Deuba’s to do list

When the going gets tough, will Deuba get going?

KUNDA SIVRI

A.

After Kali Gandaki

Nepal’s largest-ever hydro-power project is nearing completion, promising surplus power for the next three years. Then what?

BINOD BHATTARAI

The project consists of a dam, diversion and intake structures at an ideal hydropower site, and this is where Nepal’s largest-ever infrastructure project is nearing completion. Started in 1992, the Kali Gandaki "C" project, is estimated to have cost more than US$1 billion, the country’s largest ever infrastructure project.

The project is using the world’s largest hydropower turbine, the 100-megawatt unit that will be installed at the downhill end, to generate power. The turbine is capable of producing 1,000 megawatts of power, making it the largest such unit in the world.

Despite the project’s massive scale, it has faced numerous challenges, including delays, cost overruns, and environmental and social impacts. However, the project has made significant progress in recent years, and the first unit was Commissioned in 2014.

The project has been funded by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the government of Nepal. It is expected to generate 1,220 megawatts of power, enough to meet the electricity needs of more than 10 million people in the Kathmandu Valley.

The project is expected to be fully operational by 2021, providing much-needed relief to the country’s electricity shortage. The additional power will be used to meet the growing demand for electricity in Nepal, particularly for industrial, commercial, and residential purposes.

The project has also faced some criticism for its environmental impact, particularly around the riverine habitats and ecosystems in the project area. However, efforts have been made to mitigate these impacts, including the establishment of a biodiversity reserve and the implementation of environmental monitoring and management plans.

In conclusion, the Kali Gandaki "C" project is a significant milestone in Nepal’s energy development. Its completion is expected to bring significant benefits to the country, including increased energy security, diversified energy supply, and economic growth. The project is setting a benchmark for large-scale hydropower developments in the country, and its success will be closely watched by other potential investors and developers.
NO HOMESTOWN FOR DEUBA

This being his second term in Baluwatar, Sher Bahadur Deuba does not mean, a political honeymoon period. His seat should be expected. But he could take a pointer or two from the fate of other second-time prime ministers in our region: how they came to grief because they never learnt from the mistakes of their first term in office.

He knows, from his past, that Deuba sows with the wind and has the elasic morals when it comes to political survival. But what he has shown is plenty of down-to-earth common sense. He speaks from the heart, and he has always been sincere about his commitment to resolve the country’s number one crisis: the present problem of the Prachanda Path. With Deuba, unlike his and crafty predecessor, what you see is what you get. But these qualities be enough for The Lion of the Far-west to tackle the formidable hurdles in coming to grips with the Maoist Tiger? As soon as he assumed office, Deuba said his priority was going to be expelling the insurgency. The Masons immediately rewarded him by slaughtering 17 policemen in Bajura on Tuesday night.

But there is now a gloomer of hope. The temporary truce announced almost immediately by Deuba and Prachanda appears to be the result of behind-the-scenes contacts. Even the fact that the conversations between the two sides are open is a gold sign in these dire times. The question now is: are both sides sincere? Or is this a tactic to buy time and regroup? Certainly, the Masons need to rethink their strategy after the army went into Bajura, the renewal of their police blockade and the tide has to gauge how tough their battle hard. They also need to learn faster; otherwise their next move could be counterproductive. The government, for its part, needs to realize how to handle the army and to build a political consensus.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the prime minister who can hold on his own with the constitutional monarch, the head of the government must have an iron grip on his party. The need to persuade the parliamentary opposition that he is their leader too, by virtue of being the leader of parliament.

At this moment in history, Nepal needs a prime minister who can hold on his own with the constitutional monarch. The head of the government has to be a man of mettle and must be able to control his attendant power. The need to persuade the parliamentary opposition that he is their leader too, by virtue of being the leader of parliament.

Deuba himself has been instrumental in lowering the prestige of the post that he has now come to occupy. In his bid to present himself as the head of the government he has demonstrated his commitment to the country’s political stability. The new government has been asked to either defuse the Maoist insurgency or to begin a dialogue with the insurgents.

But Deuba’s political mettle will be tested today. His political fortunes are set to be shaped by his handling of the insurgency. The Maoist insurgency started during Deuba’s first watch. Yet, the insurgents have been rooting for him in the leadership contest of the ruling party. The offer that Deuba has to make to the insurgents is not an easy one. The Maoist insurgency is a brutal reality of life in the country. The government has to be realistic about the situation and must come up with a strategy to handle the crisis.

In the end, Deuba’s biggest challenge will be to keep his party firmly behind him. It is for this that he needs Koirala. Free of the worries of intra-party wrangling, Deuba can concentrate on ferreting out and defanging our underground comrades.

Deuba has always been the darling of the UML. It is for this reason that he has been instrumental in lowering the prestige of the post that he has now come to occupy. In his bid to present himself as the head of the government, he has demonstrated his commitment to the country’s political stability. The new government has been asked to either defuse the Maoist insurgency or to begin a dialogue with the insurgents.

Becoming the prime minister was relatively easy. Sher Bahadur Deuba walked in after Nepal’s most malleable, hence they pitched for him. Now that they got what they wanted, will the opposition rally behind the successor?

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By demanding the impossible from Deuba we are simply being realistic.

The UML must realize that saying the right thing is no substitute for doing the right thing. Koirala was their bugbear, so they went for the malleable, hence they pitched for him. Now that they got what they wanted, will the opposition rally behind the successor?

Policemen in Bajura.
The focus must be on a political consensus —

Gauri Pradhan

NATION

FEATURE

“Under My Hats” has firmed my resolve. Since I’ve been reading ‘Under My Hats’, my friends have been saying that it is the only book that needs to have fun poked at. Mr Kafle in Manchester, you don’t need to worry about being funny or making people laugh. And there is no need for my friends to worry about my vices, either. I know that in my work, I have been able to do justice to my role as a human rights activist. And if I have been able to do this, it is because I have been able to work in the right manner.

But do you think the Maoist agenda is negotiable?

The only news from Nepal on the Internet seems to be about Maoists and their activities. What do they want and how are they planning to achieve their goals? We should be able to find out the truth. But until now, we have not been able to do this.

How can we stop the Maoists?

It is quite normal, but it seems to be a problem. The Maoists have also been changing their position vis-à-vis the king—I see some inconsistencies in their tactical moves. The attack may have been a part of their ongoing plan to disrupt the ceasefire. The next step will be to release prisoners by both sides. We also need to be told about the whereabouts of those that have been charged. If they have been charged, then we should be told what they are charged with. If there are no charges, then they should be released immediately.

Nepali Times

What you need to know about when you visit Nepal

Kunda Dixit

Better late than never. Just reading this has made me feel better. I am not a human rights activist, but I have been writing about human rights issues for a long time. And I have been able to do this because I have been able to work in the right manner, taking lessons from other countries like the Philippines and Indonesia. We have not been able to work in that manner, instead, some well-known personalities have driven the process.

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The ceasefire has to continue and violence has to stop. What is the message from your group to the Maoists and the government?

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What role have human rights groups like yours played in the process so far?

I am hopeful about talks. Whether it will be successful or not, I don’t know. But if there are no talks, then we should be able to find out the truth. But until now, we have not been able to do this.

There is no need for me to worry about being funny or making people laugh. And there is no need for my friends to worry about my vices, either. I know that in my work, I have been able to do justice to my role as a human rights activist. And if I have been able to do this, it is because I have been able to work in the right manner.

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Women and men wonder: how will the Bill change their lives?

The “women’s bill” is one step closer to being made into law. And people on all sides of the debate want to know how it will be implemented.

From his corner of the family living room, Renu’s son Sagar says quietly, “In terms of true equality, I think it’s justifiable demand. But even if the Bill is passed, enforcing it may be a problem.” Rama shows him an astonishing look.

Even as people like Gauli question the necessity of the Property Rights Bill, a law that challenges what are accepted as Hindu social values, feminist activists and Property Rights lobbyists can’t help feeling a twinge of optimism. They’ve been lobbying for this, the 11th Amendment to the Muluki Ain (Country Code) for almost a decade. And now the Amendment Bill is being given final shape by Parliament’s Law and Justice Committee before it is sent to the Lower House for voting, a major step in the movement.

Says lawyer Meera Dhungel, “Once the parliamentary committee submits the final Bill before the House, lawmakers are normally bound to pass it. It’s the usual practice.” Dhungel is especially pleased about the approval of one of the most controversial clauses in the Bill—gender equality.

Rama Gauli, second from left, with son Sagar, daughters Rita and Rekha, and a granddaughter.

A whale of a tale

There are many geo-political uses for an overseas development aid budget.

Did it take an extensive grilling in a seedy police station? Was a confession obtained by force? Were loved ones threatened? Or perhaps was it a matter of ransoming?

There are many geo-political uses for an overseas development aid budget.
A few families we spoke to in Kathmandu say that the Bill has been found flawed by many, including women's rights activists and lawyers, but now that it is slowly moving forward, "the Bill is a big step." The FWLD cites 118 legal provisions and 67 schedules in 57 different laws that discriminate against women.

"Property rights are still based on the sexuality and chastity of women, which is an archaic concept in the current social context," says Malla. "But we..."
Nepal’s school system has received an ominous wake-up call—this year’s SLC results.

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**Tales of a Three Foreigners**

How is such a fundamental change going to be bridged, and how will its different dimensions be reconciled? Nepal’s ongoing transition is a complex process, and its outcome is uncertain. What is going to happen in 2001/2002 remains to be seen.

In January, a new constitution was adopted, and in June, a new parliament was elected. The new parliament is expected to begin its work in July, and its first priority will be to draft a new constitution. This new constitution will be the cornerstone of Nepal’s political development.

The new constitution will be a significant step forward, but it will not solve all of Nepal’s problems. Nepal still faces serious challenges, including poverty, corruption, and unemployment. The new constitution will need to address these issues in order to create a stable and prosperous future for Nepal.

In conclusion, Nepal’s ongoing transition is a complex and uncertain process. The new constitution will be a significant step forward, but it will not solve all of Nepal’s problems. The new constitution will need to address Nepal’s challenges in order to create a stable and prosperous future for Nepal.
Virus alert

A worm virus called Sircam discovered on 17 July wreaked havoc on computers around the world last week. The virus, which resembles, makes file names Anti-virus software, says causes “medium-damage,” spreads through the Internet and networks. It can do either of the following: send out large numbers of emails to the infected PC itself and also randomly select addresses from the address book, select documents at random from your hard drive and email these other confidential files around the world, delete files on the C drive, and degrade performance (by adding text at each startup and filling the hard drive). The worm is distributed through email, coming with messages with a first line like “90 How are you,” and ending note saying “See you later. Thanks.” The attachments are named random. The best way to prevent your computer from being infected is to have your computer protected by the latest update from Norton Anti-virus—which finally, three days later, had a remedy for the virus.

Export watch

Nepal’s export earnings were down through the past fiscal year, with sales in India and abroad slower than previous years. Ten-month statistics of the central bank show that despite overall exports being up by about 10 percent, there has been a marked decline in some major individual products. Carpet exports dropped by almost 13 percent to Rs 1.74 billion in mid-May 2001 compared to the Rs 1.87 billion in same-year-period earlier. Likewise, those of readymade garments dropped by about four percent to Rs 11.31 billion compared to the 13.46 billion they earned in the same period, 2000/01. Exports of carpets and carpets have been brought down by the falling demand. And for other categories, how can the Nepali public be blamed for losing financially in public schools.

We would make the above a higher level that better writing and wording. What is at stake here is nothing less than future employment, social stability and national economy. Those governments need to make sure that every 20th person who reads this has access to a decent and satisfactory education. Therefore, education is one of the most important and education is already a high priority, but it is not only in higher education. The socio-economic system is in reciprocal as well as in social interaction, so they continue to receive a tradition education. Nor is the man who left school, they tend to add to the cost of education.

Take it from the fact that, every student who goes through the SLC system approaches a school, school that is rich. The educational system does not transport the educational system does not transport any student from learning and remaining thought learn and remain thought in some level. Instead of approaching the knowledge, the school system, the school system, then the school system, the school system is giving back to ask other forms of education, these are the SLC exam, a demanding for

Thames Business School

Nepal, told us the machine will set buyers back a cool Rs350,000. Saikul Azam, Kodak’s South Asia coordinator, says it’s a low investment on high technology with great returns.

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27 JULY - AUGUST 2001 NEPA...
The NEA is also in a dilemma because of a dispute with contractors on variation from the original estimate, and their demand for more payment in order to accelerate the work before winter. The NEA has suffered from weak legal contracts with private power producers and with foreign contractors, leading to cost over-runs. "There is no reason why NEA can't make water-tight contracts," says Bikash Pandey of Winrock International, Nepal. "The reason is either political or vice versa. "NEA and the private sector should decide what each should build and divide it up," he adds.

Faulty policy has resulted in a power glut during the monsoon because all hydropower plants in Nepal (except Kulekhani) are run-of-river schemes with almost no seasonal storage capacity. As a result there is a power surplus during low-demand periods like the monsoon, and a power shortage during high-demand winter and pre-monsoon periods. "NEA does not have a long-term vision for hydropower," says Pandey. "With a medium-size reservoir project in the THT system, power losses, which is also a lack of a reservoir, could be reduced. NEA has come up with an infeasible project in the THT system which is a disaster." Pandey adds that the NEA has also shut down the NEA Express scheme in the THT system, which would have been a strategic move. "NEA and the private sector should divide and conquer," says Pandey. "NEA should not be in the power business, but should implement large projects in the HST system."
Two recent books on Himalayan water demystify and demythify this precious resource.

MADHUKAR UPADHYA

The Himalayan region, of which Nepal is a part, stores one-fifth of the world’s fresh water. It is therefore fitting that two landmark books this year on water management and regional cooperation to harness water resources should both be published in Nepal.

The first is Himalayan Waters by the Bhutanese water expert Bhim Subba and published by the communication and media training agency, Panos South Asia. The other is Water in Nepal, a collection of articles and monographs by Nepali resource economist, Dipak Gyawali and published by Himal Books.

Between them, the two books have the potential to turn anyone into an arm-chair water expert. The lay reader, journalist, academic, policy makers and donors get a tour de horizon of the enormous hurdles and stupendous potential for better water management in the region and in Nepal.

The Himalaya is the fountainhead of water that sustains some 1.5 billion people. Water from the roof of the world flows down the Indus to the Arabian Sea, it flows north from the Karakoram to the Aral and the Caspian, from eastern Tibet it gurgles down the Yangtse to the Chinese heartland, it tracks down the Mehtong and Brahmaputra to south-east Asia, and through the Ganges-Brahmaputra system it flows to the Bay of Bengal.

But despite this enormous water storage capacity, as Subba points out, the South Asian region suffers from the curse of too little or too much water. For four months during the monsoon season, there is too much water. For the rest of the eight months, there is too little. That is why Cherrapunji in Meghalya, which gets about 9,000 mm of precipitation a year is described as the “wettest desert in the world”. During the non-monsoon months, there is actually a water shortage in this eastern Indian town. “The region is water rich but yet water stressed,” writes Subba.

The Himalaya provide a valuable source of water for drinking, irrigation, energy, industry and transportation. But when they burst their banks Himalayan rivers can make millions destitute. One fifth of Bangladesh is submerged every year, and during bad years like 1986 nearly 70 percent of the country goes underwater. The same floods that destroy also bring valuable silt, replenishing nutrients in the soil. Water makes life possible, but it also takes away lives.

In the mountains, rains bring the annual curse of landslides and erosion which add sediments to already choked rivers. Roads, bridges, and railway tracks are washed away. Numerous glacial lakes located at the head of these rivers can bring destructive flashfloods when they burst. Global warming is gorging many Himalayan glacial lakes with snow-melt which could push through their loose moraine dams at any time with cataclysmic floods downstream.

Managing these rivers and water sources holds promise for the future, but only if they are properly managed for the common good. Appropriate projects, carefully chosen and affordably built, cooperation between countries in the region alone can sustain the healthy agriculture and robust industry to ensure better quality of life for one of the poorest and most densely populated regions of the world.

South Asia’s river systems are the cradle of the civilizations that evolved here over millennia. Today, rivers have come under the jurisdiction of different governments, some of them on not very good terms with each other. Still, the rivers make a mockery of artificial lines on the...
Ideally, transnational water resources planning must respect a river’s will and let it flow according to the parameters of a watershed and not in cramps meant to control floods or to build embankments, which trap rain and prevent it from reaching downstream areas. Water in Nepal and Bangladesh is the stuff of which the most acute conflicts are born and are exacerbated by the fact that the same river water is consumed by both neighbour countries. If one country builds an embankment for flood control, the other country cannot use its flood plains for agriculture. And international law does not exist in the realm of international water law.

In **Himalayan Waters: Promise and Potentials, Problems and Politics** (2001), Bhim Subba brings the total picture of this complex subject to the English-reading public in the region. The easy-to-read and precisely written text is refreshing, the illustrations by Subhas Rai are clear and colourful, and the photographs are well-chosen and illustrative. It is hard to pull off something like this: a text book that looks like a coffee table book, but Subba has done it.

**Water in Nepal** is a seminal and exhaustive collection of past articles that gives in historical perspective the reasons why falling water has been such an issue for conflict between and within nations. Gyawali urges a paradigm shift in the way water is perceived and managed: instead of seeing water as a free good to be exploited, the countries in the region should be as concerned about the water that flows over their borders as they are about their own.

In his book, Gyawali lays out the famous example of Arun III in Nepal: chronicling the World Bank’s hard-nosed policy to force Nepal to agree to an agreement, Gyawali shows why the bank’s hard-headed approach has not been successful. The bank, he argues, failed to take into account the social and environmental impact of the dam, and as a result, the project has not been successful. Gyawali’s book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the complexities of international water law.

From the embankments that were initially designed to reduce floods, the situation has only gotten worse. India has constructed more than 15,000 km of expensive levees after independence, with Bihar alone having over 3,000 km of embankments. The limited role that forests and watershed management have in regulating floods is better understood.

As with the embankments, proponents of the big dams will tell you that they are long-term solutions to meet power, irrigation and flood control requirements. But what is clear is that given the political sensitivity of crossborder river sharing, the exorbitant economic cost of large dams, and the growing reluctance of international aid institutions and donor countries to fund such large-scale projects, their days are numbered.
For instance, the power crisis in Nepal in May despite a major boost in installed capacity of two newly-constructed hydroelectric projects, indicated that running these projects was a task in itself. While the power crisis in May was a result of a long-term neglect to plan for reservoir schemes, the lessons are not limited to this case study. Other countries in the region have also faced similar crises.

As Gyawali writes in his book, "The symptoms of today's health crisis can be understood only by examining the cause of yesterday's crisis." This is an allusion to the need for long-term planning, corruption, lack of accountability and institutional capacity to overcome the past decades. Bhutan and Nepal also continue to fall back on Gyawali, who cannot understand why the government underwrote Monarch's projects in Nepal which cost $1.5 billion for a dam on a river no more than 120 km away from the capital city of Kathmandu.

The book examines the interface of society and technology. Gyawali uses contemporary cultural theories to explore the realities of society and technology. He traces the use of a large dam to create a reservoir, and the effects it has on the lives of the people who live in the area. Gyawali uses the example of the Rupin Project in Nepal to demonstrate the negative impacts on the environment and the people who live in the area.

South Asia has a tradition of cooperation in water resources. However, the three countries—India, Nepal, and Bhutan—do not always have the same interests. India is the largest user of water in the region, and it has a tradition of using water for irrigation. Nepal is an upstream country and has a tradition of using water for hydropower. Bhutan is an emerging country and has a tradition of using water for domestic use. The three countries have different priorities, and it is difficult to find common ground.

Subba looks at examples in South Asia where cross-border cooperation in water has worked—such as the Indus Basin Irrigation Scheme with its network of 60,000 km of canals and tanks supported by aquifers in Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, the arrangement between India and Pakistan is flawed. The Pakistanis agree to an arrangement between India and Pakistan, but they are not convinced that the Indians can deliver the promised water. Moreover, the arrangement is flawed because it is based on the assumption that the Indians will not use the water for their own purposes.

Subba explains the different ways in which South Asian countries have looked at water resources. For Nepal and Bhutan, it is an export item to India and a source of revenue. For India, it is a source of energy, and for Bangladesh, it is a source of food security. The three countries are in a delicate balance, and it is difficult to find common ground.

Subba argues that in the final analysis, it all boils down to how honest and accountable the leaders of these countries are to their people. Subba suggests that the people will compel their governments to rise above narrow self-interests to protect water resources and rejuvenate the rivers.

Madhukar Upadhya is a watershed management expert. He has been involved in the implementation of several water management projects in South Asia, and he has contributed to the development of policy frameworks for water management in the region. His work has been instrumental in shaping the agenda for water management in South Asia.

Life inside the embankment in Bihar. H2O
Violence arising from the categories we live by is a hallmark of modernity. A
philosopher named Michael Foucault once observed that modern society has taken on a new form of violence, one that is not unlike the old but in a different context. This form of violence is not the violence of the past, but a kind of violence that we have come to accept as normal and necessary. This is the violence of the state, the violence that is exercised by the police, the military, and other institutions of the state.

Violence is a way of life that is accepted and normalized. It is a way of life that is taken for granted. It is a way of life that is considered to be necessary and normal. It is a way of life that is accepted and tolerated. It is a way of life that is considered to be a part of the social fabric.

The alchemy of violence

CHARLES TAYLOR

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FEZEL SARATH IN COLOMBO

Last week’s LTTE attacks have derailed talk of peace, and further threatened President Kumaratunga’s position.

SILVOR SWAIN IN KOLKATA

As carnage and sackings continue and thousands more of the followers of the ISKCON mistreat each other, this can only mean the end of the purveyor of ‘gurus’,” alleged its expelled president Aridharan Das. “Srila Prabhupada, set up a system within ISKCON which allowed him to remain the spiritual masters.” The Governing Body insists it operates on the guidelines set forth by Prabhupada and that Aridharan Das has siphoned off funds and misused the order’s property. “This is all rubbish,” the expelled president said.

Feisal Samath in Colombo

IN KOLKATA

In the past, the gloom of the LTTE’s violent campaign has been offset by the celebration of the Hindu Koila festival in the hundreds of islands, beaches and temples that dot the island. This year, the gloom loomed large.

IN KOLKATA

The rebel attack would not have been too devastating to the Sri Lankan government last week, since the LTTE has made such attacks previously. However, President Chandrika Kumaratunga’s worst enemy would come at a worst time for her government: a key ruling People’s Alliance (PA) ally crossed over to opposition ranks last month, swelling the ranks of the united opposition to 138 against 105 for the PA.

May 2001

Dr Jehan Perera, a political commentator and media director of the Colombo-based National Peace Council (NPC), a local NGO working toward a peaceful end to the conflict, said the rebel attack was a military response to the recent wave of government’s efforts to distance the rebels and the government from prospective peace talks which the Norwegian government has been trying to broker.

Asiana Times

The recent relaxing of the ban on chartered flights from Hong Kong and Japan and the ban on visiting the island by ships from Hong Kong and Japan, which had previously been in place for several months, will allow increased tourism to the island.

Asia Times

Damage from the airport attacks will come at a worst time for President Kumaratunga. She has been fighting for her government’s political survival after a key ruling People’s Alliance (PA) ally crossed over to opposition ranks last month, swelling the ranks of the united opposition to 138 against 105 for the PA.

Khaled Salahuddin

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NEPALI TIMES

27 JULY - 2 AUGUST 2001

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Queen as ruler

Excerpts from an interview with Raghuji Pant, UML MP, Budhanilkantha, 18 July

Why do you think it is necessary that daughters also be eligible to sit in the throne? This has already happened in many countries. You asked in the previous session of the parliament, will we have a queen? I think having a queen is quite good. Let’s be a bit modern. I think a queen can be a good example to the next generation.

Deshantar Saptahik, 15 July

“Now sit! and enjoy...”

Who is responsible for this disaster? The SLC results were published last Monday. 69 percent failed. People are shocked.

Whose fault? He’ll be a hero. If he fails, he will be a political joker like Girija. The people expect this government to solve the Maoist problem. If Deuba can fulfil the people’s expectations, he will be ready to work according to the wishes of the people. Sources say the king has decided to make public a list of all those who are suspected of being involved in the assassination of the late King Birendra also, but no one knows what is being done about this.

Documents prepared by women themselves do not mention this issue, and neither does the social justice committee of the Upper House. How come? Everyone feels that there is a discrimination. I do not know for sure whether they have mentioned it or not. I feel the least made by our parliamentarians and the king should not discriminate against anyone. Do you still want to follow the rules, regulations and systems? I wish you all a very happy new year. I believe the world is moving towards a multi-cultural society. I feel that only in Nepal women are in an inferior position, that is, if they are a democracy. If you are discriminating just on the basis of sex, that is wrong. It is a shame.

Make it public

It seems that the new king will have to work according to the wishes of the people. Tamang is the king who has decided to make public all list of all those people who are being accused of corruption. There are a lot of corruption in the country. If the monarch is to be considered as a constitutional monarch, it should be advocated. And they should be made accountable. There is no doubt about this. The national government has to be made accountable.

National government

Everyone has been talking about an interim government. But who will decide? They have to be made accountable. The national government has to be formed. The Maoists have to be made accountable. If they do not play the role of a constitutional monarch correctly, then you should protest. At least give him a chance. He is in a fix. On the one hand, the deployment of the army has stopped, the situation is not that serious. It is only 15,000 strong. They might have one or two full-time supporters in this country. The Royal Nepal Army has 50,000 people under its command and 25 million people supporting its activities. It is such a situation how can the Maoists say they will prevail? Do you think that before the Maoists announced the formation of a peoples’ government, the army, the police and the armed police would withdraw?

By the time a national government is formed, the Maoists should have collapsed. Won’t they be the biggest government in the Monarchy?

18 July

Moving in, and in...

I prefer to follow the very slogan that we do small things for this nation honestly and sincerely. In my opinion, it is the best slogan. I cannot say that I believe that we should follow a different slogan.

I agree that the people are not satisfied as they have no freedom to write. That reader further remarked. Yes, his analysis is true. As we write strongly, we get less advertisement; therefore, we are compelled to use newsprint and black and white printing technology.

Whose fault?

Maoist analysis of the late and present kings is correct. They have misanalysed the kings. They have only been criticising the kings and have not given any analysis. They do not analyse the problems of this nation.

Their analysis of King Birendra is correct. They have not really analysed Gyanendra’s role, but have only been criticising him. As we have no ambition to increase the price nor the wish to bring out our publication in a glazed paper because we want our readership to be larger.

We follow the famous saying: I prefer to follow the very slogan that we do small things for this nation honestly and sincerely.

June 15

Sudha Kumari

How correct do you think the analysis of the late and present kings is?

His political life took a leap after he was made “Chairman Prachanda” like Chairman Man. Prachanda is the secretary of the Ekata Kendra. Seven years ago he broke away and formed the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist), becoming the general secretary of the party.

Even in Japan they are seriously considering the issue of a female heir to the throne. A day will definitely come when we will have to make a daughter the heir to the throne.

Ghatana Ra Bichar,

Why do you think it is necessary that daughters also be eligible to sit in the throne?

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Sporting alchemy

Australian sensation

Tatiana Grigorieva vaulted into the limelight when she won silver at the Sydney Olympics—she now plans to turn her gold into gold.

ALOK TUMBANGPHYE

Who says Nepalis are little?

Grigorieva says she always wanted to be an athlete and is determined to make the most of her rare talent.
As we close the serialised reprint of Desmond Doig's writings and sketches in the column Saving Faith, here is an appreciation of the artist by his friend, Jug Suraiya, excerpted from the foreword to Doig's book, My Kind of Kathmandu.
The farmers need a strong monsoon pulse, but received above normal rainfall. Satellite images show the usual humidity which will make it feel hotter. This season, though clouds have massed along circulation over the Bay of Bengal gets here. Flocks of European birds, including the crane, tawny owl, and short-eared owl, are seen "flying south" for the winter. The stories range from the light-hearted to the serious, the ironic to the didactic. The Book of Shadows explores the magic of daily life and love. It is a entertaining original blend of displacement, strangeness and echoes of familiar past and family histories. Some parts of foothills and river valleys paddy cultivation could not be completed in time. Some parts of foothills and river valleys

The Book of Shadows
Nepali edition

Penguin Books India, New Delhi, 2001

Rs 130

For exclusive home décor, gifts, decorative accessories, ceramics, wrought iron and imported brilliant fabrics and table tops. Add colour to your life. Exclusive showroom: opp. Tri-Chandra College, Darbar Marg. 222482

Home Line Creations

La Soon Restaurant and Vinotheque

Overnight accommodation with afternoon tea, cocktail, six-course dinner, breakfast, massage and yoga. $130 per couple. Dwarika's Hotel. 479488.

Dwarika's Anytime Escape

Over 20 dishes to choose from, view of the Himalayas. The Sky Terrace, Hotel Everest. Reservations recommended. 488100.

Mountain Biking HMB

Himalayan Mountain Bike. www.bikingnepal.com. 437437

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Weekend swim & lunch in a cool pool and a buffet lunch. Saturdays at Godavari Village Resort. Adults Rs 600, children Rs 350. Taxes extra. 560675, 560775

Wet and Wild Summer

Weekend in cottages, views of valleys and forests. Special rates for Nagarkot Escape

August Affair in Pokhara

Tennis on Astroturf courts, a spa treat or a workout in the city's best gyms. Hyatt

The Radisson Corner Bar. 411818

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For insertions ring NT Marketing at 543333-36.

Irresistible Irregulations

With every two snacks or drinks you order, you get the third one free. 20 July onwards. The Coffee Shop and the Juneli Bar, Hotel De L’ Annapurna 3:30pm-10pm. 221711

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Nepalis and resident expats. Hotel Keyman Chautari. keyman@wlink.com.np. 436850, 423128

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By: The Open Horizons Bar Catering staff on every Saturday. 7:30am-3pm. Rs 200

Contemporary Jazz Dance

Over 28 short stories and a novella by one of India's most mature and rewarding authors. The stories range from the light-hearted to the serious, the ironic to the didactic. The Book of Shadows explores the magic of daily life and love. It is a entertaining original blend of displacement, strangeness and echoes of familiar past and family histories.

K-T

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HAPPENINGS

GARLANDS: Sher Bahadur Deuba bedecked in garlands faces the press as he emerges victorious after his election on 22 July.

27 JULY - 2 AUGUST 2001 • NEPALI TIMES

Aakriti
International

Sulux Centre

Nepali Times 52 Week Bash

Nepali Times marked the completion of its first year with a reception at the Shangri La Hotel on 20 July. Selected images:

MIN BAJRACHARYA

ALL PHOTOS: MIN BAJRACHARYA

Aakriti
International

Nihal Rodrigo

Himalmedia Marketing Manager Sunaina Shah and Chairperson Ambica Shrestha cut the cake.

Cadenza’s Pravin, Nabin, Chi and Jigme.

Bharti Basnet, Crispin Conroy, Dubby Bhagat.

Stan Armington and Martin. Liz Hawley, Larry Dinger, Manindra Shrestha, Song Dejun, Harka Gurung.

Prithvi Pande, Yogi Shakya, Shyam Bahadur Pande, Renchin Yonjan.

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Prithvi Pande, Yogi Shakya, Shyam Bahadur Pande, Renchin Yonjan.

Ingrid Ofstad and Sanjib Rajbhandari. Deb and Purabi Mukharji.
Imagine no secrets

Imagine no secrets

Poonam’s dream-come-true

Poonam Singh is probably Nepal’s youngest and most popular female rock star. She’s been turning small towns of Nepal, singing for her fans in concerts and spreading her message of rebellion and change in the most amazing way. She’s a real rebel in the real life! Poonam is rather of the kind of the most amazing way.

Poonam’s dream-come-true

Poonam got on the road to fame in 1999 when she released her first musical album ‘Faithless’. Inspired by rock stars like Hayley Jane, Pink Floyd, Iron Maiden, and Dire Straits, Poonam doesn’t miss out her singer friends Sabrina Fashnie and Anika Singh from college. Then there is Robin v’ Lazarus and Flower Generation which she finds really nice. Her association with Cobweb has been one of the most inspiring elements in her musical career, she says.

Poonam’s dream-come-true

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