one world...
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

Anagha Neelakantan, Communications Officer with ICIMOD in May, 2001 and left in June after completing many years of outstanding service to this institution.

I

I love that time of the year, a season of autumn. Every year, I switch on the TV, and there it is—live, across the northern Indian Plains. Nepal is "facing up," as the Tihar celebrations begin, drawing the attention of the world. It also draws me, by way of an emotional bond. "Tihar" means something besides a flower to me, it is all about an event that underpins the life of a Nepali, his customs, and his values. But why does a road need to be four times higher than the houses the farmers live in? Nepal is a country that is bound to its geography. However, these willows know the country’s "grandeur" deep down. I see the vultures up in the sky, which is the usual sight of a clear day, but I see the imponderable nature also affects Nepal.

Nepal moves two- thirds of the flow of the Ganges. The Koshi, Bagmati, and Tiplu irrigate and occasionally flood, the plains on both sides of the border. The Nepali and the plains of the U.S.P. Pradesh have learnt to live with their own deserts, causing devastation, but mostly the healthy living that will make the rivers clean, the plains of the west make the most of the west.

But this with the greed of politicians who believe that hidden in the open field is a rich and powerful field to be used and developed. This is the tragedy of Nepal and Indian peasants suffer every moment of it. The poor and the hungry, the policymakers by Indian engineers and architects, the prime minister is the father that provides this tapestry, because it is our common

Kunda Dixit, watch out for stink bombs ("It’s not cricket," #54) lobbed by irate Sri Lankans, Pakistanis and Indians (who, poor things, are letting us down). We have never witnessed an electronic media market to foreign investors. The most direct impact of this decision has been seen in the dramatic rise of private sector Indian and foreign television in the last few years. The decision to not allow any

The argument that if FDI were available in our country. By massacring each other, they have become the enemy of the people. Supporting the late King Birendra after his death was a patriotic and noble deed. I am a strong supporter of the King and the Constitution of Nepal.

The period of FDI in Nepal was very short, it was only 1995. The following attempts were made to make this a reality. The political instability and foreign influence were the main hurdles for the government to implement this policy.

In Nepal, it was Laxmanpur last year, it was Sarlahi and Rautahat this year, and it was not the flood that caused the devastation, but the people who are in the path of the laksos. The cause is simpler and better understood than the political instability and the people who took the back roads and made medieval rules of the land.

There are only two tragedies in life: One is not to get what one wants, and the other is to get it. The Nepali Congress is also in this situation. They have come to the takeaways in their dresses, they have gone to the takeaways to eat, and they have come to the foot of the mountain to eat. They have taken the foot of the mountain to eat and the mountain is the same.

At present, nowhere in the country. Studies were added, and there was hardly any teacher preparation for this. The Mathematics curriculum saw major changes, to deal with the changing needs of the market. It was more important to provide a mathematics curriculum that was based on the latest research findings.

Some colleagues on their potential for harm to society, notwithstanding any good motives that may underlie some of them. Additional websites that may be

As politically-inspired jingoism magnified by media gets louder and more frequent, there are stronger voices of those who are for the团结 of the two countries. This year, Sher Bahadur Deuba. (State of the Union) came and said about the two nations. This year, there was equal and opposite jingoism on our side. This year, the Nepali Congress

There are only two tragedies in life. One is not to get what one wants. The other is to get it. The Nepal Congress seems to have forgotten this truth. They have forgotten the people’s vote and the promises they made.

The Himal Kafle

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What to do when Big Brother knocks

Kneeljerk reaction to foreign investment in Nepal shows schizophrenic nationalism.

Nepal, the country that was once known as the "land of the Sherpas," is now known as "the land of the Sherpas." The Sherpas are the people who live in the Himalayas, and they are known for their physical strength and their ability to climb mountains. The Sherpas are also known for their hospitality and their love of tradition. In the past, they have been known as the "people of the mountains," and they have been respected for their ability to live in harmony with nature. However, in recent years, the Sherpas have become the subject of many debates. Some people believe that the Sherpas should be allowed to have foreign investment in Nepal, while others believe that the Sherpas should not be allowed to have foreign investment in Nepal. The Sherpas are a people who are proud of their heritage, and they are determined to keep their culture alive.

In 1990, the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iran because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 1994, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iran again in 1998 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2002, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iran again in 2007 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2009, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iran again in 2012 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2013, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iran again in 2015 because of its support for terrorism.

In 1995, the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 1998, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2002 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2003, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2004 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2005, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2006 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2007, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2008 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2009, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2010 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2011, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2012 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2013, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2014 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2015, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2016 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2017, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2018 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2019, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2020 because of its support for terrorism. The sanctions were lifted in 2021, and the United States and the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq again in 2022 because of its support for terrorism.
True to our salt

**Neupait, Nepal.** 4 August 2001: A successful past is not enough to prevent us from a future in the doldrums. The salt iodisation programme which has been in force in the country since 1973 is currently being beset by a multitude of problems.

The salt iodisation programme has been in force in Nepal since 1973. However, it has been beset by a number of problems, including poor implementation, lack of awareness, and lack of proper monitoring.

The programme has been successful in reducing the prevalence of goitre in the country, but it has also faced challenges in ensuring that salt is properly iodised and that the population is aware of its benefits. A recent evaluation of the programme found that salt iodisation was not being adequately implemented in many parts of the country, particularly in rural areas. The programme is also facing challenges in ensuring that salt is adequately monitored and that the population is aware of its benefits.

Nepal’s government has been working to improve the programme, including by increasing the availability of iodised salt and by increasing awareness of its benefits. However, challenges remain, and more work needs to be done to ensure that the programme is effective.

**Vacancy announcement**

The Salt Trading Corporation (STC) is seeking a new general manager to take over from the retiring general manager, who has served in the role for 25 years.

The new general manager will be responsible for overseeing the operations of the Salt Trading Corporation, including the distribution of salt throughout the country.

The STC is a public sector enterprise that is responsible for the production, distribution, and marketing of salt in Nepal. The company is headquartered in Kathmandu and has operations in all 75 districts of the country.

The new general manager will need to have experience in the salt industry and be able to manage a large team of staff. The position is a permanent appointment and the successful candidate will be based in Kathmandu.

The STC is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from qualified candidates from all sections of society. Applications should be submitted by 15 September 2001.

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**The grass is always greener…**

**The Times they are definitely a-changin’…**

**To refer to them as earlier. The party’s central committee earlier...**

**As per the central committee’s resolution, the party will...**

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Half-baked ISDP

Ambiguous and weak rules of engagement could be fatal because excessive army casualties during initial engagements with Maoist insurgents have led to a greater sense of impatience and frustration among the local populace and the Nepali Army. This has resulted in the Nepali Army relying too much on brute force to win over the local people, who are now starting to sense that ISDP has been launched more in haste than in reason. The main reasons why ISDP has failed to contain the Maoist insurgency are:

1. Ambiguous and weak rules of engagement: The Nepali Army has been deploying heavy artillery to attack suspected Maoist hideouts, without first ascertaining whether the targets were genuine or not. This has led to indiscriminate shelling, resulting in the death of innocent civilians and the destruction of property.

2. Insufficient preparation: The Nepali Army has been deploying forces without adequate planning and coordination. This has resulted in a lack of communication between the different units, leading to confusion and a waste of resources.

3. Inadequate intelligence: The Nepali Army has been relying too much on intelligence gathered from satellite images and other sources, without first verifying the information. This has led to many false alarms and wasted resources.

4. Insufficient training: The Nepali Army has been deploying forces that have not been properly trained and equipped for the task at hand. This has resulted in a high rate of casualties among the Nepali Army personnel.

The Nepali Army needs to address these issues if it is to be effective in containing the Maoist insurgency. It must ensure that its forces are properly trained and equipped, and that its rules of engagement are clear and well understood. It must also ensure that it has accurate and reliable intelligence, and that it is able to communicate effectively with its forces in the field.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of public perception. The Nepali Army must ensure that its actions are perceived as legitimate and just, and that it is able to win the hearts and minds of the local people. It must also ensure that it is able to address the concerns of the local people, and that it is able to provide them with a sense of security.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of resource management. The Nepali Army must ensure that it is able to provide its forces with the resources they need, and that it is able to manage its resources effectively. It must also ensure that it is able to provide its forces with the training and equipment they need, and that it is able to provide them with the support they need.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of political will. The Nepali Army must ensure that it has the political support it needs to carry out its mission. It must also ensure that it is able to work with the political leaders of the country, and that it is able to work with the international community.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of public relations. The Nepali Army must ensure that it is able to communicate effectively with the public, and that it is able to address the concerns of the public.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of accountability. The Nepali Army must ensure that it is able to hold its own accountable for its actions, and that it is able to be held accountable for its actions.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of transparency. The Nepali Army must ensure that it is able to be transparent in its actions, and that it is able to be transparent in its decisions.

The Nepali Army must also address the issue of security. The Nepali Army must ensure that it is able to provide its forces with a sense of security, and that it is able to provide them with the support they need.
Nepal on the wagon

Who is going to stop the Maoists from getting away with a beer ban?

Across Nepal, despite a concrete economy, alcohol sales (still recently) were booming. Most of the demand is met by domestic production, but higher production in the past decade has also created space for more international brands, and many are already coming through from Europe. The industry has a significant number of foreign ties to the local community and offers a lot of additional revenue, and therefore is likely to lobby for a protective tax on foreign brands. There is almost no monitoring of how much is coming in and what is coming out, so the profit margin is astronomical. The industry is estimated to bring in 200-1000 people a day to its establishments, and the profit margin is astronomical. The industry is estimated to bring in 200-1000 people a day to its establishments, and the profit margin is astronomical.

But who is going to stop the Maoists from getting away with a beer ban? The Maoist women may have cut the prices of beer, but they have also cut the production of beer in recent years. A point when they say that they are trying to address the negative impact of excessive alcohol consumption, but that has to be done in a responsible way. It is clear that this uncompromising stance hides a strategy to directly deprive the government of revenue from alcohol taxes.

For Nepal, a key issue is the ineffectiveness of the Kolkata rail link to Birgunj. It is imperative that the rail link become operational before the equipment at the dry port does a vanishing act. The Nepali government needs to understand that the newly-opened Mumbai port is not the same as the Kandla port. Let's get all this mess sorted out before it is too late.

Nepal's alcohol industry contributes to the country's economy in a number of ways. The production of beer and wine is significant, and the industry employs a large number of people. The alcohol industry also has backward linkages with sugarcane farmers along the tarai who sell cane to sugar factories, which in turn sell molasses. The production of molasses is determined by the money sugar factories make by selling molasses, a major by-product of sugar making.

The alcohol industry is a major contributor to the Nepali economy, providing employment to thousands of people and generating revenue for the government. However, the industry is also a major source of alcohol-related problems, such as hepatic cirrhosis, alcohol-related brain damage, and alcohol-related social and economic problems.

Airlines Corporation is to stop flying to Europe and the Middle East from September. The European flights will be stopped from September, just when the tourist season— and fullights—a-boost. The corporation has also decided to end its B-875 lease with China Southwest Airlines (CWA) because the 42-month lease is about to expire. The airline has been running these flights since December 2000, when the company signed the contract, but has lost money on the route because of competition from other airlines

BIZ NEWS

Marketing Management

Programme time table

Part-time: 5.30-7 pm
Weekends: 7.30 pm to 9.30 pm

Every Saturday from 20th March

THAMES Business School
Battispeth, Behind Dwarka Hotel
Tel: No.473219, 473620/27
Tel: No.471585
Email: sales@thames.com

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For Sept-2001

Admission forms available 23rd July onwards

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Tel: No.471585

Email: sales@thames.com

www.thames.com

The product is still available in the market at a lower price. The government is expected to announce the ban on alcohol sales by the end of the month. The government is expected to announce the ban on alcohol sales by the end of the month.
DIGANT GURUNG was a giant of the end of World War II. A war in which more than 43,000 Nepali soldiers served in the British Army. Nearly 100 years later, the legendary alliance was strengthened when Prime Minister Jhakyam Lama of Nepal paid a visit to Buckingham Palace in 1919. He died at Litung, Bharse Gulni. His famous quote “We are at your service, however little it may be.”...
Nina Khrushcheva is a senior fellow of the World Policy Institute. Project Syndicate

The Bush vision of diplomacy proposes a lawless, arbitrary world. That suits American interests, the US will even embrace multilateral agreements. US State Department’s director of policy planning, Richard Haass, last week named this US attitude:

Of course, it is not. The point of security agreements for settled missile attack, President Bush is challenging the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of nearly thirty years ago, the very treaty that, the Bush vision has it, protected America from its enemies. Between friends, apparently, an informal understanding of what people desire is sufficient.

The Kyoto Protocol might require small economies to sacrifice their freedom of choice for the sake of others. Even an international treaty to control trade in handguns seemed to insult the American “right to bear arms.” In proposing to build a defensive system for the US against a rogue state, President Bush wants to throw these benefits away. He wants to nullify patiently and persistently articulating a coherent vision of the post-Cold War security environment, and is doing so in the face of the most revolutionary proposition international diplomacy has faced since Stalin and Mao.

The point of security agreements is to establish predictability, reducing guessing and the risk of war. Most international agreements are in the interests of all, and they benefit all who accept them. Trust is common virtue. When a state starts to play with its reputation, it loses.
A new economic geography

China and India could be Asia’s new growth engines.

In the Khmer web

FRANK FRENCH

For the second straight year, Cambodia’s RTM21 topped the list of the 20 best-reserved films in the Khmer web, according to their gross box office figures.

Moreover, among the top movies, Thai productions dominated the box office with a total of 24.6 percent of total box office figures.

The film’s director, Pranom Somwong, said the success of the film was due to the fact that it was based on a true story and that the film’s characters were realistic.

In the past, the government has been criticized for not doing enough to support the film industry, and the government has recently announced plans to increase funding for the film industry.

“Sacrifice for what, comrades?”

Dil Bahadur Ramtael was martyred in the second week of February and this was followed by a long list of martyrs, leaders and followers including alternate central committee member Suresh Wagle. The entire party was attracted by the idea of sacrificing our lives for the party. It is because of these sacrifices that the party has managed to reach the high position it finds itself in today.

The communists have a majority, or at least a foothold in many organisations. Despite this, they have never been able to fully control any of them. The party has used the people to strengthen itself, but at the same time made many wrong decisions based on certain party members’ selfish and personal judgements and requirements. The philosophy that leadership needed to be centralised, Prachanda’s photo sessions, making ordinary people quote his aphorisms and

In Violet’s Eyes

JOHANNA SON

Excerpts from an interview with

Defence quoit of the week

When the army entered, they found a Judah who was no Judah and a Samson who was no Samson. The army was met with no resistance and the people were left to their own devices.

Maoist logic

Maoist logic is a system of thought and action that is derived from the insights of Mao Zedong, the founder of modern China. It is based on the principles of Mauism, which is a philosophy that emphasizes the importance of the class struggle and the role of the people in achieving social change.

The army was met with no resistance and the people were left to their own devices. This situation was exacerbated by the fact that the army was not equipped to handle the Maoist threat.

Aziz’s wish

In pursuance of a policy of ‘no respite to the people’, the government has embarked on a series of initiatives aimed at providing relief to the people. The government has announced various measures to provide relief to the people, such as wage increases, tax relief, and social safety nets.

What does Aziz want? The government has embarked on a series of initiatives aimed at providing relief to the people. The government has announced various measures to provide relief to the people, such as wage increases, tax relief, and social safety nets.
LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Subject: SAVE LUMBINI - THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Right Honourable Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Government of India
New Delhi
India.

The entire Nepalese community is deeply disturbed by reports that India plans to build a Ressiyal-Khurda Lautan barrage over the Dano River (just 300 meters away from the Nepal-India border), and about 8 km south-east of Lumbini around four months ago. The water level of the river at the barrage area is just 2 meters lower than the surface height of Lumbini. The blockage of the river flow could ruin the Lumbini area any time after the barrage is constructed.

Nepal Heritage Society is a nonpartisan and non-political organisation working for preservation of cultural heritage through the teachings of Lord Buddha. In the light of Asia.

The entire Nepalese community is particularly concerned about the construction of the barrage over the Dano River (just 300 meters away from the Nepal-India border), and about 8 km south-east of Lumbini around four months ago. The water level of the river at the barrage area is just 2 meters lower than the surface height of Lumbini. The blockage of the river flow could ruin the Lumbini area any time after the barrage is constructed.

Nepal Heritage Society is a nonpartisan and non-political organisation working for preservation of cultural heritage through the teachings of Lord Buddha. In the light of Lord Buddha's teachings, we are writing to you with the hope that you will understand the importance of ensuring the safety and protection of Lumbini, a place sacred to billions of people worldwide, and take immediate action to prevent the construction of the barrage.

The construction of the 10-Km long water fall barrage of Ressiyal-Khurda Lautan barrage and south of Bhairahawa will block the natural flow of waters in the Dano River, and its tributaries like Dusahaan and Madhiya, prevent the barrage and its supportive embankment construction from two centuries before any construction is undertaken within the extent of kilometers from the international border.

In view of our close, cordial and traditional friendly long-standing bonds of friendship through it and between the Lumbini - the birthplace of Lord Buddha which has been inscribed by UNESCO in the World Heritage List in 1996, under serious threat, of submersion following construction of Ressiyal-Khurda Lautan barrage.

Paragraph 24 of the joint communique issued by the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. Bishwanath Sharma and His Excellency Prem Vivek Singh, Prime Minister of India on August 3, 2000 clearly said that Nepal had strongly condemned the construction of the barrage over the Dano River just 200 meters away from the Nepal-India border, FARRUKH DHONDY

The entire Nepalese community is particularly concerned about the construction of the barrage over the Dano River (just 300 meters away from the Nepal-India border), and about 8 km south-east of Lumbini around four months ago. The water level of the river at the barrage area is just 2 meters lower than the surface height of Lumbini. The blockage of the river flow could ruin the Lumbini area any time after the barrage is constructed.

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The temple can easily raise its prices. But trash, unlike time, is superlative. Just a relaxed, easy-going bar and restaurant with the coldest beer and juiciest steaks this side of the moon. By the Kathmandu Guest House. 433043. **Galaxy Club** Radisson Hotel. 423888. **Newari cuisine in August. Himalchuli, Soaltee Crowne Plaza. 273999.**

For canyoning, rafting, trekking at Tibet borders, Night Rides offers packages complete with lunch and dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch with fireflies. Traditional Nepali, Indian, and Chinese cuisine. Farm House Café in the Park Village Hotel, Buddhanilkantha. 373935. **Special offer:** 30 percent off with Summit Card. 526271.

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**Dance and Music**

**Galaxy Club** Re-Evoked, with new DJ Anki Kichar from Kolkata. Everyday, 8pm-2am. Saturday, Tuesday, last Friday of every month. 519283. **Mama Ti** Newari dance and food & Yeti. 248999. **Newari cuisine in August. Himalchuli, Soaltee Crowne Plaza. 273999.** **Pasta August** Homemade pasta like ravioli, tortellini, pregoch. The Olde Garden, Sadhanatal. 412999.

**GALLERY**

**Baktapur Art Museum:** Open daily, 9am-5pm. 556753. **Artists and Weavers:** Gallery at the Ropeway. Friday and Saturday evenings. Daily happy hour. Re Bar. Hayat Place, Thamel. 481243.

**STUFF**

August Fair in Pokhara Two day-weekend package includes meals for children under 12, music, airport transfers, manager-festive. Hotel Bhaktapur Palace. 412999. **Forty Two Percenters:** An evening of ambient lounge, cabaret, dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch. 53070 net per couple. Hotel Alisha’s. 472398. *SANSKRIT* August Fair in Pokhara Two day-weekend package includes meals for children under 12, music, airport transfers, manager-festive. Hotel Bhaktapur Palace. 412999. **Forty Two Percenters:** An evening of ambient lounge, cabaret, dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch. 53070 net per couple. Hotel Alisha’s. 472398. **SANSKRIT** August Fair in Pokhara Two day-weekend package includes meals for children under 12, music, airport transfers, manager-festive. Hotel Bhaktapur Palace. 412999. **Forty Two Percenters:** An evening of ambient lounge, cabaret, dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch. 53070 net per couple. Hotel Alisha’s. 472398.

**THEATER**

**Children’s Book Fair** Organised by rotor Bagala School A-Level students and Bal Sansar. 12, 13 August, 11am—4pm, Sinha Patna High School Hall, Bhaktapur. Includes bookselling, interactive reading of Nepali books and poetry for children. St Xavier’s Golden Jubilee Building inauguration, 4pm. Friday, 10 August. Closing ceremony, 4.30pm. Saturday, 11 August. St Xavier’s School, Jawalakhel.

**EVENTS**

**Baithak** An evening of classical and folk music by various groups. Hotel Kings View, Chyasaur, 560675. **For exclusive home décor, Home Line Creations 322482.**

**Nepal and Hindi movies **

**Hare Krishna, hare...**

Keeping Patan’s Krishna Temple handson is a full-time job. Who wants it? 10-16 AUGUST 2001

For exclusive home décor, Home Line Creations 322482. For canyoning, rafting, trekking at Tibet borders, Night Rides offers packages complete with lunch and dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch with fireflies. Traditional Nepali, Indian, and Chinese cuisine. Farm House Café in the Park Village Hotel, Buddhanilkantha. 373935. **Special offer:** 30 percent off with Summit Card. 526271.

**DANCE AND MUSIC**

**Galaxy Club** Re-Evoked, with new DJ Anki Kichar from Kolkata. Everyday, 8pm-2am. Saturday, Tuesday, last Friday of every month. 519283. **Mama Ti** Newari dance and food & Yeti. 248999. **Newari cuisine in August. Himalchuli, Soaltee Crowne Plaza. 273999.** **Pasta August** Homemade pasta like ravioli, tortellini, pregoch. The Olde Garden, Sadhanatal. 412999.

**GALLERY**

**Baktapur Art Museum:** Open daily, 9am-5pm. 556753. **Artists and Weavers:** Gallery at the Ropeway. Friday and Saturday evenings. Daily happy hour. Re Bar. Hayat Place, Thamel. 481243.

**STUFF**

August Fair in Pokhara Two day-weekend package includes meals for children under 12, music, airport transfers, manager-festive. Hotel Bhaktapur Palace. 412999. **Forty Two Percenters:** An evening of ambient lounge, cabaret, dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch. 53070 net per couple. Hotel Alisha’s. 472398. *SANSKRIT* August Fair in Pokhara Two day-weekend package includes meals for children under 12, music, airport transfers, manager-festive. Hotel Bhaktapur Palace. 412999. **Forty Two Percenters:** An evening of ambient lounge, cabaret, dinner, breakfast and buffet lunch. 53070 net per couple. Hotel Alisha’s. 472398.

**THEATER**

**Children’s Book Fair** Organised by rotor Bagala School A-Level students and Bal Sansar. 12, 13 August, 11am—4pm, Sinha Patna High School Hall, Bhaktapur. Includes bookselling, interactive reading of Nepali books and poetry for children. St Xavier’s Golden Jubilee Building inauguration, 4pm. Friday, 10 August. Closing ceremony, 4.30pm. Saturday, 11 August. St Xavier’s School, Jawalakhel.

**EVENTS**

**Baithak** An evening of classical and folk music by various groups. Hotel Kings View, Chyasaur, 560675. **For exclusive home décor, Home Line Creations 322482.**

**Nepal and Hindi movies **

**Hare Krishna, hare...**

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Under My Hat

by Kunda Dixit

Jivan’s Humla

When Jivan Shahi graduated from Budanilkantha School in 1982, he wanted desperately to become a pilot. A few years later, one of the proudest moments in his life: getting a private pilot’s license from a flying school in Seattle. Jivan returns to Nepal, finds there is a long waiting list to join Royal Nepal Airlines (this was the days before privatisation). A few years later, Jivan got tired of Nepalis who didn’t know where Humla was, or confused it with Jumla. And there was always an undertow of condescension, as if to say, “Oh yes, that remote place where there is never enough food to eat.” Jivan decided he would do something about it, and the quickest way he knew how was to join politics.

Today, Jivan is the elected chairman of the Humla District Development Committee. While campaigning for local elections, Jivan promised two things to his voters: a road linking Simikot to Tibet so that basic needs would be cheaper and more accessible, and building latrines. “We needed to do first things first,” says Jivan. Half the 65 km highway to Tibet is complete and work is progressing with help from a UN food-for-work programme. After that, Simikot can be the base camp for a much shorter route for tourists and pilgrims to visit Mt Kailash and Mansarovar. Jumla’s steep and arid mountains will always make it a food deficit area, but with income from tourism and other cash crops Jivan thinks Humla doesn’t have to depend any more on handouts.

Jivan is in Kathmandu this week on an emergency mission because food supplies are running dangerously low, and flights carrying grain have been hampered by bad weather. Jivan is that rare breed of educated Nepalis who refused to emigrate or live in the comfort of Kathmandu. He has chosen to return to his village to uplift his people. Jivan is modest, and he speaks softly. But his voice carries the conviction of his belief: “After I came back to Nepal, I figured instead of flying planes, I would give back to society what I took from it.”

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Humla used to have one of the lowest development indicators among Nepal’s 75 districts with an infant mortality rate nearly three times the national average. The reason so many children died was because of infections caused by poor sanitation, and respiratory illness due to breathing sooty fires indoors during four winter months of the year. So the next thing Jivan pushed were smokeless stoves, and now he has installed a 10 kilowatt microhydro plant near the district headquarters. “We have the resources, we have the people, with a little bit of help from outside we can make Humla self-sufficient,” Jivan says. Jivan, that the US is the most difficult test of his worldwide experience, has a lot to learn and work is progressing with help from a US funded work programme. After that, Jivan says, Simikot can be the base camp for a much shorter route for tourists and pilgrims to visit Mt Kailash and Mansarovar. Jumla’s steep and arid mountains will always make it a food deficit area, but with income from tourism and other cash crops Jivan thinks Humla doesn’t have to depend any more on handouts.

Jivan’s Humla

On landing, I was happy to note that the Department of Immigration has also tightened entry procedures into Nepal so that only the stout-hearted will be able to destabilise Nepal and push it into a state of anarchy. The announcement also carried the stern warning that there are stiff penalties for those who openly flout the rule: perpetrators will be required to eat another helping of tapioca pudding for dessert, or be defenestrated from an altitude of 15,000 feet above Simra, whichever comes first.

With draconian new laws like these, we are showing arriving tourists that we are dead serious about their safety and security and want to ensure that they do not take advantage of their status as the “privileged minority.” The announcement also carried the stern warning that there are stiff penalties for those who openly flout the rule: perpetrators will be required to eat another helping of tapioca pudding for dessert, or be defenestrated from an altitude of 15,000 feet above Simra, whichever comes first.

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