



**Australian Government**  
**Refugee Review Tribunal**

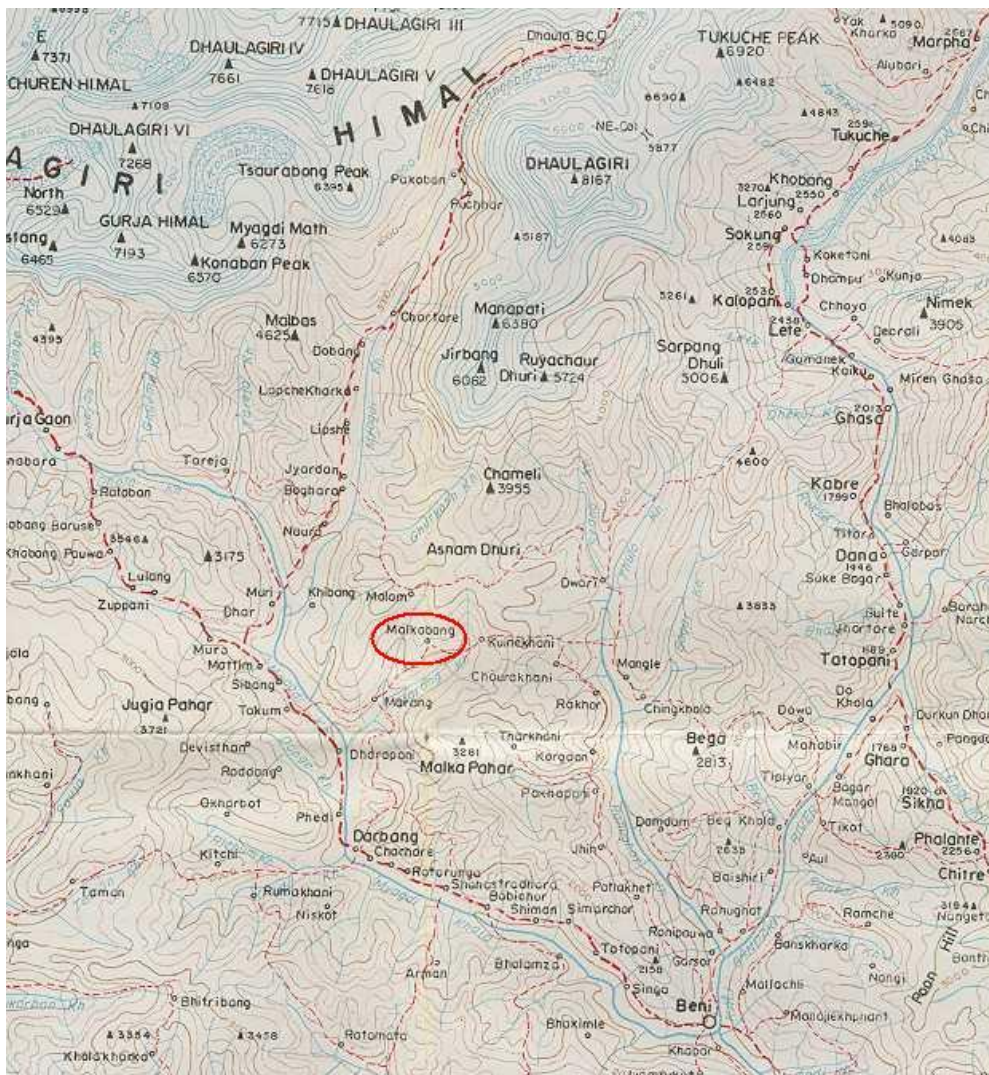
# Country Advice

## Nepal

Nepal – NPL38943 – Malkabang – Myagdi  
– Bikram Sambat – Nepali Calendar –  
Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal (RPP-N)  
– State Protection – Young Communist  
League – Police Protection

1 July 2011

**1. Please provide a map of Myagdi region showing Malkabang village;**



**Map 1: Location of Malkabang, Myagdi District<sup>1</sup>**

**2. Please provide information about the Nepali calendar, including (i) a method of conversion of dates from the Gregorian calendar to the Nepali calendar and vice versa,**

<sup>1</sup> ‘The Chantyal Language & People’ (undated), University of Wisconsin website  
<https://pantherfile.uwm.edu/noonan/www/Chantyal.html> – Accessed 4 May 2011 – Attachment 1

**(ii) the Nepali dates for the following dates in the Gregorian calendar: January 2009 and 27 January 2009; and (iii) the dates in the Gregorian calendar which are equivalent to 2053 and 2054 in the Nepali calendar.**

**(i)**

The Nepali calendar, known as *Bikram Sambat*, is approximately 56 years and 8½ months ahead of the Gregorian calendar. The Nepalese New Year falls in the middle of April. Unlike Gregorian months, the lengths of Nepali months are not predetermined, and change from year to year, varying from 29 days to 32 days.<sup>2</sup>

**(ii)**

- The Gregorian date 1 January 2009 is equivalent to 17/09/2065 in the Nepali Calendar
- The Gregorian date 27 January 2009 is equivalent to 14/10/2065 in the Nepali Calendar
- The ninth month of the Nepali calendar is *Poush*, which is equivalent to mid-December to mid-January. Mid-January to mid-February is known as *Magh*.

Gregorian	Bikram Sambat (Nepali)
Mid-April - Mid May	Baishakh
Mid-May - Mid June	Jestha
Mid-June - Mid July	Ashad
Mid-July - Mid August	Shrawan
Mid-August - Mid September	Bhadra
Mid-September - Mid October	Ashwin
Mid-October - Mid November	Kartik
Mid-November - Mid December	Marg
Mid-December - Mid January	Poush
Mid-January - Mid February	Magh
Mid-February - Mid March	Falgun
Mid-March - Mid April	Chaitra

**Table 1: Months in the Nepali Calendar<sup>3</sup>**

**(iii)**

- The Bikram Sambat date 1/1/2053 is equivalent to 13 April 1996
- The Bikram Sambat date 1/1/2054 is equivalent to 13 April 1997<sup>4</sup>

**3. Please provide information on the RPP-N's political platform and its activities in Malkabang, Myagdi.**

<sup>2</sup> 'Nepali Date Conversion' (undated), Nepali Patro website <http://www.nepalipatro.org/convert.php> – Accessed 30 June 2011 – Attachment 2

<sup>3</sup> 'Nepalese Calender', Government of Nepal website <http://www.yomari.com/fips/introduction/introduction3.html> – Accessed 7 July 2003 – Attachment 3

<sup>4</sup> 'Nepali Date Conversion' (undated), Nepali Patro website <http://www.nepalipatro.org/convert.php> – Accessed 30 June 2011 – Attachment 2

As reported in *RRT Country Advice NPL38646*<sup>5</sup>, the Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal (RPP-N) is a breakaway party of the Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (RPP). The RPP-N currently has four seats in the national assembly, allocated on a proportional representational basis.<sup>6</sup> The total number of seats in the National Assembly is 501.<sup>7</sup> The 2008 election result indicates that the RPP-N does not enjoy mass political support in Nepal. Indeed, a May 2011 article in the *Telegraph Nepal* describes support for the RPP-N as “meagre”.<sup>8</sup> No information was located on the RPP-N’s activities in Malkabang (also known as Malkawang), or in the wider Myagdi District.

The International Crisis Group (ICG) reported that the RPP-N campaigned in the 2008 elections on an “explicitly monarchist platform, demanding that the future of the monarchy be decided by a referendum and calling for its continuation as a constitutional entity.” The ICG argued that the RPP and the Rashtriya Janashakti Party (RJP) “are more ambivalent towards the palace” than the RPP-N. The head of the RPP-N, Kamal Thapa, was once the king’s home minister.<sup>9</sup> In 2005, the RPP-N participated in the administration appointed by the king after he dismissed the government and dissolved the National Assembly.<sup>10</sup>

As reported in *RRT Country Advice NPL38646*, while there is little apparent nostalgia for King Gyanendra in Nepal, the International Crisis Group (ICG) believes that the RPP-N deliberately links the end of the monarchy with the end of Nepal as a Hindu state, an issue that does concern many in the Hindu majority country.<sup>11</sup> The logic would appear to be that the RPP-N is attempting to broaden its appeal by capitalising on common religious anxieties.

In 2011, the ICG reported that the RPP-N maintains close relations with right-wing Hindu groups in Nepal and India, including Vishwa Hindu Mahasangh (VHM) and its youth wing, the Hindu Yuva Sangh (HYS). The HYS reportedly “cooperates closely” with the Shiv Sena, and its members “hold positions in the RPP(N).”<sup>12</sup>

In 2007, the RPP-N “absorbed” the Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (Rastrabadi), also known as the RPP (Nationalist), and the Nepal Bidwat Parishad (NBP).<sup>13</sup> There also appears to be some

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<sup>5</sup> RRT Country Advice 2011, *Country Advice NPL38646*, 9 May – Attachment 4

<sup>6</sup> ‘EC declares PR results; Maoists bag 100 seats, NC 73 and UML 70’ 2008, *Nepal News*, 25 April <http://www.nepalnews.com/archive/2008/apr/apr25/news08.php> – Accessed 15 November 2010 – Attachment 5

<sup>7</sup> Banks, A. et al. 2010, ‘Nepal’, *Political Handbook of the World*, CQ Press, Washington [http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010\\_Nepal&type=toc&num=5](http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010_Nepal&type=toc&num=5) – Accessed 3 May 2011 – Attachment 6

<sup>8</sup> ‘Kamal Thapa’s Change of Heart: Distancing from Nepal Monarchy Revival’ 2011, *Telegraph Nepal*, 7 May <http://www.telegraphnepal.com/headline/2011-05-07/kamal-thapas-change-of-heart-distancing-from-nepal-monarchy-revival> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 7

<sup>9</sup> International Crisis Group 2008, *Nepal’s Election and Beyond*, Crisis Group Asia Report N°149, 2 April, p.4 – Attachment 8

<sup>10</sup> Banks, A. et al. 2010, ‘Nepal’, *Political Handbook of the World*, CQ Press, Washington [http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010\\_Nepal&type=toc&num=5](http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010_Nepal&type=toc&num=5) – Accessed 3 May 2011 – Attachment 6

<sup>11</sup> International Crisis Group 2011, *Nepal: Identity Politics and Federalism*, Crisis Group Asia Report N°199, 13 January, p.20 – Attachment 9

<sup>12</sup> International Crisis Group 2011, *Nepal: Identity Politics and Federalism*, Crisis Group Asia Report N°199, 13 January, p.21 – Attachment 9

<sup>13</sup> Banks, A. et al. 2010, ‘Nepal’, *Political Handbook of the World*, CQ Press, Washington [http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010\\_Nepal&type=toc&num=5](http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010_Nepal&type=toc&num=5) – Accessed 3 May 2011 – Attachment 6

movement of officials between the two parties; in 2010, the chairman of the RPP, Shumshere J. B. Rana, was dismissed and has since become vice-chairman of the RPP-N.<sup>14</sup>

#### 4. Please provide information on Maoist and YCL activities in Malkabang.

No information has been located on the activities of Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) cadres and Young Communist League (YCL) members in the Myagdi village of Malkabang. Elsewhere in Myagdi, CPN-M (also referred to as the UCPN-M) and YCL cadres have been implicated in a number of violent events and crimes in recent years:

- The Myagdi Maoist district secretary Lalu Kisan was accused by police of being involved in the looting of a house in the village of Khulmyaha, Babiyachaur-5 in February 2011.<sup>15</sup>
- In May 2010, Prem Bahadur Chokhyal from Myagdi was abducted by YCL cadres, however was later released.<sup>16</sup>
- In February 2010, the District Administration Office in Myagdi imposed an indefinite curfew in Arthunge to prevent clashes between Youth Communist League members and the Nepali Congress, UML and others who alleged the YCL were “forcefully seizing the land.”<sup>17</sup>
- In January 2010, the International Displacement Monitoring Centre reported that YCL cadres frequently clashed with CPN-UML Youth Force (YF) cadres in several districts, including Myagdi.<sup>18</sup>
- During the civil war, Maoists seized large tracts of land, the slow return of which remains an ongoing source of tension in Nepal. In Myagdi, the NC and the CPN-UML have accused the YCL of continuing to seize land on behalf of the CPN-M.<sup>19 20 21 22</sup>
- In March 2009, ABC journalist Amrit Baskune was “thrashed” by a group led by the YCL district leader, Lalu Kisan, in Myagdi. A second journalist investigating the incident was also reportedly beaten by YCL cadres.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> ‘RPP-sacked Rana nominated RPP-N vice chair’ 2010, *Kathmandu Post*, 25 November  
<http://www.ekantipur.com/2010/11/25/top-story/rpp-sacked-rana-nominated-rpp-n-vice-chair/325590/> – Accessed 4 May 2011 – Attachment 10

<sup>15</sup> ‘Maoist hand in looting’ 2011, *The Himalayan Times*, 5 March  
<http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline='Maoist+hand+in+looting'&NewsID=278718> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 11

<sup>16</sup> ‘Abduction charge on YCL men’ 2010, *eKantipur*, 10 May,  
<http://www.ekantipur.com/2010/05/10/capital/abduction-charge-on-ycl-men/314039/#> – Accessed 8 September 2010 – Attachment 12

<sup>17</sup> Paudel, D. 2010, ‘Local Administration impose curfew in Myagdi’, *MyRepublica.com*, 13 February,  
[http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=15094#](http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=15094#) – Accessed 6 September 2010 – Attachment 13

<sup>18</sup> Refugee Documentation Centre 2010, ‘Information on the Youth Communist League (YCL)’, 5 February  
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4b8fcb1e1c.pdf> – Accessed 3 September 2010 – Attachment 14

<sup>19</sup> Paudel, D. 2010, ‘Local Administration impose curfew in Myagdi’, *MyRepublica.com*, 13 February,  
[http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=15094#](http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=15094#) – Accessed 6 September 2010 – Attachment 13

<sup>20</sup> South Asia Terror Portal 2010, ‘Young Communist League’, SATP website  
[http://www.unmin.org.np/?d=activities&p=activity\\_detail&aid=22](http://www.unmin.org.np/?d=activities&p=activity_detail&aid=22) – Accessed 6 September 2010 – Attachment 15

<sup>21</sup> ‘YC pledges to implement pact’ 2009, *eKantipur*, 3 January,  
<http://www.kantipuronline.com/kolnews.php?&nid=173439> – Accessed 8 January 2009 – Attachment 16

<sup>22</sup> The Carter Center 2011, ‘Clashes Between Political Party Youth Wings Have Decreased But YCL And UML Youth Force Continue To Seek Financial Gain’, 28 February, p.19, Footnote 43 – Attachment 17

- In 2007, Maoists were reportedly collecting tolls from foreigner tourists trekking the Annapurna Circuit, which passes through Myagdi.<sup>24</sup>

While no reports have been located indicating that CPN-M/YCL cadres have attacked RPP or RPP-N members in Myagdi, there is evidence that this has occurred elsewhere. Furthermore, Maoists/YCL members have been implicated in numerous human right abuses since the end of the civil war:

- In April 2011, at least 14 RPP activists were injured in a clash with Maoists in Madi.<sup>25</sup>
- Also in April 2011, four RPP-N members were injured in clashes with YCL cadres in Basantapur.<sup>26</sup>
- The US Department of State reported that, nationwide, Maoists/YCL members were involved in three politically-motivated killings in 2010.<sup>27</sup>
- Between January and July 2010, Maoists were implicated in 36 cases of torture. The YCL were implicated in one case.<sup>28</sup>
- In July 2009, it was reported that YCL cadres attacked participants in a pro-monarchist campaign organised by the RPP-N in Kaski district, injuring 11 people, including six RPP-N activists.
- In March 2009, YCL cadres attacked and injured at least 24 people from various political parties, including RPP activists, while they were attending a meeting to protest against Maoist indifference towards gathering public opinion on the draft constitution.
- In April 2008, Chitwan district joint secretary of the RPP, Dinesh Adhikari, and other local leaders Dillip Thapa and Upendra Shrestha were injured when approximately 90 YCL cadres attacked them with batons. YCL cadres also set fire to election materials in the RPP office in Madi.
- In March 2007, YCL cadres set fire to the RPP offices in Chitwan.<sup>29</sup>

##### **5. Please provide information on police protection available to protect RPP-N members and others against Maoists and YCL in Malkabang.**

No information has been located specifically on police abilities to protect RPP-N members from harm perpetrated by Maoists/TCL in the village of Malkabang, or in Myagdi in general.

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<sup>23</sup> Untitled, *South Asia Media Net*, 2009, source: *Himalaya Times*, 24 March

[http://www.southasianmedia.net/Archive\\_full.cfm?nid=567246](http://www.southasianmedia.net/Archive_full.cfm?nid=567246) – Accessed 7 September 2010 – Attachment 18

<sup>24</sup> South Asia Terror Portal 2010, 'Young Communist League', SATP website

[http://www.unmin.org.np/?d=activities&p=activity\\_detail&aid=22](http://www.unmin.org.np/?d=activities&p=activity_detail&aid=22) – Accessed 6 September 2010 – Attachment 15

<sup>25</sup> 'Incidents of CPN-Maoist targeting other parties since the April 2006 cease-fire' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/database/targetingpartyceasefire.htm> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 19

<sup>26</sup> 'Four RPP-N Cadres injured in YCL' assault' 2011, *Nepal Mountain News*, 27 April

<http://www.nepalmountainnews.com/cms/?p=25286> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 20

<sup>27</sup> US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2010 – Nepal*, 8 April, Section 1.a – Attachment 21

<sup>28</sup> US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2010 – Nepal*, 8 April, Section 1.c – Attachment 21

<sup>29</sup> 'Incidents of CPN-Maoist targeting other parties since the April 2006 cease-fire' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/database/targetingpartyceasefire.htm> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 19

There are examples of police in Nepal arresting Maoist/YCL cadres for their involvement in politically motivated killings and other forms of targeted harm:

- As mentioned previously, in May 2010, Prem Bahadur Chokhyal from Myagdi was abducted by YCL cadres, however was later released. His abductor, Yuban Tamang, was arrested by police.<sup>30</sup>
- In August 2010, Sujit BK, a former district leader in the YCL, was arrested for the March 2009 killing of UML-affiliated Youth Force (YF) leader Prachanda Man Thaba in Butwal.<sup>31</sup>
- In November 2010, five members of the UCPN-M were charged with the 2008 killing of Ram Hari Shrestha in Chitwan.

As reported in *RRT Country Advice NPL38646*, many remote regions of Nepal, including parts of Myagdi, have little or no police presence. In a 2009 survey it was found that only 54 percent of Nepalis had a police post in their locality. In some regions, such as the mid-western and far western regions of Nepal (which includes Myagdi), 58 percent and 83 percent of survey respondents reported that they had no police post in their communities. Most respondents without a police presence in their communities stated that they rely on posts in neighbouring villages for security, seek help from village security committees, or have no security arrangements at all.<sup>32</sup>

Elsewhere in Nepal, police have been reluctant to intervene in disputes when YCL cadres have been involved. In April 2011, during an attack on RPP members by YCL cadres in Chitwan district (on the Terai or lowlands), police were reportedly present however failed to intervene.<sup>33</sup> The US Department of State reports that in 2010 “[p]olice did not respond to most incidents of violence”, adding that this is particularly the case in “events involving Maoists and armed groups in the Terai.” The Department adds that there are “multiple incidents in which police detained persons for illegal acts”, however, “political leaders sometimes pressured the NP to release detainees.”<sup>34</sup>

Human Rights Watch describes the Nepali police as poorly trained and ill-equipped, reporting that they often fail to investigate cases, despite legal rulings, and regularly refuse to accept complaints or register cases reported by relatives of victims.<sup>35</sup>

A 2009 report in the *South Asia Intelligence Review* stated that YCL cadres, “[b]acked by the full might of the Maoists... openly challenged Government authorities, including the police, and progressively established a parallel authority and system. As a consequence, the

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<sup>30</sup> ‘Abduction charge on YCL men’ 2010, *eKantipur*, 10 May, <http://www.ekantipur.com/2010/05/10/capital/abduction-charge-on-ycl-men/314039/#> – Accessed 8 September 2010 – Attachment 22

<sup>31</sup> US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2010 – Nepal*, 8 April, Section 1.a – Attachment 21

<sup>32</sup> Interdisciplinary Analysts and Safer World 2009, ‘On track for improved security? A survey tracking changing perceptions of public safety, security and justice provision in Nepal’, April, p.iii-iv – Attachment 23

<sup>33</sup> ‘14 RPP cadres injured in Maoist attack’ 2011, *Republica*, 26 April [http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=30661](http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=30661) – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 24

<sup>34</sup> US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2010 – Nepal*, 8 April, Section 1.a – Attachment 21

<sup>35</sup> Human Rights Watch 2010, *Indifference to Duty: Impunity for Crimes Committed in Nepal*, December, p.2 <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nepal1210webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 25

demoralized Police, unable to act due to continuous political intervention, have been progressively displaced by armed gangs linked to the major political parties”.<sup>36</sup>

## 6. Can a Thakali farmer from the Myagdi district with RPP-N membership relocate to another area of Nepal where he could support himself and live safely?

There are no legal impediments to internal relocation in Nepal for Nepali citizens. At the height of the conflict between the government and the Maoists in 2005, over 200,000 Nepal residents relocated to escape violence. Since then, 150,000 of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their home districts.<sup>37</sup> The primary impediment to relocation is the loss of assets/income. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre argues that loss of assets, such as a home and land, means that IDPs “have few means by which to pay for accommodation and food. Furthermore, as farmers, they “often lack skills required by urban employers and are forced to do menial low-paid and labour-intensive jobs.”<sup>38</sup>

Thakalis are people of Tibetan origin who numbered 12,973 in the 2001 Nepal census. According to Thakali.org, the majority of Thakali in Nepal reside in the Kali Gandaki valley.<sup>39</sup> Thakali are reportedly predominant in trade and tourism, particularly in the Kali Gandaki region, which forms part of the Annapurna Circuit. Thakali sources do not suggest that the Thakali experience discrimination or particular social hardship.<sup>40</sup> The website World Wide Thakali indicates that Thakali people also reside in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Bhairahawa, Butwal, and elsewhere. There is no suggestion that Thakali in these districts experience relative social hardship.<sup>41</sup>

Many thousands of the Thakali-related Chhantyal ethno-linguistic group reside in Myagdi district, including in the village of Malkabang.<sup>42</sup> According to the Chhantyal Association UK website, most members of the Chhantyal community of Myagdi have migrated to Kathmandu Valley.<sup>43</sup>

A person with RPP-N membership or sympathies is likely to find more people with similar ideals in Kathmandu. The RPP-N party has staged a number of rallies and sit-ins in the capital. Violence broke out at one such rally after police tried to remove RPP-N protesters

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<sup>36</sup> Marks, T. 2009, ‘Nepal: Will the Real Prachanda Stand Up?’, *South Asia Intelligence Review*, vol. 7, no. 49, 15 June [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/7\\_49.htm#assessment2](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/7_49.htm#assessment2) – Accessed 22 September 2009 – Attachment 26

<sup>37</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2011, ‘Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments in 2010 – Nepal’, UNHCR Refworld, 23 March <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4d932e1ac.html> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 27

<sup>38</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2010, *Nepal: Failed implementation of IDP Policy leaves many unassisted*, UNHCR Refworld, 28 January, p.14 <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4b61a32f2.html> – Accessed 3 May 2011 – Attachment 28

<sup>39</sup> ‘Thakalis: A Brief Introduction’ (undated), Thakalis.Org <http://thakalis.blogspot.com/> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 29

<sup>40</sup> Iijima, S. 1996, ‘Thakali’, Encyclopedia of World Cultures website <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3458000580.html> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 30

<sup>41</sup> Toran Lha (undated), World Wide Thakali website <http://thakali.co.cc/?e7a26600> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 31

<sup>42</sup> ‘The Chantyal Language & People’ (undated), University of Wisconsin website <https://pantherfile.uwm.edu/noonan/www/Chantyal.html> – Accessed 4 May 2011 – Attachment 32

<sup>43</sup> ‘Home’ 2009, Chhantyal Association UK website <http://www.chhantyalassociation.co.uk/> – Accessed 3 May 2011 – Attachment 33

from a building where they were staging a sit-in.<sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> While RPP-N members have been injured in clashes with YCL members in parts of Nepal<sup>46</sup>, no reports have been located that indicate that YCL members in the Kathmandu target RPP-N members.

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<sup>44</sup> 'RPP-N sit-in outside CA building turns violent' 2011, *The Kathmandu Post*, 19 May  
<http://www.ekantipur.com/the-kathmandu-post/2011/05/19/nation/rpp-n-sit-in-outside-ca-building-turns-violent/221888.html> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 34

<sup>45</sup> Bista, U. 2011, 'RPP-N holds bike rally in capital', *The Himalayan Times*, 28 April  
<http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=RPP-N+holds+bike+rally+in+capital+&NewsID=285800> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 35

<sup>46</sup> 'Four RPP-N Cadres injured in YCL' assault' 2011, *Nepal Mountain News*, 27 April  
<http://www.nepalmountainnews.com/cms/?p=25286> – Accessed 1 July 2011 – Attachment 20

## Attachments

1. 'The Chantyal Language & People' (undated), University of Wisconsin website <https://pantherfile.uwm.edu/noonan/www/Chantyal.html> – Accessed 4 May 2011.
2. 'Nepali Date Conversion' (undated), Nepali Patro website <http://www.nepalipatro.org/convert.php> – Accessed 30 June 2011.
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5. 'EC declares PR results; Maoists bag 100 seats, NC 73 and UML 70' 2008, *Nepal News*, 25 April <http://www.nepalnews.com/archive/2008/apr/apr25/news08.php> – Accessed 15 November 2010. (CISNET Nepal CX253386)
6. Banks, A. et al. 2010, 'Nepal', *Political Handbook of the World*, CQ Press, Washington [http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010\\_Nepal&type=toc&num=5](http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010_Nepal&type=toc&num=5) – Accessed 3 May 2011.
7. 'Kamal Thapa's Change of Heart: Distancing from Nepal Monarchy Revival' 2011, *Telegraph Nepal*, 7 May <http://www.telegraphnepal.com/headline/2011-05-07/kamal-thapas-change-of-heart-distancing-from-nepal-monarchy-revival> – Accessed 9 May 2011.
8. International Crisis Group 2008, *Nepal's Election and Beyond*, Crisis Group Asia Report N°149, 2 April.
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12. 'Abduction charge on YCL men' 2010, *eKantipur*, 10 May, <http://www.ekantipur.com/2010/05/10/capital/abduction-charge-on-ycl-men/314039/#> – Accessed 8 September 2010.
13. Paudel, D. 2010, 'Local Administration impose curfew in Myagdi', *MyRepublica.com*, 13 February, [http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=15094#](http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=15094#) – Accessed 6 September 2010.
14. Refugee Documentation Centre (Ireland) 2010, 'Information on the Youth Communist League (YCL)', 5 February <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4b8fcb1e1c.pdf> – Accessed 3 September 2010.

15. *South Asia Terror Portal* 2010, 'Young Communist League', SATP website  
[http://www.unmin.org.np/?d=activities&p=activity\\_detail&aid=22](http://www.unmin.org.np/?d=activities&p=activity_detail&aid=22) – Accessed 6 September 2010.
16. 'YC pledges to implement pact' 2009, *eKantipur*, 3 January,  
<http://www.kantipuronline.com/kolnews.php?&nid=173439> – Accessed 8 January 2009.
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