GP Koirala a Dynamic Leader:

Dr. Ram Thapaliya

This presentation describes the great leader GP koirala's leadership style on political, structural, human resources and symbolic views of country in the late 1990s2000s. The purpose of this presentation is to analyze ongoing internal conflict, peace process among the political parties, the growing rate of poverty, the result of 10 years of bloodshed and the challenges of the political-social and economy stability. The presentations highlight GP's personality formation, political and foreign policy views and its relevance to Nepal's current political crises.

GP Koirala has been successful as an nationalist with a clear vision for a national identity for his country and a foreign policy agenda. He had idea, even if they had to learn it and make it better along way that foreign policy and relations were necessary and useful for achieving the national interests and the objectives and also necessary for developing the leadership reputation in front of own constituents.

Nepal's leadership crisis-much attention has been focused on the various reasons for Nepal's current political crisis. Some blame the economy; others fault our dependency on donors for policy directions and even the most basic of resources, pervasive corruption, the Maoist insurgency, and the failure of political parties to rise above internal party interests to lead the country forward. Only recently, attention has begun to shift towards exploring the culpability of individual leaders for both causing and perpetuating the national crisis.

There have been many changes and transitions throughout Nepal's modern history, some more dramatic than others, but there has been one constant—the leadership norms and practices, even definitions of leadership, have not changed or developed to meet the needs that each of Nepal's historical turns have demanded. This is particularly true in the case of Nepal's turn to democracy in 1990 till 2022.

Despite opportunities, Nepal's modern leaders have not made the choices they could have or should have to consolidate the democratic system. There have been many Nepalese leaders venerated for their vision and for their commitment to a republican federal democratic future for Nepal—many are looked up to as leaders

because of the risks they have taken to challenge the status quo concerning governance. Contrary to popular expectations, their achievements have resulted in regime changes, but not changes in the type of leadership approaches that are called for to effect real change. What will force or inspire a new generation of leaders to take the risks and make the commitments that are needed to achieve democratic governance?

The main dilemma in finding any resolution to the crisis is that while the current crisis can be seen to be largely the result of a lack of leadership, it will take good leaders and unprecedented leadership to address the main challenges to developing and sustaining an environment for leadership development that is lasting in its impact.

In Nepal, political party's context for leadership has changed many times but leadership approach of leaders and reaction of people and constituents to leadership styles has not changed. There is long history of feudalism. The complicated geographical structure has made it very difficult to communicate and govern territory of the country under a single ruler. Instead over hundreds of years Nepal was governed by many small rulers of principalities, landlords who owed allegiance to the Kings, and Hindu religious leaders, who maintained their power mostly by favoring the King or other leader they served for. This describes a context repeated many times in Nepal's history where power of leaders is gained and maintained according to the leader's position and not so much due to the leader's qualities and qualifications for position. The right to leadership authority in Nepalese history comes to the leaders and is passed to next leaders by inheriting positions. The right to stay in leadership position is coming from the ability of leader to keep allegiance to a higher leader and authority. Extremist religion and feudalism make people believe and rely on fate instead of in personal will and capabilities and even the modern times leaders of Nepal's political parties can be influenced by culture, religion and other kinds of contexts. The history context is also having influence on lack of full development of new culture of leadership that can focus on individual qualities and the skills of both the leaders and the constituents.

This Presentation presents my own personal observations and analysis of the Late GP Koirala's quality on current leadership crisis, and also attempts to offer an

assets-based approach to addressing the crisis. My observations begin with an examination of patterns of leadership in Nepal and the influences that have shaped leadership practices and performance. While I believe that the leadership crisis is not limited to the political leadership, I propose to focus on political leadership, because most Nepalese define leadership only in political terms. Also, I have chosen to focus on political leadership because, for better or for worse, most other leadership opportunities in Nepal are tied to the directions and mandates established by the political leadership.

Let us hope we all are aware of that the consequences of personal discontent and anger can easily harm the concept of a new Nepal. Nepal would be a very different place if we all shared the same vision for the exercising of power and understood how collaborative capacity can dramatically empower individuals, communities, businesses, and a country. Nepal must keep in mind that "leadership is not position, it is action". We cannot afford the same repetitive negative behavior of past. Particularly, while a country like Nepal is developing a federal democratic republican concept, there remains a real danger that people will take to the streets in increasing numbers when they see their livelihoods threatened.

Rest in Peace GP. Your memories will never be forgotten and those will always remain with us forever. May lord Shiva give Sujata ji the strength to deal country's loss.

Dr. Ram Thapaliya is currently the Chairman of the graduate studies in the Institute of Crisis/Disaster Management (TU) for the Master's program in Crisis Management and Counseling Psychology. Dr. Thapaliya is a faculty member of the Master's/PhD Program in Conflict, Peace and Development Studies and Crisis Management Study at Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He holds a degree in International Law from Tribhuvan University, a Master's degree in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University (USA) and has been awarded a Ph.D. in Crisis Management from Atlantic International University (USA). His research interests include the role of the military in South Asia, identity based conflicts and crisis management of both natural and human-made disasters. He also served as Nepali Congress International Department secretary and former advisor of late Prime Minister Sushil Koirala.