The Maoris and their mentors now have a choice: come above ground, or fight to the finish.

SUDEEK SHARMA, IN URBAN

Tensions have increased in the peace process unfolding, with talk of a new phase of violence in the Maoist-Communist conflict. The Nepali Times has learnt that the Maoists’ political mentor, Prachanda, is frustrated with the pace of talks and is concerned that the “settlement” may not be enough. The government, too, is said to be losing patience with the Maoists’ demands, which include an immediate agreement to a new constitution and the institutionalisation of a republic.

The central committee last met in Siliguri in August to decide on the party’s agenda for talks, including:

- an interim government
- a new constitution
- the institutionalisation of a republic

An immediate agreement is said to be the key condition for the Maoists to go above ground.

The meeting at Mirul village development committee, about a day’s walk north from here, brings together the top leadership to take stock and analyse events since the overthrow of Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, and Chairman Prachanda’s meeting with mainstream left leaders in Siliguri, India.

Maoists leaders entered Rolpa through Dang avoiding the motorable road, and trekked through Holeri and Ghartigaon to Mirul. The rebels had hired three horses to convey their leaders. All senior Maoist party leaders and Chiefs of front organisations in Rolpah were for the plenum of the central committee about a week after the talks started.

The central committee, which met from 7 to 12 September, was attended by the top leadership of the party, including Chairman Prachanda, his Chief Minister Baburam Bhattarai, and party Secretary General Girija Prasad Koirala. The party’s 20-member politburo and its seven-member high command were also present.

The central committee decided to intensify the formation of village and district level “peoples’ organisations”, and also regional and central level organisations. The party also decided to use the momentum of the truce to organise Maoist students and workers.

A date was also fixed for a mass meeting to announce the party’s decisions on 9 September.

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A date was also fixed for a mass meeting to announce the party’s decisions on 9 September.
As the general elections roll closer, there is bound to be a lot of noise and confusion. But the actual impact of these elections will depend on how well the candidates present their cases and how effectively they engage with the electorate. The Nepalese political system has been in a state of flux for a long time, but the upcoming elections present an opportunity to bring some stability and hope to the country. 

**The Election of 1991**

In 1991, the People’s Democratic Congress (PDC) leader, Prachanda, was elected as the Prime Minister of Nepal. However, his tenure was marred by corruption and nepotism, and he was eventually ousted from power in 1996. 

**The Election of 1996**

In 1996, the Maoist movement gained momentum, and the government was forced to negotiate with them. The Maoists were able to gain significant influence, and the country was divided between those who supported them and those who opposed them. 

**The Election of 1997**

In 1997, the government was able to negotiate a ceasefire with the Maoists, and a peace process was initiated. However, the peace process was slow and contentious, and it was only in 2006 that a comprehensive peace agreement was signed. 

**The Election of 2008**

In 2008, the Nepalese Constitution was adopted, which established a federal parliamentary democracy. This was a landmark achievement for the country, and it marked a new chapter in its political history. 

**The Election of 2013**

In 2013, the Nepalese government was forced to negotiate with the Maoists again, and a new peace process was initiated. However, the peace process was slow and contentious, and it was only in 2015 that a comprehensive peace agreement was signed. 

**The Election of 2017**

In 2017, the Nepalese government was able to negotiate a ceasefire with the Maoists, and a peace process was initiated. However, the peace process was slow and contentious, and it was only in 2019 that a comprehensive peace agreement was signed. 

The Nepalese political system has been in a state of flux for a long time, but the upcoming elections present an opportunity to bring some stability and hope to the country. The elections will be held on November 17th, and it is likely that a new government will be formed after that. 

**What to expect from the elections?**

It is difficult to predict what will happen in the upcoming elections. However, it is likely that the elections will be characterized by political maneuvering, corruption, and nepotism. The key players in the election are likely to be the various political parties, including the Maoists, the Nepali Congress, and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). 

**Conclusion**

The upcoming elections present an opportunity to bring some stability and hope to the country. However, it is important to remember that the elections are only one step towards a more stable and prosperous future. It will be up to the people of Nepal to hold their leaders accountable and to work together to build a better future for the country.
Nepal has seen 15 agriculture ministers, 8 directors and 2 secretaries in the past 11 years. The result: grain production is declining, and 55 of the 75 districts are food-deficit. The government has spent nearly Rs 6 billion worth of grain and other foodstuffs every year. Fifty-five of Nepal’s 75 districts—16 mountain districts, 33 hill districts and six tarai districts suffer from chronic food shortage. Food experts complain that the mouthing of food security is a matter of political expediency and rhetoric.

Nepal but they know that the late Jawaharlal Nehru’s deification of science and technology are to blame. The embankments and the Ganges. Now the farmers of Darbhanga drive taxis in Delhi, sell fruit in Bhaktapur or pole boats past embankments in Mandarins in Patna and Delhi murmur about deforestation in the Ganga and the Brahmaputra merge at Goalundo Ghat, one of the most remarkable places I have ever seen. I travelled through Goalundo Ghat, well inland on what the map says is just a river, flowing through villages and past places like Goalundo Ghat. The monsoon renews the life cycle—

The WFP Country Programme funded Food for Work Project is trying to help. The project, since late last year, is supplying food in return for labour in Humla, a food-deficient area that is located north and west of the city of Dhaka. They aim to help 150,000 people in the Humla area by the end of the year. The project will be implemented by the Social Security Organization (SSO), an implementation partner of the WFP. The SSO will use local community organizations to distribute the food in return for labour. The project will also support the construction of small irrigation systems, roads and other public works.

The project aims to help reduce poverty in Humla by providing food assistance in exchange for labour. The SSO will work with local community organizations to implement the project. The project will be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure that it is achieving its goals.

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In the wake of 1 June, we must fine-tune our understanding and expectations of our democracy in Nepal.

**Political definitions**

The convoluted commentaries and conflicting philosophy of post-1951 Nepali politics. (For therecord, it must be stated that BP Koirala later recalled that he thought the Nepali word for democracy while drafting the royal proclamation, and took full responsibility for this “honest mistake.”)

Ganatantra” as the guiding is: who are the Maoists’ true backers? The Nepali media is awash with reports that it is either a section of the palace, or ... of Kathmandu’s intelligentsia: India may be backing the Maoists in an attempt to keep Nepal under its “security umbrella.”

Here in Libang, it is evident that setting up of peoples’ committees and peoples’ governments in districts neighbouring the Valley—following Mao’s dictum of surrounding the cities from the countryside.

Roka doesn’t have much confidence in the talks yielding any results.” These are fake talks,” he told us.” The real talks ... the Maoists. By giving up its command over the army the elected government has shown that it is just a pawn in this game.”

Whatever the case, Godavari in Godavari, the Maoists had ... of spirit in Nepal. That is one indication of the scale of corruption in what is perhaps the most corrupt industry in Nepal.

Local communities throughout ... choose between keeping a constitutional monarchy and turning the country into a republic. The problem arises when ... the person who sits on the throne. The Narayanhity carnage continues to test our understanding of the limits of democracy.

King Gyanendra has been quoted by many who ... provide the last line of defence in a politically fragmented country, the people would understand.

In the wake of 1 June, we must fine-tune our understanding and expectations of our democracy in Nepal.

**In the spirit of alcohol, gender and state**

The government’s new rules for alcohol control are positive, but the real test will be their conscientious enforcement in the long run.

**Vacancy announcement**
Things are starting to get better for Nepal's former landlocked economy. The government's efforts to promote exports have paid off, and revenue collection is slow and trade is shrinking. This will increase the Nepal Rupee's assessment of the year to come. In fact, the rupee has appreciated to an average of 93.53 to the US dollar in March, compared to 93.90 in January. This could be due to a strong demand for foreign exchange by Nepalese financial institutions.

The government has been using a combination of measures to boost exports. These include reducing customs duties, offering incentives to exporters, and promoting the use of electronic trading systems. The rupee has also been appreciated by the central bank, which has been buying foreign exchange to maintain the currency's value. This has helped to attract more foreign investors to Nepal, which is expected to boost the country's economic growth.

The government has also been focusing on improving infrastructure, including roads and ports, to make it easier for goods to be transported to and from the country. This has helped to increase exports, which have been growing at a rate of 10% per year. The government has also been using a combination of measures to increase imports, including reducing duties and offering incentives to importers. This has helped to increase imports, which have been growing at a rate of 5% per year.

The government has also been using a combination of measures to promote tourism, which is an important source of foreign exchange for the country. These include increasing the number of visa on arrival countries, promoting the use of electronic visas, and offering incentives to tourist operators. This has helped to increase tourism, which has been growing at a rate of 10% per year.

The government has also been focusing on improving the business environment, including reducing red tape and offering incentives to businesses. This has helped to attract more foreign investors to Nepal, which is expected to boost the country's economic growth.

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In Nepal's remote western hills, the forests are back. And with them leeches, monkeys and leopards. 

A cool breeze blows down with the swelling grey swells of the mighty Karnali River at Chisapani. It shifts wisps of hair over Sahuni's face as she stokes up the fire to prepare tea. Pointing to the jungle across the highway she tells us: "There are many more wild animals on the other side. And with them leeches, monkeys and leopards."

The wilderness returns to Nepal's wild west.

"The bananas on the tree are ripe. It's because of the leeches. The leeches eat the fruit. Then the bananas are ripe," says the owner of the rice store as she shows us around the store. "And we know when the bananas are ripe because the leeches are thick and numerous." She points to the pile of leeches on the floor. "The leeches are waiting for the bananas to ripen."

"We have to take turns staying awake all night in the fields," says a farmer. "The leeches are very dangerous. They can bite you on the face and break your bones."

"We notice that the leader of the pack usually comes in to scout the field," explains Bir Bahadur. "The others come only if the leader approves."

"Bharat (big brother) confiscating all the guns," says a woman from Nawadurga VDC, tapping turpentine in pine forest, ripening paddy terraces with Mastamandu in the background.

"Amar Singh's garishly-painted statue which sports a walrus moustache. Amar Singh looks westwards, towards India."

"If only it were more accessible by air through airports large enough to house an air force."

"And with them leeches, monkeys and leopards."

"The wilderness returns to Nepal's wild west."

"The tea-shop owner doesn't allow us to flick them into a drain by the road. We have to throw them into a bucket and then roast them with smouldering firewood from his kitchen. The smell of barbequed blood wafts in the air as we gulp our tea."

"We peel off scores of leeches from our legs and arms. The tea-shop owner doesn't allow us to flick them into a drain by the road. We have to throw them into a bucket and then roast them with smouldering firewood from his kitchen. The smell of barbequed blood wafts in the air as we gulp our tea."

"Back on the highway in Gaira, he gives the green signal. So the trick is to scare the leader away."

"Bir Bahadur has nearly given up: "Nothing can stop these monkeys rampaging through our fields."

"We notice that the leader of the pack usually comes in to scout the field," explains Bir Bahadur. "The others come only if the leader approves."

"Bharat (big brother) confiscating all the guns."
Low inflation promotes financial stability and financial stability promotes changes. The change of one good's price relative to another is what affects resource allocation. If the price of one good increases, it may change the efficiency with which they use their resources. These joint actions make economies and people better off.

We tend to think surfing the Internet looks like the picture above. Reality is more like this.

South-east Asia's 1997 crisis demonstrates these general principles well. Central banks must promote growth—by fighting inflation and acting as Lenders of Last Resort. The case for a growing role may have a different view.

The spectacular dot-com bubble bursted in 2000, "cybermania" may have promptly faded, but the Internet remains, for many, an indelible part of the "information age." That is better than nothing, but it remains to be seen whether the Internet will become as transformative to society as the telephone did.

Doctors and nurses aren't the only ones leaving. The rate of skilled mainly-white emigration is officially 10,000 a year. But many leave without notice. Lawrence, an emigration consultant, says unofficial estimates say there are 25-35,000 emigrating professionals every year.

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The Maoists have not altered a word against India after the opposition to the Mahakali Treaty. It is not a coincidence that the Maoists did not say anything against the Lamjung Barrage, against the infamous Nepal-Game Pact, or against Prachanda’s Lalitauri barrage. After the 6 January Incident, the Maoists stated that the killings were associated with a “Syedantra-Girija” Nez. They were blamed for coming in the massacre and the Maoists even went ahead and an nulled the result of insanity and parity of a republic. Sections of the Indian media spread news that the Maoists were surrounding the capital immediately after the massacre. Also, around this time, the meeting to decide on the “institutional development of the republic” was held in Siliguri. The republic, it had already been decided, was in existence. So is institutional. If it is the Maoists not to have the meeting in Nepal, then the other part of Nepal? Why did they have to pick the spot where the Indian Naxals were born and brought up? The Indian police in the past could easily enter into a house in Bhawana and conduct a search, so can they believe they were not keeping an eye on a house in Siliguri? The Indian government has been suppressing the Maoists, and surprisingly it has not altered a word against Nepal’s Maoists. Now taking refuge in India. A serious question thus arises: “Are the Maoists and the Indian government acting by a devil’s command?”

The Maoists have said that nationalism and a republic are two wheels of the same chariot and both must be established in Nepal at the same time. Prime Minister V.P. Singh, for his part, stated that the monarchy is not called into question, that the Siliguri meeting and the prime minister’s request mark a new way in which is Prachanda process for enabling a republic from Siliguri. If he doesn’t have to cater to the international community? If the South Asian Federation has been formed for such reasons, then policy analysts are correct in asserting that the monarchy is not national and detrimental to our nationhood. Ramesh had it that there was a plan by some political groups to form a republic. Maoists. In the Nepal government during the 1990s. The forces of nationalism were successful and so they could not happen. Will the proposed Maoist (party) government—by the Prime Minister Prachanda at Siliguri—secure the success of the people’s war and the “institutionalisation” of the republic depend on it? It is not a question of the Maoists and the Indian government. The Maoists say that the relationship between leaders and followers is like a fish, that fish are swimming in the潮流 of the people. What type of relation do they have with their followers who are fighting in the war? The Nepal government has said publicly. They are going to cut the rank and file by comparing their words.

New Look Himal
On the stands!

Indian and Pakistan are preparing for Summit 2001: Part II

MUSAH Oli

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It's never been easier

WAY WAY WAY

way you like.

interpret the other half and draw it in your mind. Any

seems unbounded. But Chandwadkar is not really too
gentle reminder of

which there is a

something like a window, through

yellow and
energetic brushstrokes of

bodhi tree.

messy system of painting, the quest for nirvana

they stand their ground, achieve an effect not too

—

over-concerned with leitmotifs, but with painting at itspurest

space of an imagined bodhi tree.

Packs the biggest punch

that were part of the show at the Nepal Art Councilearlier this year. This time, Chandwadkar’s multimedia paintings have far more identities, the most prominent of which are pai

i

necessarily abstract. If allicaud leaf doesn’t instantly put you in

mind of the Buddha attaining enlightenment, the line,

The composition of the band has

Nepathya is back with its innovative, follow-up pop

from India as celebrity guests for the Caribbean Carnival...

and exotic colours....

with two of the most gorgeous super-models

with the really... just for you..

405x658"

mind of the Buddha attaining enlightenment, the title,

nayayers. Minpachasma, silenced naysayers.

the musical ante. Their lyrics are simple and their music light. They make it look almost easy to touch thehearts of thousands of young people. And that effortless sweetness, say fans, is why they are one of the biggestnames in contemporary Nepali music.

t really gone deep into

t instantly put you in

from India as celebrity guests for the Caribbean Carnival...

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to be with the cover band Crisscross, but found the idea of working withNepathya intriguing. The band credits Naresh with... withtheir music, which has become morecomplex over the years, than the smooth, “finessing” technique ofstudio technicians.

with one thing, oneidea,

says Chandwadkar. And sure enough, the work on display here is markedly different from his abstract paintings that were part of the show at the Nepal Art Councilearlier this year. This time, Chandwadkar’s multimedia paintings have far more identities, the most prominent of which are pai

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The tooth, and nothing but the tooth

Sudharshan Gautam has a message for those who have lost all: "It doesn't make a difference what you have and what you don't. If there is a will, there is a way."

Sudharshan came to Kathmandu as a lad of 16 from his village in Ramechhap. He was flying a kite from his roof when he fell right on a high voltage wire. Rushed to hospital, doctors had to amputate both his hands.

While recovering from the accident, Sudharshan taught himself to write, eat, and drink with his toes. He gave his SLC exams from his village in 1996, and passed Look, no hands in second division although the rest of his class failed. "I felt as though I had conquered the world," he recalls. Since then there has been no stopping Sudharshan. He is in his third year in a Bachelor in Business Studies program in Kathmandu.

"I had no choice, I decided to teach myself to use my legs as my hands," he says. But even with all his will power and strength, things have not been easy. There were many dead-ends, and days of despair. But now with Only At Nepal, a private internet outfit (www.onlyatnepal.com) he approached T oyota for help.

On Saturday, 7 September, Sudharshan will take off in a brand new T oyota Echo from the Birendra International Convention Hall and drive along Baneswore using his legs to establish a record in the Guinness Book of World Records. "If others can do it, why can't I?" asks Sudharshan who took a month to learn driving with his feet.

He doesn't have a license yet, but Sudharshan already thinks the sky is the limit. His next goal is to fly an aeroplane with his legs—something he has dreamt about all his life.

"More than ever, I want to be able to do it now," he says. Sudharshan wants to show he doesn't really need hands and has rejected offers to try out artificial limbs.

Sudharshan always had an activist streak, and he wants to dedicate his life to improve living standards in his village of Gunsie in Ramechhap. But isn't having no hands a disadvantage?

"No way. I don't feel I don't have hands at all."

UDHARSHAN GAUTAM