

CPA TALK 14

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Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) has been successful in the safe and peaceful landing of 10 years long armed conflict into Nepal's political process. But, the achieved success is facing the test of time. There are three major aspects in peace process – ending the armed conflict and related violence, promulgating Constitution to address issues of discriminated and minority communities, and integration of Maoist combatants into Nepal Army. However, there are issues leading to the conflict which are yet not resolved. Discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, region, and class still persist. Issues of Adibasi/ Janjati, Madheshi and Dalit have not been addressed adequately.

A large number of agreements have been signed but no honest efforts are made to implement these agreements. Nepal is a country of diversities on geographical and socio-cultural bases. Conflict in Nepal will continue until the mentality of 'Ruler' and the 'Ruled' remains same. Signing of CPA could only help in resolving the Maoist conflict in Nepal but the issues of Madhesh could not get addressed. People of Madhesh have been the most oppressed, and voices against these oppression and discrimination are raised. Oppression and peace cannot go hand in hand.

A good political culture is yet to be developed and practiced in Nepal. There was a split within the Maoist party due to non-compliance of the agreements. There are various groups in Nepal interested to initiate armed conflicts. These issues are yet to be resolved. The main reason behind conflict in Nepal is lack of seriousness in resolution of problems and the political parties' interest in power games among each other.

There should be an end to the attitude of the leaders in Kathmandu to treat people of Madhesh as the people of their society. There is a need for their inclusion in the national mainstream as identity and recognition in the political offices as well as public administration is important. Madheshi identity is not accepted in these fronts. Federalism and autonomy with self-rule of the states are the crux of it. Madheshi issue can be resolved only by providing Madheshi their rights to decide on their own future. This is only possible by implementation of meaningful federalism.

[For further information regarding the book, contact Nepal Transition to Peace Institute \(NTTP-I\) or send an email to contact @nttpinstitute.org.np.](mailto:@nttpinstitute.org.np)