The Federation of Nepalese Transport Entrepreneurs has given the government more than and slower vehicles, and industrial pollution in the Valley, also rest. (See also page 4-5).

vehicles effectively tax-free, and to-be-displaced transport operators may demand the same.

tempo number of commuters rising every year, the proliferation of small capacity vehicles will only fix. It did little homework on how the decision would impact not just transporters but also

Clearly the government found itself in a thoroughly confused about how to handle the issue.

This is not the first time that promises of “environmentally friendly vehicles” and “mass transit system”. That was the last we heard of the plan.

The issue about student fares was only a minor irritant. The country’s environment especially after chakka-jams early this week. Then there’s the task force report of November 2000 (when the ban was announced), which had recommended that no new passenger vehicles be

It would first need to back its pollution claims and suggest alternatives for mass transit—

from now.

Loathing to Hate Girija

Girija-bashing is going into high gear.

"known and unknown" martyrs.

"known and unknown" martyrs.

HANGING THEIR HEADS IN SHAME? (from l to r):

KP Oli and Madhav Kumar Nepal from the opposition whose presence cannot be felt, a ruling party with a majority but which is paralysed by dissent, an opposition driven to make its presence felt because of impending elections, and minor political groups forced

and is snarling at anyone who comes near. In a two-hour long tirade on the opening day of parliament, Nepal said Koirala was

After thinking he had defused a mutiny among the Maoists, the extreme right. Even Nepal’s donors are getting impatient. But Girija Prasad Koirala is a stubborn fighter, and he is getting ready to take a stand.

EXCLUSIVE

It all sounds like a cops drama within the ruling Congress, and main opposition UML, the smaller parties in parliament, the Maoists, the minority rights. Even Nepal doesn’t seem too worried. But Koirala has been waiting for this moment for some time.

The Maoists are holding their convention this month in Baglung and Kailali districts, so Koirala is getting ready to use the opportunity to raise the issue of student fares. The government has already promised to give the CIAA more teeth. With the house paralysed, the Armed Police Force ordinance to set up a special paramilitary unit to fight the Maoists also hangs in the balance.

Ironically, the boycott of parliament is if adequate security measures are not taken. In the latest attack, two children died when a pipe bomb left by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “breax” to test its new mid-air system.

after failing to resolve the 10 percent service charge issue by the 11 Feb deadline, all parties gave themselves enough time to ponder the problem. But because we’ve not heard of any steps by government to resolve the impasse, dwarfs can be expected if Girija’s threats aren’t taken seriously.

The CNMI said at least 32 people have been killed and 81 injured in Maoist attacks since mid-October. In separate incidents, two children were killed on Oct 8 when a pipe bomb thrown by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

10% After failing to resolve the 10 percent service charge issue by the 11 Feb deadline, all parties gave themselves enough time to ponder the problem. But because we’ve not heard of any steps by government to resolve the impasse, dwarfs can be expected if Girija’s threats aren’t taken seriously.

The CNMI said at least 32 people have been killed and 81 injured in Maoist attacks since mid-October. In separate incidents, two children were killed on Oct 8 when a pipe bomb thrown by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

After failing to resolve the 10 percent service charge issue by the 11 Feb deadline, all parties gave themselves enough time to ponder the problem. But because we’ve not heard of any steps by government to resolve the impasse, dwarfs can be expected if Girija’s threats aren’t taken seriously.

The CNMI said at least 32 people have been killed and 81 injured in Maoist attacks since mid-October. In separate incidents, two children were killed on Oct 8 when a pipe bomb thrown by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

10% After failing to resolve the 10 percent service charge issue by the 11 Feb deadline, all parties gave themselves enough time to ponder the problem. But because we’ve not heard of any steps by government to resolve the impasse, dwarfs can be expected if Girija’s threats aren’t taken seriously.

The CNMI said at least 32 people have been killed and 81 injured in Maoist attacks since mid-October. In separate incidents, two children were killed on Oct 8 when a pipe bomb thrown by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

Stop, look, and don’t go

"Stop, look, and don’t go" is a slogan that has resurfaced in the country’s political discourse. It is being used by the ruling Congress to Ghreaten the Maoists, the extreme right. Even Nepal’s donors are getting impatient. But Girija Prasad Koirala is a stubborn fighter, and he is getting ready to take a stand.

But thinking he had defused a crisis within his party at the Podhane Convention last month, Koirala was getting ready to let the storm blow over. But the storm did not let him off so easy.

Internal fights were not to be had, and more was said than actually done. But Koirala was still determined. Key, militants opposed to Koirala’s stand, had formed his own outfit in the Bande Pather and was freed a week later from the threat of a sacrificial opposition move during the winter session of parliament. The government had defused the crisis, but the problem was not solved.

The struggle to get the CNSI to talk Tulsa, or even to parenthood. But the CNSI’s refusal to talk Tulsa, or even to parenthood. But the CNSI’s refusal to talk to the government over student fares, is a clear indication of the government’s lack of seriousness on the issue. The government has already promised to give the CNSI more teeth. With the house paralysed, the Armed Police Force ordinance to set up a special paramilitary unit to fight the Maoists also hangs in the balance.

Ironically, the boycott of parliament is if adequate security measures are not taken. In the latest attack, two children died when a pipe bomb left by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

10% After failing to resolve the 10 percent service charge issue by the 11 Feb deadline, all parties gave themselves enough time to ponder the problem. But because we’ve not heard of any steps by government to resolve the impasse, dwarfs can be expected if Girija’s threats aren’t taken seriously.

The CNMI said at least 32 people have been killed and 81 injured in Maoist attacks since mid-October. In separate incidents, two children were killed on Oct 8 when a pipe bomb thrown by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

Stop, look, and don’t go

The transport strike has been called off but chaos seems like a no-win solution. The government has just brought in a new transport minister to resolve the problem. The new minister will take over from the old one, who had resigned in March after failing to resolve the issue.

The government has already promised to give the CNSI more teeth. With the house paralysed, the Armed Police Force ordinance to set up a special paramilitary unit to fight the Maoists also hangs in the balance.

Ironically, the boycott of parliament is if adequate security measures are not taken. In the latest attack, two children died when a pipe bomb left by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

10% After failing to resolve the 10 percent service charge issue by the 11 Feb deadline, all parties gave themselves enough time to ponder the problem. But because we’ve not heard of any steps by government to resolve the impasse, dwarfs can be expected if Girija’s threats aren’t taken seriously.

The CNMI said at least 32 people have been killed and 81 injured in Maoist attacks since mid-October. In separate incidents, two children were killed on Oct 8 when a pipe bomb thrown by Maoists at a community water tap in Mangalsen, Accham, exploded on the morning of 12 Feb. Eight others were injured, five of them minors.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission is still waiting for their Meinl “break” to test its new mid-air system.

Stop, look, and don’t go

The transport strike has been called off but chaos seems like a no-win solution. The government has just brought in a new transport minister to resolve the problem. The new minister will take over from the old one, who had resigned in March after failing to resolve the issue.

The government has already promised to give the CNSI more teeth. With the house paralysed, the Armed Police Force ordinance to set up a special paramilitary unit to fight the Maoists also hangs in the balance.
W. K. Dixit has pointed out that people and governments sometimes have to break with history, in order to get out of self-imposed tangles. This is a well-known truth that you have to wear off the skin. In order to break existing traditions, you need a march with a point of view. That is why the judges of the past have been asked to do in recent years, not an eclipse of wisdom taking such a subjective approach.

The Rana resonance

Fifty years after democracy, Nepali society is still a long way from democratisation. The remnants of a feudal mindset need to be purged from Nepal to prevent a septic relapse. The euphoria of democracy did not last long. From very early on, it appeared that freedom fighters who went straight from their jail cells to take seats of office were going to let the people down. But we told ourselves: democratic transitions are by definition messy, just give them some time. Now, time has run out, our transition has lasted too long, and it is measurable. There is a probability for a country with our capability. The whole generation of political decay has been in the air. It is getting more and more difficult to imagine a middle-class revolution and freedom fighters. When we look at facts we don’t see anyone the selfless, sacrificial, intransigent and wise that we need. All we see are the growing, greedy, conscience-less leaders who told us how to live. Still, we do not change, we are Auburn, religious aspirants and supporters of Him. This narrative.

The past ten years, the political leadership of all parties have had a chance to rule. But all they have shown is fecklessness, callous immorality, and a fatal deficiency in the art of governance. They have squandered their mandate in party infighting, self-serving, and selling out, radicalising a welfaking oligarchy and bringing the country to the present state. Today 10 years after our first taste of democracy, after restoring it, the moral of the story is Democracy does need an ideological guarantee. It needs to be safeguarded by careful and vigilant application.

Too good to last

Even as we wait for the outcome of several meetings between political parties, transport strike and the student’s campaign, we learnt that this is only the beginning of the common sense. The all-party Kathmandu was vainly charming the guaranteed strike. The kings of Kathmandu resorts were spurred to use the tip of their finger. We have lived at least five days of our lives. This week we see agreements to agree as a sample in what would happen if I then have many old, rotten vehicles. And what we saw was that we got nothing but more and more standards were more strictly applied. Also, we saw the idea of compulsory government, the backlash from them live on the streets, and the pollution levels are back to normal. The war all that oxygen is in the air making us dizzy.

As with geology, political pressures welling up within Nepal tend to be released in a ten-year cycle of social seismicity. Nepal’s “geo-politics” since 1951 has followed this rule. Four years after India got independence, the Rana faction decided that their time was up. It took ten years of waiting with that and before the winds of change also pushed up the monsoons, and we had our first democratic elections. The Nepali Congress swept the polls, but King Mahendra and BP Koirala realised that Nepal was not big enough for the both of them. In 1960 democracy was enshrined, parliament dissolved, elected leaders put in jail. Remember, these were the last days of the Cold War. Nehru was trying to mix Soviet-style central planning with monarchical capitalism; and the Great Leap Forward over. Mao was preparing for the Cultural Revolution. Our own hrogenomics “bad to the core” Panchayati Raj ideology was sustained by a grand design for development. We were starting from zero, so everything we built would speed, hydroelectric, hospitals were huge achievements. A little over ten years later King Mahendra died. It then took ten more years, despite King Birendra’s efforts to re-educate the public, for the present to build its authority for students to rise to demand democracy. The crisis was defused by the 1986 referendum in which Panchayat-with-reforms won 55-45. It was business-as-usual for another ten years, but by this time so much pressure had built up that the lid finally came off. The 1980 June Anand was the Nepal equivalent of the winds of democracy that swept across eastern Europe, Thailand, Pakistan and Bangladesh. This king became a constitutional monarch, he agreed to demoralise the Panchayat superstructure, a new constitution institutionalised political parties and multiparty elections were held.

To bring the past back, nepal's subsistent farmers. One saving grace.

Even more incorrect is the assertion...
It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; it was the season of Light, it was the season of darkness; it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair: we had everything in front of us, we had nothing before us.

—Charles Dickens in A Tale of Two Cities

The celebrated English novelist Charles Dickens observed in his satirical masterpiece, A Tale of Two Cities, the contradictory and confusing nature of the early 19th-century social and political landscape. This duality was not limited to Dickens' fictional world but could be seen throughout the world, where nations struggled to navigate their path towards modernity and democracy.

In the aftermath of a massive and tragic event like the Gujarat earthquake, it's obvious that emotions will run high, traumatised people will look for scapegoats. However, professionally qualified they could have their pick of countries among which they could invest their hard-earned savings. Nonetheless, the article by Shyam Janaki Gurung has written a great piece on domestic aviation. I am impressed by the friendly, gracious and effective rendering of services by the government of Nepal. It has become increasingly obvious, however, that the habit of politicians to go to work is a poor substitute for a genuine commitment to good governance. Such dedicated Nepali women activists inspire me to continue to work for the sake of our country.

We had everything before us.
Public transport, private operators

By Ramesh Parajuli

The Maoist insurgency entered its sixth year this week. A few weeks before the ‘People’s War’ began on 13 October 1996, the CPM-led government signed the ‘Mahananda Protocol’, which envisaged a three-phase solution to the Maoist insurrection. As part of the first phase, the parties agreed to a ceasefire and the release of political prisoners. The government also promised to implement certain basic rights and welfare schemes, including education, health, housing and employment. However, the Maoists have accused the government of not fulfilling its promises and have continued to demand a more radical solution to the conflict.

In the meantime, the government has been providing various forms of assistance to the affected areas, including education, health care and relief supplies. However, the Maoists have accused the government of not fulfilling its promises and have continued to demand a more radical solution to the conflict.

No help in the loo

Too much outside aid is a bad thing—it eats away at local pride, sidelining self-reliance.

By Ramesh Parajuli

It’s a scenario that can make one chuckle: a country that is supposed to be self-reliant, yet is struggling with basic sanitation facilities. The government has been providing various forms of assistance to the affected areas, including education, health care and relief supplies. However, the Maoists have accused the government of not fulfilling its promises and have continued to demand a more radical solution to the conflict.

The Maoists have accused the government of not fulfilling its promises and have continued to demand a more radical solution to the conflict.

Maadost demands

The Maoists have been demanding the following from the government:

1. An end to all forms of violent resistance. The government has repeatedly stated that it will not negotiate with the Maoists until they renounce violence.
2. A commitment to a peace process. The government has repeatedly stated that it will not negotiate with the Maoists until they renounce violence.
3. The release of political prisoners. The government has repeatedly stated that it will not negotiate with the Maoists until they renounce violence.

The government has repeatedly stated that it will not negotiate with the Maoists until they renounce violence.
Public transport, private operators

BINO BHATTARAI

NATION

In the spirit of improving public transport services to tackle congestion and air pollution, the Ministry of Public Transport announced two private operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—on Wednesday for the operation of 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley. The operators are required to manage the buses for 10 years.

The Ministry of Public Transport on Wednesday held a meeting with two private operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—after selecting them for the operation of 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley. The operators are required to manage the buses for 10 years.

The two electric bus operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—will operate 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley.

The Ministry of Public Transport on Wednesday held a meeting with two private operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—after selecting them for the operation of 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley. The operators are required to manage the buses for 10 years.

The two electric bus operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—will operate 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley.

The Ministry of Public Transport on Wednesday held a meeting with two private operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—after selecting them for the operation of 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley. The operators are required to manage the buses for 10 years.

The two electric bus operators—Nepal Electric Railways Corporation Ltd and Prabhu Group—will operate 20 electric buses in the Kathmandu Valley.
Kathmandu to Kilimanjaro

An expatire development worker compares Nepal with Tanzania and concludes that a sense of self-worth and political stability are worth more than economic prosperity.

Nepal's most eminent mountain, the 8,848-meter peak of Everest, is the symbol of the nation's isolation and anachronism. But it is also the symbol of the nation's potential. In a country where the majority of the people live in poverty and where corruption is rampant, the idea of achieving such a height is a source of inspiration and hope. However, for many, the reality of living in a country where development and stability are elusive is a source of despair.

The author, an expatriate development worker, compares Nepal with Tanzania and concludes that a sense of self-worth and political stability are worth more than economic prosperity. The comparison highlights the challenges that the nation faces and the need for a sense of community and belonging.

Corruption in the ruling elite represents a greater danger to Nepal's existence than the guns of Maoists. The author argues that the corruption in the ruling elite is not just a matter of personal gain but also a threat to the country's democratic institutions and the rule of law. The ruling elite's corruption is not only a threat to the country's economic stability but also to its social cohesion and democratic values.

The author also discusses the role of the donor-driven anti-corruption NGOs and INGOs in the country. While they may have some positive impact, they are not the solution to the problem of corruption. The author argues that the solution lies in the hands of the people themselves, who must rise up against the corrupt and demand change.

The author concludes that the future of Nepal lies in the hands of the people, who must demand change and hold their leaders accountable. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity.

There is no single height which can be achieved by climbing the tallest mountain in the world. Similarly, there is no single solution to the problem of corruption. The solution lies in a combination of political will, social mobilization, and accountability. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.

The author's comparison of Nepal with Tanzania highlights the challenges that the country faces and the need for a sense of self-worth and political stability. The country must work towards a sense of self-worth and political stability, which are more important than economic prosperity. The people of Nepal must demand change and hold their leaders accountable if they want to achieve a better future for their country.
As for the dialogue that everyone thinks will end the Maoist insurgency, consider this: The Maobadis' demand for an end to ... Maobadis are not in a hurry to begin talks at a time when they have the capacity to hold on to their strategic advantage.

The changes of 1990 were neither a gift from the palace nor the gains of the people's movement. They were the outcome of a sudden compulsion to compromise, which was triggered by the attack on King Birendra and the palace. The 400,000 local-level people's representatives, or Prachanda as the Maoists prefer to call them, are the backbone of today's multiparty local bodies. The country has suffered too long from these compromises of convenience.

The abolition of multiparty democracy in 1960 saw BP Koirala, Ganesh Man Singh, Krishna Prasad Bhattarai and company... garner the support of over three-quarters of the MPs in Nepal's first elected parliament. And let us not forget that the... Baburam Bhattarai and the US Ambassador Ralph Frank all... People were supposed to come out in the streets to defend the partyless polity... They were the outcome of a sudden compulsion to compromise, which was triggered by the attack on King Birendra and the palace. The 400,000 local-level people's representatives, or Prachanda as the Maoists prefer to call them, are the backbone of today's multiparty local bodies. The country has suffered too long from these compromises of convenience.

Nepal has never been a democracy... The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) may be spearheading the violent... I am not a believer in letting a hundred flowers bloom in my neighbourhood... They have the international legitimacy and support that would cushion them... However, if the government really wants to hold talks, it can lay the basis for a meaningful agenda by deleting those four "unchangeable" features of the constitution. Otherwise, it should stop wasting... That is run on the goodwill and charitable donations of the Nepali people... It is managed and run on the goodwill and charitable donations of the Nepali people... It is managed and run on the goodwill and charitable donations of the Nepali people... It is managed and run on the goodwill and charitable donations of the Nepali people...

Bahadur Nepali

As social service becomes more... headquarters in Bhimsensthan, black-and-white pictures of the first batches of bedraggled and barefoot children... Social service has been the passion of the... Bahadur Nepali

Somewhere in Nepal

FAMILY PICTURES

From left: Nepal's first blood donor, Padma Rama Koirala and the US Ambassador Ralph Frank all... People were supposed to come out in the streets to defend the partyless polity... They were the outcome of a sudden compulsion to compromise, which was triggered by the attack on King Birendra and the palace. The 400,000 local-level people's representatives, or Prachanda as the Maoists prefer to call them, are the backbone of today's multiparty local bodies. The country has suffered too long from these compromises of convenience.
Wake up, lawmakers!

We have yet to be grouped with failed nation-states.

Another session of Parliament begins, and the same story repeats itself—walk-outs, fruitless debates and never-ending power struggles. In the clamour for more power and access to power, basic issues and ... This session will end, insignificant legislation will be adopted, and we’ll just wait for the next session of the lawmakers.

This is hardly new. After a decade of functioning, the government and the rest of parliament still can’t learn their lessons and move on. Issues of economic ... but nothing seems to happen. The laws remain the same, and it hardly seems to matter to our scores of “lawmakers”.

Economic liberalisation initiated a decade ago seems to have some sort of loose direction. But people at the grassroots level demand more socialist policies and successive governments have not been able to push an open market economy in any significant way. Protectionism remains the rule of the day as those in government and politics can ... no systems in place to counter onslaughts from both sides of the border. We seem to be content to remain like many African nations—a strong sovereign identity with no place in the global market.

Issues at the many seminars, meetings and workshops are the same—better laws that govern business, more tax-payer friendly laws, improved bureaucratic ... we need, but we are nowhere near seeing an amendment to the Companies Act or the Labour Act or the Income Tax Act.

The system spawns outdated legislation implemented by a graft-prone government and executive. It has led to a nation with ... for Nepal. Their power struggles and their prioritising of individual objectives over national ones have caused much damage.

There are several Acts that need change already lined up in Parliament for our lawmakers to deliberate upon, and more on their way. Walk-outs, pandemonium ... Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and other nations that have failed as nation-states. Our lawmakers cannot lead us down that road.

Readers can post their views at arthabeed@yahoo.com
CULTURE

Holiest of the Holies

By DEMONDO DOIG

Tradition has the most sacred temple of Pashupatinath as one of the luminaries that floated on the turquoise lake that once filled the valley of Kathmandu. More substantial tales have the city of Kathmandu, which flourished in the third century BC occupying the banks of the holy Bagmati and built about the shrine of Pashupatinath. Even then it was crowded with lesser shrines, palaces, resthouses and bungalows.

Today Pashupatinath is a pagoda-type temple with heavily gilded roofs, heavy silver doors that are closed to non-Hindus, gilded roofs, heavy silver doors and gilded roofs. The windows of the temple are directed to climb on two of the platforms on which the dead are cremated are sixth-century stone carvings of rare beauty. But here too are Kathmandu’s few real beggars, people ravaged by poverty and disease with death in their eyes.

Pashupatinath both fascinates and frightens me. Here is beauty commissioned by art’s greatest patron. But here too are Kathmandu’s few real beggars, people ravaged by poverty and disease with death in their eyes.

The temple of Pashupatinath as Holiest of the holies

Where the temple was built once stood a mound where a fabled cow was sent to go and offer her milk. Her intrigued cowherd decided to dig into the mound and a sudden was consumed by a blaze of light that emanated from a bloodstained with faces of Shiva carved on all four sides. So terrifying was one of the faces that an early invader who looked upon it took flight and died. It is miracles such as this that have contributed to the protective sanctity of Pashupatinath. Temples are managed the temple that in 1684, Queen Ganga Devi was able to rescue only two floors of it. Twelve years later the temple was entirely reconstructed by King Birpalendra Malla. And since then it has been so added to and embellished by patrons, royal and otherwise, that it is almost impossible to define the original. The last Mallc king, Jai Prakash Malla had the gold finish melted down to finance his war against the invading Gadhals and such is the power of Pashupatinath that he last. God Pashupati is Shiva the Destroyer in one of his 1008 reincarnations, protector of animals. Appropriately, through of chattering monkeys swarm through the temple, feasting off offerings of rice, fruit and cooked food. They live on the wooded hill which is a part of the temple complex and once reached to the airport until recently called ghat, the meadow of cows. Pashupatinath both fascinates and horrifies me. For here is beauty commissioned by art’s greatest patron—religion, so that barely a stone is unchiselled or wood uncarved. The windows of even the humbllest dharmshalas are ornamented with waxpainted devils and intricate floral designs; temple spires resemble petals of saffron and on two of the platforms on which the dead are cremated are sixth-century stone carvings of rare beauty. But here too are Kathmandu’s few real beggars, people ravaged by poverty and disease with death in their eyes, and they die up all around them.

There was a day I thought I recognised one, more by the old T-shirt he wore than by his ashen face. Months before in Calcutta he had come to me for a job and shortly afterwards he had come again saying he was going home and was in need of clothes. I had given him an old T-shirt among other things and we laughed at its flimsy cotton design. Now, he said with hasting resignation he awaited death, for to die in Pashupatinath, feet barren, worn gypsy clothes hung with sacred beads and her hair tied sadhu-like in a knot. We got separated and after a while at darkness settled over Pashupatinath I started a search for her which became frantic until there she was being escorted by a concert of priests. Appropriately on an impetuous she had entered the forbidden temple ignoring signs that said “Hindus only” and had reached the holy of holies before she was discovered. As guards were summoned and priests congregated she sank quickly to the floor and assumed a lotus position proclaiming that she was a Buddhist determined to meditate at the shrine. She threatened to go into samadhi and stop breathing. Angrily turned to concern. Her death would desecrate the temple, so she was asked politely to hurry her meditation and leave. Looking at her I realised that she had been no ordinary person. A deeply religious woman, she was exalted. Not far from the temple are the houses of blockmakers and black-printers who turn out the typical Nepali hand-printed material known as Dhumbarumari. Dhumbarumari was the name of one of Jung Babador’s daughters and she gave her name to the art by either patronising it or by being the first to wear it. Strangely the blockmakers and printers who practise their ancient craft in this Hindu stronghold are Muslims. One can take them a length of cloth and have it printed with blocks of one’s own choosing. The colours are infallibly orange, red and black.

When I first came to Kathmandu a famed mystic, the Shiupari Baha lived on Pashupati Hill close by the airport. Troubled by Pashupatinath’s everincreasing remains of death I went to meet him and was enchanted by a jovial old man with a flowing beard who claimed to be 150 years old. Life, he said was wonderful, to be lived and enjoyed without giving offence to others. He had done and seen so much in this century-and-a-half of living. Last I should doubt his claim, he remembered Queen Victoria being made Empress of India and had seen the first trains. He had travelled far in search of contentment. Without conscious effort, without any profundity or obvious philosophy he exercised the troubling aspects of Pashupatinath I had arrived with. He asked me to come back, but when I did some months later Pashupati had claimed him. But the woods are still filled with his message of living and one’s capacity to enjoy it. There is too his humble work—not a place of pilgrimage.

The cremation ghats on the left, bathing ghats on the right and the gilded roof of the temple in the background as seen today.
It’s possible that you’d see it at the Kumbh Mela? Wait till you see Shivaratri at Pashupatinath. Next Wednesday avoid being crushed or looted, take a dip in sewage, and be careful what you smoke.

Shiva’s night

Creation myths

The story of Pashupatinath

The first out of Pashupatinath is supposed to have started in the second century BCE. In the 5th century the temple in some parts has been ideal to 1172 BCE. The shrine was dedicated to Shiva, who is the god of destruction, and the main deity of the temple is Pashupatinath. Shiva is often represented as a lingam (shiva lingam), a black stone statue of Shiva, often held by his devotees. The lingam is believed to be the source of the Bagmati River, which flows through the temple complex. The lingam is believed to be a symbol of Shiva’s power and is considered to be a sacred object for Hindu devotees.

Shiva is often depicted in different aspects, much like the Pancha Buddha icon. The fifth aspect of Shiva, the featureless face is said to be infused with the power of the sun. The Pashupatinath complex is known for its various temples and shrines dedicated to Shiva. The temple is surrounded by a large body of water, and is a picturesque place with its stunning views of the Bagmati River.

The festival of Shivaratri

Shivaratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the temple in Pashupatinath. The temple is already festive, with the smoke from burning logs and countless chillums signaling the presence of sadhus who’ve gathered to worship Shiva. The festival lasts for two days, and is considered to be one of the most auspicious days to pay homage to Shiva.

The festival ends the day after Shivaratri, but the festive spirit lingers for a while longer. Most visiting sadhus betake themselves to other climes within the subcontinent. The festival is a time for religious activities, with people offering prayers, reciting mantras, and dancing in front of the lingam. The festival is also a time for socializing, with people coming together to share meals and hospitality.

The festival is attended by both Hindus and non-Hindus, and is considered to be a time for spiritual transformation. The festival is a time for reflection, with people thinking about their lives and their relationship with the divine.

The Bagmati River

The Bagmati River flows through the temple complex, and is considered to be a symbol of Shiva’s power. The River is believed to have a divine quality, and is considered to be a source of spiritual energy. The River is also believed to be a source of physical energy, and is considered to be a symbol of the cycle of birth and death.

The festival is also a time for enjoying the natural beauty of the temple, with people taking in the stunning views of the Bagmati River and the surrounding forests.

Shivaratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the temple in Pashupatinath. The temple is already festive, with the smoke from burning logs and countless chillums signaling the presence of sadhus who’ve gathered to worship Shiva. The festival lasts for two days, and is considered to be one of the most auspicious days to pay homage to Shiva.

The festival ends the day after Shivaratri, but the festive spirit lingers for a while longer. Most visiting sadhus betake themselves to other climes within the subcontinent. The festival is a time for religious activities, with people offering prayers, reciting mantras, and dancing in front of the lingam. The festival is also a time for socializing, with people coming together to share meals and hospitality.

The festival is attended by both Hindus and non-Hindus, and is considered to be a time for spiritual transformation. The festival is a time for reflection, with people thinking about their lives and their relationship with the divine.

The festival is also a time for enjoying the natural beauty of the temple, with people taking in the stunning views of the Bagmati River and the surrounding forests.

Shivaratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the temple in Pashupatinath. The temple is already festive, with the smoke from burning logs and countless chillums signaling the presence of sadhus who’ve gathered to worship Shiva. The festival lasts for two days, and is considered to be one of the most auspicious days to pay homage to Shiva.

The festival ends the day after Shivaratri, but the festive spirit lingers for a while longer. Most visiting sadhus betake themselves to other climes within the subcontinent. The festival is a time for religious activities, with people offering prayers, reciting mantras, and dancing in front of the lingam. The festival is also a time for socializing, with people coming together to share meals and hospitality.

The festival is attended by both Hindus and non-Hindus, and is considered to be a time for spiritual transformation. The festival is a time for reflection, with people thinking about their lives and their relationship with the divine.

The festival is also a time for enjoying the natural beauty of the temple, with people taking in the stunning views of the Bagmati River and the surrounding forests.

Shivaratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the temple in Pashupatinath. The temple is already festive, with the smoke from burning logs and countless chillums signaling the presence of sadhus who’ve gathered to worship Shiva. The festival lasts for two days, and is considered to be one of the most auspicious days to pay homage to Shiva.

The festival ends the day after Shivaratri, but the festive spirit lingers for a while longer. Most visiting sadhus betake themselves to other climes within the subcontinent. The festival is a time for religious activities, with people offering prayers, reciting mantras, and dancing in front of the lingam. The festival is also a time for socializing, with people coming together to share meals and hospitality.

The festival is attended by both Hindus and non-Hindus, and is considered to be a time for spiritual transformation. The festival is a time for reflection, with people thinking about their lives and their relationship with the divine.

The festival is also a time for enjoying the natural beauty of the temple, with people taking in the stunning views of the Bagmati River and the surrounding forests.

Shivaratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the temple in Pashupatinath. The temple is already festive, with the smoke from burning logs and countless chillums signaling the presence of sadhus who’ve gathered to worship Shiva. The festival lasts for two days, and is considered to be one of the most auspicious days to pay homage to Shiva.

The festival ends the day after Shivaratri, but the festive spirit lingers for a while longer. Most visiting sadhus betake themselves to other climes within the subcontinent. The festival is a time for religious activities, with people offering prayers, reciting mantras, and dancing in front of the lingam. The festival is also a time for socializing, with people coming together to share meals and hospitality.

The festival is attended by both Hindus and non-Hindus, and is considered to be a time for spiritual transformation. The festival is a time for reflection, with people thinking about their lives and their relationship with the divine.

The festival is also a time for enjoying the natural beauty of the temple, with people taking in the stunning views of the Bagmati River and the surrounding forests.

Shivaratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the temple in Pashupatinath. The temple is already festive, with the smoke from burning logs and countless chillums signaling the presence of sadhus who’ve gathered to worship Shiva. The festival lasts for two days, and is considered to be one of the most auspicious days to pay homage to Shiva.

The festival ends the day after Shivaratri, but the festive spirit lingers for a while longer. Most visiting sadhus betake themselves to other climes within the subcontinent. The festival is a time for religious activities, with people offering prayers, reciting mantras, and dancing in front of the lingam. The festival is also a time for socializing, with people coming together to share meals and hospitality.

The festival is attended by both Hindus and non-Hindus, and is considered to be a time for spiritual transformation. The festival is a time for reflection, with people thinking about their lives and their relationship with the divine.

The festival is also a time for enjoying the natural beauty of the temple, with people taking in the stunning views of the Bagmati River and the surrounding forests.
While stories like these can be neither confirmed nor denied, they abound in various forms, some even more complicated. Today this is lore that is related in excruciating detail by tourist guides in French, German, and English. Shiva made a few prognostications and then diplomatically faded away, to rub it in, materialised in front of them with Parvati. They all decided the sensible thing was to join hands and create a beautiful world. 

When Brahma finished lying to Bishnu, Shiva roared, as was his wont when enraged, and cursed Nandi for lying. Exhausted and in no mood for roaring banter, the two gods surrendered. Shiva was happy, and, for his part, Bishnu had reached Patal, the nadir of the world, and was seeking shelter. But the cows of all this was that Bishnu, the god of well-being, and his fellow-herdsmen found the jyotirlinga and established a temple. “The most important thing is the security of the pilgrims,” says Sudeep Shrestha of the Bankali Club. Like we said, if there’s anyone who awaits fairs and outdoor jamborees more than this, it’s the people of Kathmandu. Thought you’d seen it all at the Kumbh Mela? Wait till you see Shivaratri at Pashupatinath! Next Wednesday avoid being crushed or looted, take a dip in sewage, and be careful what you smoke.

Creation myths: The story of Pashupatinath

The first cult of Pashupati is supposed to have started in the second century BCE, or so. The earliest icon of the temple has been dated to 477 BC, but some believe that the shrine was established 1000 years earlier. The lingam in place of the jyotirlinga.

“Now you’re smoking with sadhus, it’s a part of the ritual,” the boys smile.

“Nepalis have more time on their hands, and younger people, come only to enjoy the atmosphere, not really pray at the temple,” says Prakash K.C., secretary of the local Hindu Youth Club. Ranu Red, president of the Shivaratri committee of the Pashupatinath Development Fund (PUDF), offers an explanation of uncertain sociological value. “Nepalis have more time on their hands, and the population has increased. So many more people would go to the temple, so they started building it.” There are 250,000 visitors each year, says Prakash, and the municipality will face a litter nightmare. “It’s hard to convince pilgrims to try and be neat.” The Bagmati is basically sewage, and will remain so until several clean-up campaigns start producing results. Last year the locals tried to implement a “body dip” (in a vehicle attached to the lingam) up to which many priestly rituals operate on the symbols of the lingam. The temple is situated in the middle of Kathmandu and is difficult to become an island amidst a sea of social discourses and religious dogmatism. 

Pashupatinath is strictly the sanctum sanctorum, a small building where the sacred is worshipped. The lingam and the shrine, however, are open to everyone, from followers of Hinduism to tourists. The two are not to be confused, although they have merged in the minds of many.

The festival of Shivaratri is in full swing in Kathmandu. This year, however, the Bagmati River has flooded and several parts of the city have been submerged. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign. The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water.

The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign. The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign. The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign. The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign. The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign. The Bagmati is the main source of water for the city, and the government is worried about the quality of the water. The Bagmati is flowing at a level higher than usual, and the government is in the midst of a clean-up campaign.
Silicon Plateau to Silicon Mountain

THALIF DEEN

United Nations—UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has acknowledged India's phenomenal success in the field of information technology (IT) and the giant strides the country has made in high-tech exports. India's software exports, he says, exceeded $12 billion last year, and are projected to reach $18 billion this year.

While most people associate India's IT prowess with the software and hardware sectors, India has also made equally important contributions in telecommunications, steel, pharmaceuticals and other fields.

India's IT success, he says, is a result of investment in education, especially in science and technology. "India's challenge is to continue to produce the necessary brainpower to produce the next generation of IT professionals," he says.

India's software exports, he says, exceeded $4 billion last year, and are projected to reach $50 billion by 2008. With over a billion people, India's per capita income has remained at a little over $200. But its international reserves have risen more than threefold over the last six years: from about $10.2 billion in 1993 to $32.6 billion last year.

India's software exports, he says, exceeded $4 billion last year, and are projected to reach $50 billion by 2008. With over a billion people, India's per capita income has remained at a little over $200. But its international reserves have risen more than threefold over the last six years: from about $10.2 billion in 1993 to $32.6 billion last year.

India's software exports, he says, exceeded $4 billion last year, and are projected to reach $50 billion by 2008. With over a billion people, India's per capita income has remained at a little over $200. But its international reserves have risen more than threefold over the last six years: from about $10.2 billion in 1993 to $32.6 billion last year.

India's software exports, he says, exceeded $4 billion last year, and are projected to reach $50 billion by 2008. With over a billion people, India's per capita income has remained at a little over $200. But its international reserves have risen more than threefold over the last six years: from about $10.2 billion in 1993 to $32.6 billion last year.
Feeling the heat down under

**The great skin flick**

AUSTRALIA'S location makes it particularly vulnerable to the ill effects of global warming.

Even as it writhes in the grip of one of its worst droughts in years, the nation's farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatures, with some areas already reporting temperatures of 31°C.

As the heatwave continues, farmers are beginning to lose hope that climate change is a figment of the imagination.

At 9am yesterday, Australia's national weather service said the maximum temperature at Alice Springs would be 35°C by the afternoon.

In central Queensland, Townsville, two inland rivers, the Burdekin and the Bowen, already at 24°C, are expected to reach 25°C today.

Temperatures in the heart of the country are expected to reach 35°C.

The Great Barrier Reef is already suffering from bleaching as a result of rising temperatur...
The price of war

Women make “dummyscullioners”

Local elections in Pakistan guarantee women a spot in politics for the first time, but many fear that just becoming political pawns.

Women and children, the number one target of violence, make up the largest number of casualties in the war on terror.

The human and economic cost of Sri Lanka’s civil war is calculated in a new study.

Women and children make up the largest number of casualties in the war on terror. Since 2001, according to the United Nations, 10,000 children have been killed in the war in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan government has been severely criticized for its failure to protect civilian populations.

The Sri Lankan government has been severely criticized for its failure to protect civilian populations. The UN has repeatedly called for a moratorium on military operations in the conflict zone, but the government has rejected such calls.

The conflict has also had a devastating impact on women and children, who make up the majority of the population in the war-torn areas. Women and children are often targeted by both government forces and Tamil Tiger separatists.

The conflict has also had a devastating impact on women and children, who make up the majority of the population in the war-torn areas. Women and children are often targeted by both government forces and Tamil Tiger separatists.

The conflict has also had a devastating impact on women and children, who make up the majority of the population in the war-torn areas. Women and children are often targeted by both government forces and Tamil Tiger separatists.

The conflict has also had a devastating impact on women and children, who make up the majority of the population in the war-torn areas. Women and children are often targeted by both government forces and Tamil Tiger separatists.

The conflict has also had a devastating impact on women and children, who make up the majority of the population in the war-torn areas. Women and children are often targeted by both government forces and Tamil Tiger separatists.

The conflict has also had a devastating impact on women and children, who make up the majority of the population in the war-torn areas. Women and children are often targeted by both government forces and Tamil Tiger separatists.
Infighting is not a healthy sign
Excerpts from an interview with Chiranjibi Wagle in Itahari, 13 February

Q. Your party has lost a significant number of seats in the recent election. How do you feel about the results?
A. We cannot be happy about losing seats, but we are not dissatisfied. If we were dissatisfied, we would have joined the government.

Q. What are the reasons for the infighting within your party?
A. There are two main reasons. Firstly, we have demanded that the prime minister resign. Secondly, there is the Lauda Air issue. When we moved a vote of no-confidence, the prime minister accused us of irregularities. If there were no irregularities, then many more honest and hardworking members of parliament’s Public Accounts Committee (PAC) would have stated that financial irregularities took place.

Q. The present government is a majority government formed by the Congress but it seems to be plagued by internal conflicts. Why do you think this is happening?
A. This is because the government is not working as a united front. It is not only the UML that thinks so. In any situation, infighting is not a healthy sign.

Q. The Lauda Air issue has sidetracked all other issues. Why did you call an emergency meeting of the central committee?
A. We called an emergency meeting to discuss the Lauda Air issue. The prime minister has accused us of irregularities, but we have stated that there were no irregularities. If there were irregularities, then there should have been a PAC report. We will include all opposition parties in parliament and move ahead. Apart from this, all the parties have their own agendas. Our party has a clear agenda, which is to unite on all issues and not only on one.

Q. The Maoists have also been involved in financial irregularities that took place. How are you going to deal with this issue in parliament?
A. We are going to raise this issue based on the findings and directives of the PAC report. The CIAA is at work and we will have to look into these matters.

Q. The Maoists have disagreed with the idea of a new constitution. What is your reaction to this?
A. We feel that it is time to solve all the problems that exist within the Congress and move ahead. If the government is not able to solve these problems, then we will move towards a new constitution.

Q. The Congress is in government; it does not have a government in the country. What do you think should be done?
A. We feel that it is time to solve all the problems that exist within the Congress and move ahead. If the government is not able to solve these problems, then we will move towards a new constitution.

Q. The Maoists have also been accused of targeting the government. What is your reaction to this?
A. We are not dissatisfied. If we were dissatisfied, we would have joined the government. We are not satisfied with the way the government is functioning. We are not satisfied with the way the government is serving the people of the country. We want to work for the betterment of the people of the country.

Q. The civil service has also been accused of being inefficient. What is your reaction to this?
A. We feel that it is time to solve all the problems that exist within the Congress and move ahead. If the government is not able to solve these problems, then we will move towards a new constitution.
MANCHESTER United, the richest soccer club in the world, has teamed up with baseball's world-famous New York Yankees in a marketing alliance they hope will make them even more money selling merchandise to fans around the globe.

Yankee-Nets LLC, parent of the World Series-winning Yankees, and United, runaway Premier League soccer leaders, said the deal would allow each to move into each other's markets. Yankee-Nets, as Yankee-Nets LLC, is a joint venture between Yankee-Nets, LLC, which is 25% owned by The New York Yankees, LLC, and United, which is 25% owned by Manchester United PLC. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

“With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive: “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.

“This is a unique alliance in sports and shows that Yankee-Nets and Manchester United are true partners,” said Harvey Schiller, CEO of Yankee-Nets LLC. Yankee-Nets acquired the parent of the New Jersey Nets basketball team and the New York Rangers hockey team from Cablevision in 2001. They will be able to sell fashion shirts, caps, videos and other merchandise through each other's marketing and distribution channels.

With this alliance, there are no financial arrangements,” said Peter Kenyon, chief executive of Manchester United. The intriguing thing is that the alliance is non-competitive. “We both have global strengths, but we are not competing with each other, so we look forward to bringing future benefits to both organizations,” he told a news conference in New York.
KATHMANDU, WITH LOVE AND SQUALOR: RAJAV

ART REVIEW

Embodying Myth

FOR KATHMANDU, WITH LOVE AND SQUALOR: RAJAV

In this collection of thirty-one stories, Rajav, a novelist and essayist, explores the complexity of life in Nepal through the lens of myth and dream. The stories are a blend of reality and fantasy, reflecting the cultural and social fabric of the country.

Rajav's narratives are characterized by a strong sense of place, with a focus on the psychological and emotional experiences of his characters. The stories delve into themes such as desire, love, and the search for identity, often set against the backdrop of the Kathmandu Valley.

One of the central figures in Rajav's work is the cow, which appears in various forms—often as a symbol of power and desire. The cow's presence in the stories is a recurring motif, reflecting the cultural significance of the animal in Nepalese mythology.

The stories are written in a concise yet evocative style, with a strong emphasis on the use of metaphor and imagery. Rajav's writing is both visceral and emotional, capturing the essence of the Kathmandu Valley and its people.

Rajav's work is a testament to the rich tapestry of Nepalese culture, offering a unique perspective on the country's history and traditions. This collection is not to be missed for anyone interested in contemporary Nepalese literature.
**NEPALI WEATHER**

Fri Sat Sun Mon Tue

KATHMANDU

6 months 1 year

INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR NEPAL TIMES

- SAARC countries: US$25 US$45
- Other countries: US$40 US$57

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

- US$40
- US$75

**SAARC COUNTRIES**

- US$25
- US$48

**MOVIES**

Red Bells — a Russian film about the Mexican Civil War. English subtitles. 24 February, Thursday, 5.30 pm. Russian Cultural Centre. Tickets Rs 150, at Masoom Book Point, Jami 21st, and Muktinath Book Point. For more info, email chiratr@gti.net

**EVENTS**

- **CERAMICS EXHIBITION AND SALE** by Jim Dannah, Doug Casterline and other American ceramists at the Anderson Ranch Arts Center (ARAC) and paintings by Chia Judy Chow. Part of the 11th Annual Rhythm of Nepal Life and Culture trip sponsored by ARAC. Indigo Gallery. Starts Sunday 11 February 9 am.


- **TICKET SALES** for A Night at the Olympic Games. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.

- **SEWA STREET FAIR** at Hotel De l’Annapurna. Every evening 7.30 pm – 10.30 pm.

- **CLASSICAL GUITAR** — The Craft of the Guitar, performed by Jamal; all Momo King branches; My Home CyberCafe, Patan; Martin Chuatari, Thapathali, GAA Hall, Thamel; and the venue. For more info, email martin@infoclub.com.np.

- **THEATRE** — Cadenza (Tuesday and Thursday), live Irish band (Friday), and solo piano the rest of the week. International cultural centre Shivas. Enquiries: 248999.

- **THEATE** — Various bands at The Red Owl Bar. Lopspur. Every evening. 412999.

- **THEATRE** — Our first evening of Shivaratri! Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.

- **THEATRE** — Key to the Secret. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.


- **THEATRE** — The Ivory Tower's Tale. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.

- **THEATRE** — The Great Spin. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.

- **THEATRE** — The Middle Kingdom. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.


**KATHMANDU TECHNICAL CENTER**

- **KATHMANDU TECHNICAL CENTER** — 27 February. KothalaiPale, Kathmandu. Residence, commercial building design, construction, management, preparation of proposals, supervision, interior designing. Ph: 239381. Email helpline@gti.net

**LOOK THIS UP**

- **LOOK THIS UP** — Hotel Sharma Ganagob, discount for groups, students, long-stay. Bath attached, hot water, TV, STD, ISD, parking, room service, restaurant, A/C. 290777. Himanglo@ig.com

- **LOOK THIS UP** — Tamang Optical, Kalimati. 9 am—7 pm. Doctor available. New fashionable sunglasses, frames. Optical parts and repair. 274776.

For insertions ring NT Marketing at 302433-36.

**FOR SALE**

- **FOR SALE** — Exotic orchids and dwarf azaleas — extremely sophisticated. Call Dinesh or Pinki at 424877 or email dipi@infoclub.com.np

**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

- **COMMUNITY SERVICES** — 4 Scoop silt (6)5 Influenced by the virus (3)

**INFORMATION**

- **INFORMATION** — 3 Entries have to reach Himalmedia, by 5 pm, Tuesday.

**CITY**

- **CITY** — 1 The contest is open to everyone, except employees of Himalmedia Pvt. Ltd. However reservations are recommended for diners. 479488.

**EVENTS**

- **EVENTS** — Various bands at The Red Owl Bar. Lopspur. Every evening. 412999.

- **EVENTS** — Our first evening of Shivaratri! Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.

- **EVENTS** — Key to the Secret. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.


- **EVENTS** — The Ivory Tower's Tale. Details from the box office. Enquiries: 270038.
At 50, Zakir Hussain completes a full circle

I was the first person in Bombay to have a ghetto blaster. I walked around with it on my shoulder, playing ‘Light my fire’.

“Light my fire”... I was the first person in Bombay to have a ghetto blaster. I walked around with it on my shoulder, playing ‘Light my fire’.

I was fascinated with the possibilities of manipulating music and technology to produce unexpected effects even back in 1967. The Beatles were taking ‘revolution’ andGeorge Harrison had boldly produced ‘Help!’ without anyone realizing what they were doing.

They were pioneering what would become the electronic rock and punk revolution, which had set Western popular music on a new course.

Hussain is in his mid-70s, and he's been called the “architect of the modern world music scene”, but he's more than that. His musical journey is in its 50s.

He's been here before and... he's also taking classical music out of the bracket of High Art and allowing people to engage with it just as music.
Under My Hat

by Kunda Dixit

ne demonstrations from the Human Genome Project have proved that human beings have genes and that we now possess slightly more humaneness than the great apes. Commendably, in a list of 58 items, we know that we have a collective sigh of relief. This explains a list of things that have been puzzling us for a long time. For example, why is Rambutani software always painted during each race, why a spaceport, the Jungles of evolution with potential genius leaders who fight like dogs beside one atop of the mountain, or the Doberman Pinscher, the one that is the whole Kingdom, of Nepal where a person cannot make an illegal U-turn?

No resistance man can consider legally free and marketable unit traffic rules can be ratified with equal ease everywhere. There can be some exceptions.

True to the Kingdom has little death dances meaning the middle, but the 300-hour stretch of Daughter Mahat, it is the only socks she has now, her two dolls, which come with and make the jokes, and on the other side of the border there are millions of Bhutanese with red and white stripes on top of the red and white blanket that makes it look like a giant elephant. The message is clear: Don’t Ever Think About Making An U-Turn.

Please when you are beneficial.

Veeramchand Shrestha

It’s all in the Jeans

ne Bajracharya, the procedure for issuing Chromosome Certificate is fairly simple. We need to do is to require applicants to obtain a Chromosome Certificate before they go to Rambutani to see if those with U-turns in the DNA can be flushed out. Besides certificates, such a requirement would prevent anyone applying for a party ticket that has no chance. Immature party ticket owners who have a mutant Kickbutani Graft lodged in their chromosomes will not be offered.

Moreover, money and money-bred leaders will be required to undergo a gene-change operation so that the particular DNA responsible for smuggling mobile phones or Russian uranium can be removed with laser guns at the Centre for Investigation of Crimes of Authority’s Special Anti-Corruption Clinic at Rambutani.

There since isn’t much of a difference between the human genome and the genetic make-up of a dung beetle, there is more hope. That can use the WHO target of eradicating corruption by the year 2010. It’s all in the jeans.