको कदर गर्नुका साथै स्थानीय जनता तथा अन्य कन्टीन्जेन्टसंग घुलमिल हुने क्षमताको समेत प्रशंसा गर्नु भएको थियो ।

१०. जुनसुकै आहोदा र जिम्मेवारीमा रहेपनि खासगरि त्यहां खट्टिएका नेपाली सेनाहरुबीचको आवश्यक समन्वय, सहयोग तथा कार्यदक्षताले गर्दा नेपाली सेनालाई कङ्गोली तथा त्यहां कार्यरत अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समुदायले उत्कृष्ट कोटीमा राखे का पाइन्थे । कङ्गोमा खट्टिने नेपव्याट पहिलोले शुरुमा अपरिचित स्थान तथा प्रतिकुल सुरक्षा स्थितिमा MPV मोविलिटीको समस्या, अधिकांश अफिस तथा बासस्थान पालमा भएको कारण ३-४ जना नेपाली सेनाका सदस्य घाइते र लाखौं क्षति हुने गरी वर्ष सहितको हावाहुरीले बनाएको विजोग जस्ता केही समस्याहरुका बावजुद MONUC को Disarmament

Dimobilization Repatriation and Reintegration (DDDR), Disarmament Community Reintegration (DCR) कार्यक्रममा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्नुको साथै गाभू, बुकावू, चोमिया, क्वान्द्रोमा, जाकान्जा, जलसीगा, एन्द्रेले, माहागी, बुनियां, अरु आदि स्थानमा FNI, FAPC, UPC मिलिसिया विरुद्ध प्रभावकारी कारवाही गरि उत्कृष्ट कार्यदक्षता प्रदर्शन गरेको थियो। MONUC फोर्स कमाण्डको समय समयमा भिजिट हुंदा र अन्य VIP हरु भिजिट हुंदा स्कर्टको रुपमा नेप व्याटकै माग हुन्थ्यो। २५ अक्टुबर, २००४ मा SRSR, W swing को बुनियां इलाकाको भिजिट हुंदा अधिकांश समय नेप व्याटकै एस्कर्ट टोली माग भई खट्टीनु, अति संवेदनशिल अपरेशनमा अन्य व्याटहरु खट्टिनलाई आनाकानी गरेको अवस्थामा नेपव्याटले सहर्ष स्वीकार गरी कार्य सम्पादन गर्नु र इटुरी वृगेडको स्टाण्डवाई फोर्सको रुपमा १ X कम्पनी रहनुले नेपाली सेनाको विश्वसनीयता स्पष्ट हुन्थ्यो। नेप ईन्जिनियर कम्पनीले बुनियां-बोगोरो-चोमीया, ईकावारियार-फताकि-कान्द्रोमा- फताकी सडक, DCR क्याम्पको तथा हेलिप्याडहरुको निर्माणमा देखाएको चुस्त कार्यदक्षताले निकै प्रशंसा बटुलेको थियो। त्यसैगरि वृगेड हे.क्वा. स्टाफ तथा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकहरुबाट समेत उच्च कार्यदक्षता प्रदर्शन गरी तोकिएको जिम्मेवारी गहतापूर्वक निर्वाह भएको देखिन्थ्यो।

११. बुनियांमा रहँदा हामीलाई नेपालको पहाडी हावापानी मिल्दोजुल्दो (कुनै समय ज्याकेट समेत लगाउनु पर्ने) भएकोले हामी नेपालीहरुलाई कहिलेकाँही कङ्गोजस्तो प्रचण्ड गर्मी र मलेरिया लाग्ने देशमा छु भन्ने भान हुँदैनथ्यो पनि। मलेरियाबाट बच्न अनिवार्य खानुपर्ने औषधी “मेफ्लोक्वीन” खाने नखाने दोधार हुनु, मोजा लगाएर घांटी र हातमा ओडोमस दल्दै भुल भित्रै समय बिताउनु, पसिना बगाउनु बुनिया एयरपोर्टको तातो वाफमा दौड्नु तथा कसैकसैले “नाईल” वियरको समेत बढी खपत गर्ने गरेको थिए। बुनियांको Sunday Market मा चाहे लेक अल्वर्टको स्वादिलो माछा, कुखुराको भाले या बोका किन्दा होस् चाहे सेन्टेभ र बुनियांको अन्य गाउँमा स्थानीयबासीसंग फुटबल खेल्दा होस्, चाहें नेपव्याटको पेरिमिटर आसपास डुल्दा होस् अन्य देशको फौजभन्दा नेपाली सेनाको कार्यदक्षता, बहादुरी, दया, मिलनसार र जस्तोसुकै परिस्थितिमा घुलमेल हुने बानीबाट स्थानीय जनताहरु निकै प्रभावित देखिन्थे। सेन्टेभका पोष्टपति सह-से. श्री सिजर गुरुङ्गले स्थानियवासीहरुलाई गरेको सहयोगले प्रभावित भई उक्त ईलाकामा निजलाई “चाना” को नामले बोलाउँथे। जहाँसुकै पनि नेपाली सेनाको उपस्थितीलाई सहजरुपमा स्वीकारी नेपालीलाई देखेबितिकै कङ्गोलीहरु भन्ने गर्दथे “नेपाल त्रे वियां” ! “नेपाले मुजुरी साना” ! (फेञ्च, सोहेली भाषामा (नेपाली अति राम्रो)।

१२. नेपाली सेना इटुरी वृगेडमा मिलिसियाहरुको खासै तार्गेट नबने तापनि UN फौजमाथिको हत्या तथा अपहरण भने समय समयमा हुने गर्दथ्यो। UN को च्याप्टर ७ अनुसार आवश्यक परेको बेलामा ए-२५ समेत फायर गरी कारवाही गर्ने अधिकार भएको यस क्षेत्रमा हतियारधारी फौजलाई भन्दा बिना हतियारमा खट्टिने सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकलाई समय समयमा हत्या अपहरण भइरहन्थ्यो। कोम्बुकाभो मिशनमा नेपाली सेना घाईते हुनका साथै इकाभारियर ईलाकामा मिलिसियाको फायरबाट MPV को सिसा समेत फुटेको थियो। UN को गाडिलाई निशाना बनाउने क्रममा भने एकपटक बुनियांको बाटो हुँदै नेपहाउस फर्कने क्रममा बुनियां बजारमा अप्रत्याशित निस्केको एक हुलले दुङ्गा हानी म चढेको गाडीको दाहिनीपट्टीको सिसा समेत फुटेको थियो। म वायांपट्टि रहेकोले सामान्य सिसा फुटे पनि कुनै चोटपटक नलागी जोगिएको थिए। इटुरी जिल्लामा मात्र १० वटा भन्दा बढी टिम साईटहरु विभिन्न देशका सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक मिश्रीत भएको, प्रत्येक टिममा ६ जनाको नफ्रीमा खट्टिएका थिए। हामी जानु भन्दा करिब डेढ वर्ष अगाडि विकट स्थानमा रहेको Mongwalu इलाकामा तीन जना सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकलाई अपहरण गरी कलेजो समेत फिकी त्यहाँका मिलिसियाहरुले खाएका थिए रे। हामी जस्तै इटुरी जिल्लामा खट्टिएका केन्याका सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक भेरीफिकेशन मिशनमा जांदा मिलिसियाको एम्बुसमापरि वीरगति प्राप्त गरेका थिए। कर्तव्य निर्वाह गर्ने सिलसिलामा संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रमा ज्यान जाने कुराको त भरै नहुने रहेछ। निजको बुनियां एयरपोर्टमा भएको अन्त्येष्टी कार्यक्रममा मैले समेत कफिन बोकी श्रद्धाञ्जलीको सलामी चढाएको थिए। पछि विभिन्न स्रोतबाट के खबर बुझिन आयो भने उक्त कन्भोयमा रसियन (गोरा) सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकलाई मार्ने उद्देश्यले एम्बुस गरिएकोमा भुल बस केन्याका सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको मृत्यु भएछ भनि मिलिसियाहरुले स्वीकारेका थिए।

१३. मेरो टिम साईट सुरक्षाको दृष्टिकोणले तारको बारसहित कम्पाउण्ड लगाएको इटुरी वृगेड हे.क्वा.बाट करिब ५ मिनेटको मोटरबाटोमा एउटा सिभिल घर भाडामा लिई स्थापना भएको थियो। हाम्रो टिम साईट दुईओटा कम्प्युटर सेट,

दुईओटा जेनेरेटर, दुईओटा फोर रनर गाडी, सिग्नल उपकरण, ईमर्जेन्सीको लागि खाना तथा पानी लगायत आवश्यक स्टेशनरी सामानहरू समेत राखेर अफिस खडा गरेका थियौं । टिमका सदस्यहरूले सामान्यता एकै ठाउँमा बस्नु खानुपर्ने भए तापनि समय समयमा टिमका सदस्यहरू अदली-बदली भइरहने र बुनियाँमा अन्यत्रभन्दा केही सुविधा भएको हुँदा खाना तथा बस्न समेत टिमका सदस्यहरूले आ-आफ्नो तजविजमा मिलाएका थिए । बुनियाँमा यसरी व्यवस्थापन गर्ने क्रममा अक्टुबर, २००४ ताका ठूलो सिभिल घर (नेपहाउस) भाडामा लिई इटुरी बाहिनीका बाहिनीपति स.र. (हाल अवकास प्राप्त) श्री देव बहादुर घले लगायत सेनानी श्री (हाल प्र.से.) निरज पौडेल, म, सेनानी (हाल प्र.से.) उत्तम रुपाखेती, सह से. (हाल सेनानी) डा. सुधासेन मल्ल, सह-से. (हाल सेनानी) अर्जुन, जम.क. मूक्ति श्रेष्ठ (हाल सु.क.) रहेका थियौं । हाम्रो उक्त नेप हाउसलाई नेपब्याट, नेप ईन्जिनियर कम्पनी र बाहिनी स्टाफहरूबाट पुन्याईको सहयोग अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय थियो । सुरक्षा तथा सुविधाको दृष्टिकोणले उपयुक्त हुने घर पाउनु निकै सास्ती खेप्नु परे तापनि बुनियाँको यो नेप हाउस खोज्न मात्र नभई किन्सासाको लाईब्रेरी भवनको २२ तलाको फ्ल्याटको नेपहाउस खोज्नमा समेत मेरो काम चलाउ फ्रेञ्च तथा सोहेली भाषा सिकेकोले निकै मद्दत पुगेको जस्तो लाग्दथ्यो ।

१४. सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको मुख्य काम MONUC को म्यान्डेट अनुसार सम्भौताको अनुगमन गर्नु, पालैपालो बुनियाँ तोकिएको सेक्टरमा गाडीबाट पट्रोल गई विभिन्न हतियारधारी ग्रुप तथा अन्य गतिविधि सम्बन्धी खबर हासिल गर्नु, स्थानको रेकी गर्नु र ईटुरी वृगेड हे.क्वा.मा तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार MONUC हे.क्वा. किन्सासामा रिपोर्टिङ्ग गर्नु थियो । यसको अलावा समयसमयमा ईटुरी वृगेडसंगको समन्वयमा कुनै घटेका घटना तथा परिस्थितिको जाँचबुझ गरी सत्य-तथ्य जानकारी हासिल गर्न, एयर तथा ग्राउण्ड भेरिफिकेशन मिसनमा तोकिएका कन्टिनजेन्टका फौजको साथ गई कार्य सम्पादन गर्नु पर्दथ्यो । करिब २ महिना सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको रूपमा टिम साईटमा रही कार्य गर्दा मैले भेरिफिकेशन कार्यमा नेपब्याट, मोरब्याट, पाकब्याट र व्यानब्याटसंग चोमिया, लोपा, लाक्वा, मान्द्रो आदि स्थानहरूमा संलग्न रही कार्य सम्पादन गरेको थिएँ ।

१५. मेरो टिममा टिम लिडर पेरुका लेफ्टिनेन्ट कर्नेल गोन्जालो राफेल, मालीकी क्याप्टेन दियालो फातु, अल्जेरियाका मेजर अब्दुल रज्जाक, बेनिनका मेजर सोग्नी जस्टीन र इण्डोनेसियाका सेनानी हरियादी अगुस सहित ६ जना थियौं । मैले टिम साईटमा करिब २ महिना र ईटुरी वृगेड हे.क्वा.मा अपरेशन डियुटी अफिशरको रूपमा बांकी समय कार्य सम्पादन गर्ने मौका पाएको थिएँ । उक्त अवधिमा मलाई इटुरी वृगेड कमाण्डरबाट ईटुरी वृगेड हे.क्वा. बुनियाँमा रहेका कम्प्युटर, विभिन्न सिग्नल उपकरण सहित १०० भन्दा बढी मूल्यवान आईटमको रेखदेख तथा जिम्मेवारीको लागि “वृगेड प्रोपर्टी अफिसर” मा चयन गरिएको थियो । डियुटी अधिकृत हुँदा बुनिया तथा ईटुरी वृगेडको जिम्मेवारी इलाकामा फायरिङ्गको घटना घट्नु, मिलिसियाबाट सिभिलियन तथा विरोधी ग्रुपको हत्या अपहरण, महिला बालिकालाई बलात्कार हुनु, लुटपाट हुनु, जेलबाट कैदी भाग्नु, IDP क्याम्पमा यौनशोषणको घटना घट्नु, जस्ता घटना हुनु कुनै नौलो कुरो हुन्थेन । एक पटक म ड्युटी बसेको सांभ ८ बजे तिर वृगेड हे.क्वा. बुनियाँकै प्रिफेभमा गोलि लागि MONUC हे.क्वा.को सुरक्षामा समेत विशेष व्यवस्था अपनाई स्टाण्ड वाई फौज परिचालन गर्नु परेको थियो । ड्युटीमा रहँदा अन्तर्गत तथा माथिल्लो निकायबाट खबर तथा आदेश लिनु, आवश्यकता अनुसार खबरको वितरण तथा भेरिफिकेशनको लागि फौज परिचालन गर्नु, अपरेशन अधिकृत, बाहिनीपति तथा सम्बन्धितलाई रिपोर्टिङ्ग गर्नु नै मुख्य कार्य थियो । ड्युटीको कारवाही गर्दा स्थानिय जनता, MONUC स्टाफहरू, ईन्टर्पेटरहरू, NGO INGO आदिहरूसंग समेत आवश्यक समन्वय र सहयोग समेत गर्नुपर्दथ्यो । साथै दैनिक बेलुकी ८ बजे र विहान ७ बजे रेडियो चेक गरी हे.क्वाको कार्यसम्पादन गर्न खटिने सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तिहरूसंगको सिग्नल मिलाप भएको एकिन गर्नु पनि थियो । ड्युटी अधिकृतको कार्यसम्पादन क्रममा समेत फ्रेञ्च भाषामा कुराकानी हुँदा “नेपाले त्रे विया” भनि बारम्बार स्थानिय जनता, खटिने ईन्टरपेटर तथा विभिन्न कार्यमा खटिने अरु कर्मचारीहरूले भन्दा नेपाली सेनाको भएको नाताले नेपाली सेनाले त्यस क्षेत्रमा पुन्याएको योगदानलाई कदर गरेको सम्झी आत्मगौरवको अनुभूति हुन्थ्यो । कङ्गोमा सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक तथा ड्युटी अधिकृतको हैसियतले कार्यसम्पादन गर्दा र १ वर्ष कङ्गो बसाइको क्रममा विभिन्न किसिमका उल्लेख्य घटनाहरू भए पनि व्यान ब्याटको जिम्मेवारी इलाकामा रहेको बोगोरो नजिकको Lakwa गाउँमा Nationalist and Intergrationist Front (FNI) (लेन्दु सर्मथक मिलिसिया ग्रुप) र ले Pusic (हेमा सर्मथक मिलिसिया ग्रुप) बीचको लुटपाट गरेको घटनालाई भेरिफिकेशन गर्न जाँदा घटेको अविशमरणीय घटना छोटकरीमा उल्लेख गर्ने कोशिस गरेको छु ।

१६. मार्च २००४ को समय जसमा ईटुरी जिल्लाका विभिन्न स्थानमा हत्या, हिंसा र लुटपाटका घटनाहरु बढेको र खासगरि विना हतियारमा विभिन्न टिम साईटमा खटिने सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकहरुलाई बढी खतराको स्थिति रहेको थियो र केही टिम साईटहरु बुनियातमा विथड्ल समेत गराइएको थियो । यसै महिनामा ईटुरी वृगड हे.क्वा.को अपरेशन योजना अनुसार व्यान व्याटको जिम्मेवारी इलाका बोगोरो नजिकको Lakwa गाउँमा FNI का मिलिसियाले Pusic इलाकाको उक्त गाउँमा लुटपाटको घटनालाई भेरिफिकेशन गर्नु पर्ने थियो । सो दिन विहानै ८ बजे तिर फल्याङ्ग ज्याकेट र हेलमेट लगाई आवश्यक पानी र सिग्नल सेट तयार गरी म र अल्जेरीयाका मेजर अब्दुल रज्जाक सैनिक पर्यवेक्षकको हैसियतमा बोगोरोतर्फ लाग्यौं । करिब डेढ घण्टाको धुलो उडाउदै डाईभिङ्गपछि व्यान व्याटको कम्पनी भएको स्थान बोगोरोमा पुग्यौं । हाम्रो व्यान व्याटका गुल्मपति अधिकृतसंग परिचय तथा भेरिफिकेशन गर्ने घटनाबारे कुराकानी भयो । उक्त गुल्म अग्लो स्थान रहेकोले बोगोरो देखिपूर्व चोमियासम्म नेप ईन्जिनियरले बनाएको बाटो तथा अल्वर्ट लेकको निलो सफा पानी साथै लेक वरिपरिका समथर



कङ्गोलीबीच लेखक

खेतीयोग्य जमिनहरु रमणीय देखिन्थ्यो भने कहिले काहीं लाग्दथ्यो नेपालको चुरे डांडावाट तराइको मैदान हेरे जस्तो । लेक अल्वर्टको पारिपट्टि रुवाण्डा भएकोले लेक अल्वर्ट हुँदै चोमालिया—बोगोरो बाटोको व्यापारिक तथा सामारिक महत्व देखिन्थ्यो । हामी लेक अल्वर्टको स्वादिलो माछा सहित गुल्ममा नै लञ्च खाएर करिब ११ बजेतिर घटना स्थल Lakwa तर्फ गयौं । क्याप्टेन कमाण्डर रहेको उक्त से.मु.को फौजमा सबभन्दा अगाडि एउटा APC, म र अब्दुल चढेको गाडी र पछाडी अन्य दुईओटा APC थियो । करिब २५ मिनेटको उक्त बाटोमा APC सजिलै गुडे पनि उवड खावड तथा लामोलामो भाडी पलाएको हुँदा हाम्रो गाडीलाई भने ३/४ ठाउँमा बाटो मरामत गर्दै धकल्दै लानु परेको थियो । किनभने उक्त बाटोमा महिनौं सम्म कुनै पनि गाडी नचलेर बाटो विग्रिएको हालतमा रहेको देखिन्थ्यो । बाटोमा कुनै पनि स्थानीय व्यक्तिहरु भेट नभएकोले त्यस इलाकामा बस्तीहरु निकै कम रहेको र भए पनि विभिन्न मिलिसिया ग्रुपको दिन रातको डर, त्रासमा बाँच्नु पर्ने स्थिति सहजै अनुमान गर्न सकिन्थ्यो । घटना भएको गाउँमा पुग्नुभन्दा करिब आधा किलोमिटर वरै दोबाटोमा अगाडिको APC अचानक रोकियो र APC बाहिर रहेका जवान पनि हत न पत्त APC भित्र छिरेको देखे । खास घटना भएको स्थान पुग्न अझै पैदल २०—२५ मिनेट हिड्नु पर्दथ्यो । के भएछ ? भनि व्यान व्याटको से.मु. पतिलाई बुझ्दा मिलिसियाले अगाडि बड्न नदिएकोले मिलिसिया र उक्त से.मु.बीच दोहोरो फायरिङ हुन सक्ने देखिएको भनि सचेत गरायो । हाम्रो गाडी त फायर भए पनि बुलेट प्रुफ थिएन तर बुलेट प्रुफ ज्याकेट र UN लेखेको नीलो हेलमेट भने लगाएका थियौं । अब्दुलले चैं फेन्च भाषा राम्रोसंग बोल्ने र म भने काम चलाउको रुपमा केही वाक्यहरु बोल्न सक्ने भएकाले अब के गर्ने भनी गाडिभित्रै बसेर सल्लाह गर्यौं । यसरी गाडिभित्र मात्र बसि राख्नुभन्दा कार्य सम्पादन गर्न ज्यानलाई खतरा मोलेर भएपनि वाहिर निस्क्यौं ।

१७. करिब २० गज जति अगाडि बढेर हेर्दा दोबाटोको अग्लो ठाउँमा २ वटा घोचा गाडि अस्थाई छाप्रो र छाप्रोमाथि दुईवटा रातो भण्डा टांगेर बसेका लेन्दु वा वीरा जातिजस्ता देखिने होचा र काला करिब १५—१६ वर्षको मिलिसिया देखे । मादक पदार्थले टिल्ल परेका, वायां पाखुरामा बुटी बाने जस्तोगरि ड्रगको पोको धागोले बानेको केटाहरुले AK-47 हामीलाई ताक्दै आफ्नै भाषामा अनुहार अझ कालो पाउँ गालि गर्दै थियो । घुंगुरिएको कपाल जिङ्गिङ्ग परेको, अङ्गार जस्तो कालो पसिना छुटेको अनुहार र रातो रुमाल टाउकोमा बाँधेको, कम्मरमा चक्कु भिरेको, बाहिरबाटै फाटेको मोजा देखिने, माटै

माटो भएको कुहिएको बुट लगाएको हाफ बाहुला भएको, मैला, फाटेको र भित्री गन्जी नलगाई अगाडिको टांक खुलाएर सर्त लाएको थियो । दुईवटा म्याग्जिन जोडेर खियानै खिया लागको देखिने थोत्रो AK-47 एलर्टमा बोकेकोले सायद उनीहरू गाउंको सुरक्षार्थ सेन्ट्रीका रुपमा रहेको देखिन्थ्यो । MONUC को फौजले उनीहरूको इलाकामा हमला गर्न आएको ठानी बढी उत्तेजित भएको अनुमान हुन्थ्यो । “मुख देखेर दैव डराउनु” भने भैँ आखिर उनीहरूलाई भटेरै तथ्य बुझ्न पर्ने भएकोले हामी सतर्कताका साथ अघि बढी उनीहरूको करिब १० गज नजिक पुग्यौ । उनीहरूले फायर गर्ला जस्तो गरी आफ्नै भाषामा हामीलाई गाली गरिरहे । “हामी सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक हौं, तिमीहरूलाई हमला गर्न वा पक्रन आएको होईनौ” भनि सम्झाउदै अझ अघि बढ्यौ । अब्दुलले फ्रेञ्च भाषामा हामी त्यहाँ आएको कारण बताएर सम्झाउदै थिए । दुईजना मध्ये अलि कम उमेरको देखिने मिलिसियाले हाम्रो कुरै नसुनी अझ उत्तेजित हुदै थियो भने अर्को मिलिसिया हतियार एलर्टमा राख्दै हाम्रो कुरा सुन्ने को शिस गरेको देखिन्थ्यो । जब म तिनीहरूको ५ गज जति नजिक के मात्र पुगेको थिएँ, अप्रत्यासित रुपमा त्यो फुच्चे मिलिसिया म तिर भ्रम्टेर मेरा छातीतर्फ AK-47 ताकदै ट्रेगरमा हात राखेर चिच्यायो— “मुजुङ्गो (कङ्गोलीहरू गोरा जातीलाई मुजुङ्गो भन्ने गर्दछन्) आई वील किल यु !” (गोरा ! म तलाई मारुँ) “बोंजुर, जाम्बो पापा” (फ्रेञ्च र सोहेली भाषामा नमस्कार) भनि निजलाई अभिवादन गरे पनि म प्रति कुनै वास्ता नगरेकोले त्यति खेर म बिलख बन्दनमा परें र भगवान सम्भें अब बांच्ने यति नै रहेछ क्यारे ! मगवाल् र कातोतोको घटना सम्भें, अब्दुल चाहिँ अर्को मिलिसियालाई सम्झाउदै थिए भने, व्यान व्याटका फौज चाहिँ असहज स्थिति हुनसाथ फायर गर्नको लागि तयारी हालतमा APC भित्र रहेका थिए । मैले कति पनि समय न गुमाई नम्र भई नडराएको भैँ गरी, हंसिलो स्वरमा वायां पाखुरामा लगाएको नेपालको झण्डा भएको कुम व्याच देखाउदै कनीकुथी फ्रेञ्च भाषामा भनें “ओ, मोनअमी ! ज स्वी नेपाले” (फ्रेञ्च भाषामा— “ए साथी ! म नेपाली हु”) उ एकछिन अकमकियो र मेरो पाखुरा तर्फ एक टकले हेर्यो र भन्यो “आ ! नेपाले ! मैले भनें “वी, वी” (फ्रेञ्च भाषामा— हो हो) ।

उसले उत्साहित हुदै चिच्याएर भन्यो “ओ ! नेपाले ! — त्रे विंयां !”

उसले ताकेको हतियार तल भादैँ कांधमा भिरेर भन्यो— “नेपाले ! पादे प्रोव्लम” “हाकुना सिदा” फेन्च र सोहेली भाषामा— नेपाली हौं भने कुनै समस्या छैन) मैले जोसिदै भनें—“मेसीं बकु” (फ्रेञ्च भाषामा—धेरै धन्यवाद) अब ज्यान बच्ने भयो भनि अझ उत्साहित हुदै मैले जानेको फ्रेञ्च र सोहेली भाषाको उपयोग गर्दै गएँ —“को मा सावा ?” हावारी याको ? (फेन्च र सोहेली भाषामा— के छ हालखबर ?) अनि उसले मैले उनीहरूको भाषा बोलेको सुनेर अनौठो मान्दै भन्यो— “मुजुरी साना” (सोहेली भाषामा— वेश छ ।) हतियार ताकेर मारुँ भन्ने मिलिसिया उति खेरै हात मिलाएरै अंगालो मारैँ मित्रमा परिणत भएको देखेर म अचम्मित हुदै नेपाली हुनु र भाषाले बनाएको सामिप्यतामा म धन्य भएँ । उसले समय खेरा नफाली आफ्नो औकात देखाउदै हात पसारेर भन्यो —

“दोने मोआं आं सिगरेत ?” फ्रेञ्च भाषामा—“मलाई एउटा सिगरेट लेउ”)

मैले पनि आफु धुम्रपान नगर्ने भए पनि के पछि के पर्देन भनि एक प्याकेट सिखर चुराट र एक खल्ती चकलेट साथमा राखेको थिएँ । एक प्याकेट चुरोट दिन मलाई कुनै गाह्रो भएन, तुरुन्त दिएँ । ऊ साह्रै खुसी भयो । गोजीबाट भिकेर एक मुठी मिठाई पनि दुवै जनालाई दिएँ । व्यान व्याटको फौजलाई त्यहाँ नै रहने गरी अब्दुल र म तीं दुइ जना मिलिसिया सहित Lakwa गाउंतिर लाग्यौ । करिब २० मिनेट पैदल बाटो हिड्ने क्रममा तीन चार ठाउंमा थोत्रा हतियार सहितका हेर्दा ११—१२ वर्षका बालक देखिने “दिन खाएका तर जुंगा नआएका” जस्ता मिलिसियाहरू भेटिए । उसले मिलिसियाहरूलाई मैले दिएको चुरोटहरू बाह्रै अगाडि बढ्यो । उसले बांढ्दा फालेको खिली टिप्न पनि मिलिसियाबीच ठुलै हान थाप भएको देखियो । कोही मिलिसियाहरू हामीलाई उत्सुकता साथ हेरेका थिए भने कोही चाहिँ हामीतर्फ जाइलाग्न खोजे पनि उसले नै लात्ताले हानेर लडाईं हाम्रो अगाडि ऊ कमाण्डरको कमाण्ड कन्ट्रोल देखाए भैँ लाग्यो । आधुनिक हतियार बोकेकोले अरुको अगाडि निकै शक्तिशाली भएको देखाउन भेटे जती मिलिसियालाई विभिन्न आदेश पनि गरेको देखिन्थ्यो ।

१८. सो लाक्वा गाउंमा पुग्दा खरले छाएका गोलाकार साना साना भुपडी छरिएर रहेको देखिन्थ्यो भनें, बाहिरीपट्टी दुई चारवटा कुखुरा र कसै कसैको लामा लामा सिंड भएको चार पांचवटा गाई गोरु पालेको देखियो । धेरै बारी बांभै भएपनि घर आसपासका बारीमा अबुकाडो, आंप लटरम्म फलेको देखिन्थ्यो भने बारीमा कासावा (सिमल तरुल), सखरखण्ड, बदाम, कालो मलिलो माटोमा हलक्क मौलाएको देखिन्थ्यो । कसैको आंगनमा प्लाष्टिकमाथि सेतै कासावा सुकाएको देखिन्थ्यो । एउटा

घरमा ८-९ बच्चाहरु र आमा जम्मा भएर एउटै कसाडीमा कासावा र गोरुको मासु मुछेर हात चाट्दै खाएको देखिन्थ्यो । एउटै भुपडीमा एउटै उमेरका देखिने टाउको र पेट मात्र ठुलो भएका नाकभरि सिंगान र लाज मात्र छोप्ने थोत्रा लुगा लगाएका आठ नौ जना भन्ट्याड भन्टुड देखिन्थे । ५० वर्ष उमेर कटेका बुढा बुढी भने विरलै देखियो र भएका बुढा बुढी पनि मलेरिया, एड्स जस्ता रोगले आक्रान्त परेका जस्ता देखिन्थे । ती गाउँलेहरु हतियारधारी मिलिसियाहरु केही दिन अगाडि भएको दोहोरो भिडन्त तथा लुटपाटले त्रसित बनेको देखिन्थे । उनीहरुको मुजै मुजा परेका ख्याउटै आंखा मात्र ट्वाल ट्वाल्ती देखिने तर सेता दांत भएका अनुहारले शान्ति र चैन खोजेको देखिन्थ्यो । बुनियां र किन्सासाका अधिकांश आईमाई केटीले लगाए जस्तो । जम्मा जम्मी ५०-६० जना जति गाउँले उपस्थित भई उत्सुकताकासाथ हामीलाई हेर्न थाले, यिनीहरूसंग पक्कै केही खानेकुरा छ भनेर होला । हामीलाई देख्न साथ हातले पेट ठोक्दै दुवै हात अगाडि पसारन थाले । तिनिहरुले यस ईसाराको मतलब यो बुझिन्थ्यो- “मलाई भोक लागेको छ, खानेकुरा देउन ?” मेरो एक खल्ली मिठाई त “हात्तीको मुखमा जिरा” नै भयो । तर जति त्यहाँ उपस्थित थिए सबैले हामीसंग कुनै न कुनै रुपमा केही न केही माग्ने चेष्टा गरेकै देखिन्थे । हामीले सबैलाई खानेकुरा दिएर सन्तुष्टि दिन नसकेपनि उनीहरुप्रति हाम्रो व्यवहारले सन्तुष्टि र आसावादी भनें देखिन्थे । मैले त्यहाँका गाउँले केटी बुढापाकासंग फ्रेञ्च र सोहेली भाषा मिसाएर जानीनजानी बोलेकोले हामीबीच तुरुन्तै समिप्यता बढेको महशुस गरें र हात हल्लाउँदै गाउँलेबाट फर्कन लाग्दा गाउँलेहरुले एकै स्वरमा भने “नेपाले ! त्रे-वियां”,

मुजुरीसाना” नेपाली प्रतिको मिलिसिया र गाउँलेको यो व्यवहार देखेर अब्दुल पनि छक्क पर्दै भन्यो, “नेपाले ! त्रे वियां” ।

१९. आवश्यक खबर तथा सत्यतथ्य बुझी करीब १ घण्टा उक्त गाउँमा बसेर बिना कुनै अप्रिय घटना ब्यान ब्याटको फौजसंगै बोगोरो फर्कियो । हामीसंगै गएका ब्यान ब्याटको क्याप्टेन पनि त्यस्तो असहज परिस्थिति पनि सहज भनेर कार्यसम्पादन भएकोमा हामीसंग खुसी व्यक्त गरें । बोगोरोमा खाजा खाएर करिब सांभ ४ बजेतिर हामी बुनियां फर्की ईटुरी वृगेड हे.क्वा.मा रिपार्ट बुझायौं । नेप हाउस आएर लामो सास फेरें मैल नेपाल, नेपाली र नेपाली सेनालाई संभे । खासगरि मेरो परिवार र दमको रोगले हस्पिटल भर्ना भई रहनु पर्ने “म फर्कि छिट्टै आउँछु” भनि मैले बाचा गरेको ७५ वर्षिय मेरी आमालाई सम्भिएं । कङ्गो बसाइको एक वर्ष पुर्नासाथ किन्सासा-मम्बासा- व्याडुक हुदै काठमाण्डौ फर्की उक्त घटना सम्बन्धी बुढी आमा र श्रीमतीलाई यो घटनाबारे सुनाउँदा भक्कानो छुटेकोबारे म बयान गर्न सकिदैन । स्थानीय भाषा फ्रेञ्च र सोहेली बोलेर नेपाली सेना भएको कारणले नै ज्यान जानसक्ने खतराबाट बचेको त्यस घटनाले मलाई अभै पनि भकभकई राखेको हुन्छ ।

२०. बुनियांसो घटनाबारे मेरो केही साथीहरुलाई सुनाएं पनि । त्यसताकाको बुनियाको लागि सो घटना गौण नै मानिन्थ्यो तर सो दिनको घटनाको अर्को मोडले मड्वालु तथा कातोतो घटनाको निरन्तरता हुन के बेर थियो र ? विश्व शान्ति कायम गर्न तैनाथ हुने फौजको जिम्मेवारी, कार्यक्षेत्रमा हुने घटना परिस्थिति लगभग यस्तै प्रकारको नै हुन्छ । पछि सेनानी कविन्द्र जंग थापाको पनि यही संकटग्रस्त खतरनाक क्षेत्रमा कार्तव्यपालना गर्दा गर्दै मिलिसियाको फायरबाट वीरगति प्राप्त गर्नु भएको थियो । संकटग्रस्त भएर नै शान्ति स्थापना गर्न सेना परिचालन हुने भएकोले कुन मिसनमा कसलाई कस्तो परिस्थिति आइपुग्यो त्यो भाग्य दुर्भाग्यको खेल पनि हुनसक्छ । यस प्रकारका घटनालाई मनन गरी विश्व शान्ति कायम गर्ने कार्यमा संगकटग्रस्त विभिन्न देशमा नेपाली सेनाको महत्वपूर्ण योगदान गरेको ५२ वर्ष पुगेको शुभअवसरमा यस कार्यमा सम्पूर्ण सकलदर्जाले पुर्‍याएको योगदानको कदर गर्नुका साथै यस क्रममा वीरगति प्राप्त गर्ने सबैलाई श्रद्धाञ्जली अर्पण गरी घाइतेहरुको शीघ्र स्वास्थ्यलाभको कामना गर्नु हामी सबैको कर्तव्य तथा जिम्मेवारी सम्भन्छु । उहाँहरु सबैको योगदान र समर्पणले गर्दा नेपाली र नेपाली सेना संसार मै सगरमाथा भै उच्च शिर गरी बुद्धको शान्ति फैलाउँदै संसारका उत्कृष्ट शान्तिस्थापक सेनामाथि सगर्व जिउन पाएको छौं । त्यसैले यो नेपाल कै इतिहासको यस शुभअवसरमा हामी सबै मिलेर भनौं-“नेपाले ! त्रे-वियां”

यस अङ्कमा समाविष्ट लेख/रचनाहरू लेखक स्वयंकै निजी विचारहरू हुन् । तत्सम्बन्धी कुनै दायित्व 'सिपाही' तथा नेपाली सेनाको रहने छैन ।

- स.मं.

पूर्व स्वीकृतिविना यो पत्रिकामा प्रकाशित कुनैपनि रचनाहरू वा तिनीहरूको कुनै हिस्सा अरु पत्रपत्रिकामा प्रकाशन गर्न निषेध गरिएको छ ।

- स.मं.

विशेष सहयोगी

म.से. श्री ताराबहादुर कार्की
सेनानी श्री दिपेश जंग शाह

सहयोगी

उ.से. श्री बुद्ध कुमारी थेबे

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प्रा. जम. सुनिल सिवाकोटी



सिपाही वार्षिक २०६६

‘सेना दिवस २०६६’ को सुखद अवसरमा देशभक्त तथा कर्तव्यपरायण सकलदर्जा सेना परिवारको सुख, शान्ति, समृद्धि एवम् उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिको कामनासहित राष्ट्र र राष्ट्रवासीप्रतिको समर्पणलाई संस्मरण गर्दै नेपाली सेना अटुट निष्ठाको प्रण गर्दछ।

इतिहासको कुनैपनि कालखण्डमा राष्ट्रको प्रतिरक्षा गर्न नचुकेको, आफूभन्दा कयौं गुणा शक्तिसम्पन्न शत्रुसँग नभुकेको, जीवनकै आहुति दिएर भएपनि आफ्नो मातृभूमिलाई स्वाधिन, स्वतन्त्र र अक्षुण्ण राख्न सक्षम राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षाको अभेद्य किल्लाको रूपमा नेपाली सेना ‘राष्ट्र गौरव’ भएको छ। आफ्ना त्यस्ता धीर, वीर, पराक्रमी पूर्वजहरुको पराक्रमलाई यस अवसरमा सुखद स्मरण गर्दै श्रद्धार्पण गर्नु आफ्नो कर्तव्य ठान्दछ।

नेपाली सेना हिमालदेखि तराई र मेचीदेखि महाकालीसम्मका सबै जात, जाति, भाषा भाषी, क्षेत्र, वर्ग र भेगबाट स्वेच्छाले मातृभूमिको सेवा गर्न लालायित भएर पनि प्रतिस्पर्धामा खरो उत्रेर सेवामा जुटेका वीरहरुका पनि वीरहरुको संगठन हो। वीरहरु स्वभावैले सुखमा मात्तिदैनन्, दुखमा आत्तिदैनन् र चुनौतीलाई सहजरूपमा स्वीकार गर्दै बुद्धि, विवेक, बल, सीप, विचार र धारणाले पराजित गर्छन्, नेपाली सेनाले आजपर्यन्त त्यही अनुपम गुण कायम गरेको छ।

नेपाली सेना विशुद्ध गैरराजनीतिक, राष्ट्रिय निष्ठामा अविचलित, स्वार्थरहित, तठस्थ र निष्पक्षरूपमा सेवारत रहेको छ। विधिको शासनमा आस्था र विश्वास राख्दै प्रजातान्त्रिक नियन्त्रणमा रही जनउत्तरदायी हुने संस्कार भएको उच्च अनुशासनयुक्त संगठन भएकोले नेपाली सेना पूर्णरूपमा पेशावर र व्यवसायिक रहेको छ। सम्भावित चुनौतीहरुको सामना गर्न आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण, ज्ञान तथा सीपको विकास गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले यस वर्ष २०६६ लाई “तालिम वर्ष” को रूपमा घोषणा गरी योजनाबद्ध प्रशिक्षणमा व्यस्त रहेको छ। आफूमा भएको सीप उजागर गर्न भौतिक सुविधाहरुको अपरिहार्यतालाई दृष्टिगत गरी बदलिँदो परिप्रेक्ष्यमा समयसापेक्ष हुने गरी आधुनिकीकरणको दिशामा पनि त्यत्तिकै प्रयासरत रहेको छ।

राष्ट्रवासीको नेपाली सेनामाथि रहेको आस्था र विश्वासलाई जगेर्ना गर्न नेपाली सेना सदा प्रतिवद्ध रहेको छ। मुलुकमा दीगो एवं भरपर्दो शान्ति र नेपाली जनताको हक अधिकारको सुरक्षा र स्वतन्त्रताको रक्षा नै नेपाली सेनाको अभिष्ट लक्ष्य भएकोले जनचाहनालाई सर्वोपरि ठान्दछ। मानव अधिकारको संरक्षण, सम्बर्द्धन गर्दै मानव अधिकार तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मानवीय कानूनको पालनामा प्रतिवद्ध रहेको छ।

नेपाली सेना आफ्नो प्राथमिक भूमिकाका निम्ति सदा सक्षम रहँदै समानान्तररूपमा द्वितीय भूमिका निर्वाहमा समेत उच्चकोटीको सावित भएको छ। यस परिप्रेक्ष्यमा राष्ट्र निर्माणमा आवश्यक पूर्वाधारहरु निर्माण गर्ने राष्ट्रिय अठोट र प्राथमिकताका योजनाहरुमा नेपाली सेनाले आफ्नो क्षमता प्रदर्शन गर्दै नविन आयाम थपेको छ। हालसम्म १७ वटा साना ठूला सडक निर्माण सम्पन्न गरी ७३४ कि.मि. पुऱ्याएको छ भने वर्तमानमा उत्तर-दक्षिण राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत बहुचर्चित काठमाण्डौ-तराई द्रुतमार्ग सहित ६ वटा सडक निर्माणमा संलग्न रहेको छ।

नेपाली सेनाले प्रारम्भबाट प्राकृतिक सम्पदाको संरक्षणमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याउँदै आएको छ। यस अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु आरक्षसहित १२ ओटा क्षेत्रको संरक्षणमा कटिबद्ध रहेको छ। यसैगरी राष्ट्रिय सम्पत्ति, महत्वपूर्ण संरचना तथा व्यक्तिहरुको सुरक्षामा पनि त्यत्तिकै योगदान पुऱ्याउँदै आएको छ। समयसमयमा भएका राष्ट्रिय निर्वाचनहरुमा पनि महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहि आएको छ। त्यस्तै देशको भौगोलिक अवस्थितिका

कारण वर्षेनिजसो भइरहने बाढी, पहिरो, हिमपहिरो, डुवान कटान, भूकम्पजस्ता प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा मानव श्रृजित दुर्घटनाहरुमा उद्धार, राहत, उपचार र पुनःनिर्माणमा नेपाली सेनाले आफ्ना जनशक्ति तथा उपलब्ध भौतिक श्रोतसाधन प्रयोग गरी जनताको सेवा र सहयोग पुऱ्याइरहेको छ ।

नेपाली सेनाले बहुआयामिक राष्ट्रिय जिम्मेवारीहरुको साथै संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको अनुरोधमा विगत लामो समयदेखि विश्व शान्तिमा पुऱ्याएको योगदानले यस कालखण्डकै एउटा विशिष्ट इतिहास रचन सक्षम भएको छ । विश्व शान्तिजस्तो महायज्ञका थुप्रै मिशनहरुमा ७५ हजार भन्दाबढि शान्ति सैनिकहरुले विशिष्ट सेवा पुऱ्याएर विश्वमा उत्कृष्ट दशौं स्थान भित्र पर्न सफल भएकोले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय जगतमा छुट्टै पहिचान बनेको छ । नेपाली सेनाको सक्षमताकै कारण यसवर्ष United Nations Mission In Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) मा Sector Reserve र Force Reserve मा एक/एक गुल्म, United Nations African Union Hybrid Operation In Darfur, Sudan मा एक गणसहित दुईवटा थप मिशनमा भाग लिएको छ । यो सम्पादकीय लेखका बखत विश्वका विभिन्न ११ मिशनसहित १३ ठाउँमा ३५०८ शान्ति सैनिकहरु कार्यरत रहनु व्यवसायिक कार्य कुशलताको परिणाम भएकोले यो प्रसङ्ग सुखद र गौरवपूर्ण रहेको छ । हालसालै क्यारेबियन राष्ट्र हाइटीमा गएको महाभूकम्पले पुऱ्याएको अपुरणीय धनजनको क्षतिप्रति गहिरो समवेदना प्रकट गर्दै शोक सन्तप्त परिवारमा धैर्यधारण गर्ने शक्ति प्राप्त होस भनि ईश्वरसँग प्रार्थना गर्दछ । त्यहाँ कार्यरत नेपाली शान्ति सैनिकहरुले पुऱ्याई रहेको उद्धार सहयोगप्रति सन्तोष प्रकट गर्दै हाइटीको पुनः निर्माणमा संसारको सहयोग मिलोस्भन्ने कामना समेत गर्दछ ।

राष्ट्र र राष्ट्रवासीको सेवामा चौबीसै घण्टा खटिने सैनिक र तीनका परिवारको कल्याण गर्नु राज्यको दायित्व हो । तथापि यस परिप्रेक्ष्यमा सैनिक श्रीमती संघले पुऱ्याएको योगदानको उच्च कदर गर्दै यस अवसरमा संघप्रति सकल सेना आभार प्रकट गर्दछ ।

यसैगरि नेपाली सेनालाई विभिन्न क्षेत्रबाट निरन्तर प्राप्त भइरहेका मार्ग निर्देशन तथा न्यानो संरक्षकत्वको निमित्त नेपाल सरकार, रक्षा मन्त्रालय र सुम्पिएको जिम्मेवारी निर्वाह गर्ने क्रममा नेपाली जनता, निजामती प्रशासन, नागरिक समाज, नेपाल प्रहरी, सशस्त्र प्रहरी बल, राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान आयोग, सञ्चार जगत, मित्रराष्ट्रका सेनाबाट प्राप्त नैतिक/भौतिक सहयोग र समर्थनका लागि नेपाली सेना कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन गर्दछ । नेपाली सेनालाई भविष्यमा पनि सबै क्षेत्रबाट यथोचित सहयोग, सुभाब एवं सत्प्रेरणा प्राप्त भइरहने कुरामा 'सिपाही' विश्वस्तता प्रकट गर्दछ ।

नेपाली सेनाको इतिहास भनेको सेवा, सघर्ष, शौर्य र बलिदानको इतिहास हो । त्यसैगरि अनुशासन, निष्ठा, कर्तव्यपरायणता, तठस्तता, निष्पक्षता, गैरराजनीतिक र अन्ततः समावेसी रहँदै राष्ट्रिय हितमा समर्पण गर्नेहरुको अजर गाथा हो । यस अवसरमा पुन ती गाथा रचन आफ्नो प्राणोत्सर्ग गर्ने ती महान श्रद्धेय सपूतहरुको दिवंगत आत्माको चीरशान्तिको कामना गर्दै श्रद्धाञ्जली अर्पण गर्दछ ।

वर्षमा एकपटक प्रकाशन हुने 'सिपाही वार्षिक' सेनाका बारेमा जिज्ञसा राख्ने पाठकहरुका लागि उपयोगी होस्भन्ने लक्ष्यका साथै यस वर्षपनि 'सिपाही' लाई विविध विषयका 'सन्दर्भ पत्रिका' को रुपमा विकास गर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ । प्रकाशित विषयवस्तुहरु शोध तथा अनुसन्धानमूलक होओस् भन्ने प्रयत्नसमेत गरिएको छ ।

अन्त्यमा वर्ष ४२, अङ्क ४३ मा प्रवेश गरेको यस 'सिपाही वार्षिक' मा आफ्नो अमूल्य लेख तथा रचनाहरु प्रदान गरी सहयोग गर्नुहुने प्राज्ञ, विद्वान्, लेखक, रथीवृन्द तथा सकलदर्जालाई सैनिक-जनसम्पर्क निर्देशनालय हार्दिक कृतज्ञतासहित धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछ । प्रकाशन तथा मुद्रण सम्बन्धी कार्यलगायत अन्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रबाट प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्षरुपमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउनु हुने महानुभावहरुप्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दै भविष्यमा पनि यस्तै सहयोग एवं शुभेच्छाको अपेक्षा गर्दछ ।

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सर्वप्रथम सदा जान धर्म कर्म सिपाहीको
सुविस्ता मान हेरचाह गर्न पर्छ विशेषतः
अधीनस्थ रही बस्ने साराका सुख खातिर
रक्षा आनन्द आराम आफ्नो निम्ति सधैं पछि
यही सेना महामन्त्र यही सत्य सधैंभरी