At least they are just quarrelling and not killing each other.

RAJENDRA DHARAI

T

The Maoist politburo meeting the next week near Kathmandu in its
closest to the underground party’s agenda for the third round of peace talks in
Kathmandu, the Nepali Congress (NC) government is doing the same in party
battles and with the parliamentary opposition.

Although there has been a lot of hate-filled rhetoric, neither side wants
discussions to be broken which occurred in the middle of last week. The next round is to
begin the new round of what the Maoists are
finally rolling out for after six years of war and 2,700 Nepalis killed. The top
Maoist leadership is now focused by domestic, regional and international factors.

• Public opinion against threats, intimidations and coercion.

The Maoist hardline stance has been a constant theme in the peace talks, and many have feared that the Maoists will continue to negotiate only to buy time to prepare for violence.

The government is determined to negotiate as much as next week, a foreign ministry source told us. The government says it will only negotiate as long as the Maoists are willing to discuss political issues.

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A year after Dunai

Nations need armies to go to war. But in peace-time, they need a strong and motivated police force.

P
inging into past traumatic events, the United States of America has done the obvious. For the past month of coping with an uncertain and dangerous world, the nation has been overwhelmed by a sense of insecurity. We have been focusing on military strategy, but what about the role of the police? The police force is the primary line of defence against crime and terrorism. They are the first responders to any emergency and are responsible for maintaining law and order.

In the wake of Dunai, the government’s response was disappointing. The police force was not adequately prepared to handle the situation, and there was a lack of coordination between different agencies. This lack of cooperation hindered the investigation and made it difficult to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The police force needs to be strengthened and equipped with the necessary resources to tackle such situations. They should be trained in the latest technology and equipped with modern equipment to handle any emergency. The government should also provide adequate funding to the police force to ensure that they have the necessary resources to carry out their duties.

The police force should also be given the necessary authority to act quickly and effectively. They should be given the power to enforce laws and regulations, and they should be able to act without fear or favour. The government should also provide adequate training to the police force to ensure that they are able to handle any situation effectively.

In conclusion, the police force is the backbone of any nation and should be given the necessary support to carry out their duties. The government should also ensure that they have the necessary resources and training to handle any emergency.

Reference:
- "A year after Dunai: Nation needs armies to go to war. But in peace-time, they need a strong and motivated police force."}

The Eagle is wounded

K.C. Lal has it all wrong in "The Idled by the Ties of Family and Class," October 4. Mr. Lal seems to have forgotten that America stands for what President George W. Bush said during the Gulf War. The US was invading countries that did not understand the nature of war and were fighting for the eternal homeland of the people. America stands for the "pursuit of happiness," not for the "pursuit of power."

Mr. Lal is a warmonger, not a peaceful negotiator. He should be ashamed of his words. In every society, there are always a few people who do not follow the rules. This is the nature of human nature. As long as we live in a world where there are criminals, we need law enforcement. The police force should be strong and motivated to handle any situation.

To the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am writing to you about the recent incidents that occurred in Dunai. The police force did not act quickly and efficiently, and this resulted in the loss of many lives. The government needs to take immediate action to strengthen the police force and ensure that they have the necessary resources to handle any emergency.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
**The real enemy is exclusion**

In Nepal, you either get too much medication or not enough. Prescription medications are coddled, while generic, over-the-counter ones are ignored. As a result, many poor people do not have access to effective medications. In rural Nepal, a village headman said that the only two medications commonly used were for measles and diarrhea. Patients who do not have those medicines are often in bad condition, he said, and the village headman was not sure if he should continue to supply them. Patients come to the village with symptoms of various illnesses, but the headman said that he did not have the resources to treat them effectively.

**Top right**
The health system is underfunded and inadequate, even for basic services. The government has neglected the health sector, and the private sector has taken advantage of this situation. Many doctors and nurses are overworked, and there is a lack of equipment and supplies. Despite this, the government continues to spend millions of dollars on military and developmental projects, while neglecting the health sector.

**Bottom left**
Inadequate laws and poor monitoring of pharmaceuticals lead to widespread misuse and abuse of drugs.凹然, some people use drugs purposefully, while others use them carelessly.凹然, the government has tried to regulate the use of pharmaceuticals, but the system is still fragile.凹然, the government needs to strengthen its regulatory framework and ensure that people have access to safe and effective medications.

**NATION**

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGULATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND OTHER MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

**THE PROBLEM**

- The current system is inadequate and ineffective.
- There is a lack of proper regulation and monitoring.
- The pharmaceutical industry is not held accountable.

**THE SOLUTION**

- Strengthen the regulatory framework.
- Increase funding for the health sector.
- Improve monitoring and enforcement.

**THE WAY Forward**

- Develop a national framework for pharmaceuticals.
- Increase awareness among the public.
- Improve the quality of medications available to the public.

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**NATION**

**GREENING PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES**

- Water conservation
- Energy efficiency
- Waste management

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**TOURS PVT LTD BEAUTY & SPA SERVICES**

- Body treatments
- Hair treatments
- Massage therapies

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**HIGH FLYERS**

- The Royal Nepal Army (RNA) has commissioned two new Mi-17s, a modern, multirole helicopter.凹然, the RNA has also ordered a new fleet of Chinook helicopters from Boeing.凹然, the RNA is investing heavily in its aviation capabilities, aiming to become a regional power.

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**THE SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION**

Nepal’s Revolutionary Women are running short on patience. Many of them lost their husbands in the revolution, and they are demanding justice for their sacrifices.凹然, the government has failed to deliver on its promises to the Revolutionary Women, and they are calling for a genuine and inclusive process of reconciliation.

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**THE NATION**

- Nepal’s Revolutionary Women are demanding justice for their husbands.
- The government has failed to deliver on its promises.
- The need for a genuine and inclusive process of reconciliation.

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**SAD SAF**

The Sixth Game is scheduled to be held on 6-15 October.凹然, the President’s Cup championship has been postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic.凹然, the Nepal Olympic Committee is working on a plan to hold the Games later this year.

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A village called Bongadovan in the Indian state of Nepal is a case study of how electricity has transformed a rural community. Until the late 1980s, the village was dark at night, and the men, women, and children had to rely on kerosene lamps for light. However, after a solar panel was installed, the village experienced a significant change.

The villagers were able to see clearly for the first time, which allowed them to work more efficiently. They were also able to clean their homes and gardens better, and the children could study more effectively. In addition, the solar panel provided light for the entire family, which improved their quality of life.

The villagers were also able to use the electricity to run small businesses, such as a bakery and a small shop, which helped to boost the local economy. The solar panel was funded by a governmental initiative that provided subsidies for the installation of solar panels in rural areas.

The success of Bongadovan has inspired other villages in Nepal to install solar panels and access electricity for the first time. The government has continued to provide subsidies and support for the installation of solar panels in rural areas, and the trend is expected to continue in the future.

Solar panels have also had a positive impact on the environment, as they reduce the need for fossil fuels and help to mitigate climate change. The villagers in Bongadovan have benefited from both the economic and environmental advantages of access to electricity.
Thai to fly B777s

Thai Airways International has ordered 10 Boeing 777-300s, in a deal valued at $3.4 billion, with options for an additional 10, in a deal that will extend the Thai fleet to 26 widebody aircraft. The order is the largest ever placed with the US manufacturer and includes two 777-300ERs (Extended Range) for the Thai capital's 747-400, the BKK-SYD route, which is the longest non-stop commercial flight in the world. The Thai Airways International order includes 42 airplanes to be equipped with Thai Airways' new business class cabin and Thai's new livery, and is the largest order Thai Airways has ever received. The order also includes the new 777-200ER, which will replace the current fleet of widebody aircraft, and will be used on key international routes, such as Bangkok to London, New York, and Chicago. The Thai Airways order is the first to be placed under the new Boeing 777-300ER, which features increased thrust, further fuel efficiency, and improved range capabilities.

ECONOMIC SENSE

Sharing woes

For Nepal's shareholders, the future doesn't look so great.

The US and NATO must lead international efforts, robustly above all.

Suman Gurung

This is a tragic episode and, the terrorists must be defeated. But an American and a Thai must be fighting against this.

Rajendra Sharma

The US is able to do this, and they should do this, because it is a vital interest.

Amir Sreuk

I am not the one who is going to fight against this.

Shrinkhala Khatiwada

No. If they do, then Americans can be worse terrorists. They must act.

Rajendra Sharma

America must not go to war.

Shrinkhala Khatiwada

We should not eliminate terrorism from the face of the earth.

Xuan Zhiyu

The terror is not the issue. The issue is the economy.

Dilma Rousseff

The terror is not the issue. The issue is the economy.

Tawanda Jeremy Machinga

We should not eliminate terrorism.

Shrinkhala Khatiwada

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Maulik Chudasama

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Film South Asia 2001

From 6-7 October Kattappazhaya Valley will host the third biannual Film South Asia, the only festival of documentaries of the region. This year there is a much wider variety of documentaries from the region, with a wide range from identity political to social questions, spiritual quests to dramatic short films. One film from each South Asian country will be screened at the Russian Cultural Centre.

Dinesh Dekotka, director of the festival: “This time, we have a big leap in the quality of films. The films on Nepal will be prominent, and the effect of films from the region. The three films from the region have been carefully selected. They are: India, 2000, dir - Manoj Desai, Manish Dasgupta; Nepal, 2000, dir - Niranjan Ghimire; India, 2000, dir - Shubhashish Basu, Tushar Dutta.

Two Nepali entries

Kesang Tseten

Kesang Tseten was actually studying fine art conservation, but after an injury and disillusionment, he moved to Royal Bardia National Park. He’s in the mood of one of the most ideal subjects for a documentary. I just couldn’t miss this film, ” he adds. In Kathmandu, after making movie on tiger conservation, Kesang joined the school to create more awareness. Kesang now works in the School of Environment and Development at the University of Hyderabad.

Kesang wrote the script for the document of Naga candidates in the legislative elections. The film is shot in Nagaland in the year 1998, the year which in Devkota’s own words “has no pretensions to art.” Kesang’s film is for the masses and especially for the youth. It’s a very relevant documentary and a very popular film in the region. Kesang’s film was called “The Man and his Mandal.”

For Kesang, making movies is a passion. He’s very skilled in making documentaries. Kesang’s film is a whole other dimension altogether, says Kesang. “I’ll try to send it out. But even if nothing happens, I’ll be poor but happy.”

Dinesh Dekotka

Kesang Tseten was the co-producer and director of the film. Kesang is a colourful character—a man who broke out. At school they struggle to find their bearings. “It’s about fractured backgrounds, about heart you don’t calculate the costs. Marketing is the man and his Mandal. Kesang is a colourful character—a man who broke out. At school they struggle to find their bearings. “It’s about fractured backgrounds, about”

Tickets

All tickets are non-refundable and non-transferable. Ticket holders are advised to contact the organizers, Peter Davey, at the earliest. If you are unable to purchase tickets, please contact the organizers at the earliest.
“Pakistan was the condom the Americans needed to enter Afghanistan”

The old one is being used for use once again, but will it work?

In Pakistan, and in the region as a whole, people are only too well aware that the Taliban’s so-called religious principles are not as religious as is commonly believed. While many people have been习惯于 their strict observations, others have found it difficult to adopt the same lifestyle. The Taliban’s reign has not been as peaceful as they claim, and there have been reports of human rights abuses.

The US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 was a significant event, as it marked the beginning of a new era in Pakistan’s history. The nation was on the brink of war, and the US government was struggling to find a solution to the situation.

The war in Afghanistan has brought about significant changes in Pakistan, and the nation has been forced to confront a number of challenges. The US invasion has also led to a number of humanitarian crises, as the nation has struggled to keep up with the growing demand for aid.

In the past, Pakistan has been seen as a key ally of the United States, and the country has played an important role in the region. However, the war in Afghanistan has caused a number of strains in the relationship between the two nations, and the situation is likely to remain tense for some time to come.

The war in Afghanistan has also led to a number of economic challenges for Pakistan. The country has been forced to divert resources away from other sectors, and the nation has struggled to keep up with the growing demand for aid.

In conclusion, the war in Afghanistan has been a significant event in Pakistan’s history, and it has led to a number of changes in the nation’s politics, economy, and society. The situation is likely to remain tense for some time to come, and the nation will need to work hard to address the challenges it faces.
CIA, ISI and the Taliban

Editorial in Anusut 24 September

The Mansehra have announced the shift of a “Kashmiri” or New Revolution. They have been receiving money from common people and they advocate the idea of a new order. They have even taken to leaving the clothes of their women that’s not like them. The Mansehra have started challenging the Mansehra带给 their own ideas of bringing about fundamental changes in society. They have taken their other political parties just to serve as a means to serve these causes but seeing their ways now new people have started challenging the Mansehra and their efforts. Territorial expansionists and nationalist agencies have become the other ways of the revolution. They have shown that the lower classes of the Mansehra organization was out of control of its leaders.

Time to think

Tribhuvan Park

Cumbal Publishers and Distributors Limited

Kokila Jha. CR 1, 19 September 2000

No one should be surprised to see the US moving from its policy of the past to support of a movement that is clearly not a legitimate force. There are a number of reasons to support this for the US. Among them the most important is the desire to keep the situation in Afghanistan from becoming too dangerous. The US is in a difficult position as it has backed the Mansehra in the past. If they continue their support the US would be in a difficult position as it would be in danger of being isolated.

Kolkata Maoists

Juhi Jha, 19 September 2000

In this time of globalisation, the role of the state and the global community are not clearly defined. The most important role of the state is to secure the rights and freedoms of its citizens. The global community also has a role to play in this. The role of the global community is to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all citizens are protected. The role of the global community is to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all citizens are protected. The role of the global community is to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all citizens are protected. The role of the global community is to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all citizens are protected.

Taliban, talks and political identity

Excerpts from an interview with Krishna Bahadur Mahara

We have to keep in mind that time is on Musharraf’s side. The US has been quiet about the situation in Pakistan. The US has been quiet about the situation in Pakistan. The US has been quiet about the situation in Pakistan. The US has been quiet about the situation in Pakistan. The US has been quiet about the situation in Pakistan.

The best thing about the present political situation of the Middle East is that it is not clear who will benefit from it. The best thing about the present political situation of the Middle East is that it is not clear who will benefit from it. The best thing about the present political situation of the Middle East is that it is not clear who will benefit from it. The best thing about the present political situation of the Middle East is that it is not clear who will benefit from it. The best thing about the present political situation of the Middle East is that it is not clear who will benefit from it.

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The history of the fascination for fluid film from Leni Riefenstahl (left) to Frank Capra (right).

Triumph of the Film

When the reel begins, the screen fills with a vivid representation of the world, and the observer can lose himself just for the sake of enjoyment. The screen images are vivid, clear, and well defined. As the film progresses, the audience is immersed in the story, and their emotions are stirred, not only by the visual impact but also by the sound and music. The climax of the film is often the most emotional, and the audience is moved to tears or laughter by the events unfolding on screen. The audience is left with a sense of awe and wonder, and they may even be moved to think about the larger implications of the story and its message. A good film can leave a lasting impression on the audience, and it may change their views or inspire them to take action.

Leni Riefenstahl

One of the earliest proponents of the documentary form was Leni Riefenstahl, a German filmmaker who is best known for her work in Nazi Germany. Riefenstahl's most famous film, * Triumph of the Will, was made for the 1934 Nuremberg Rally and is considered one of the most powerful propaganda films ever made. The film was designed to showcase the power and strength of the Nazi regime, and it was seen by millions of people around the world. Riefenstahl's use of film techniques, such as the use of slow motion and the use of close-up shots, was groundbreaking, and it helped to make the film a classic of its time.

Frank Capra

Frank Capra was another filmmaker who was known for his work in the documentary form. Capra's most famous film, *It's a Wonderful Life, was released in 1946 and is considered one of the greatest films ever made. The film tells the story of an ordinary man who learns the true meaning of life through a series of events that change his perspective. Capra's use of film techniques, such as the use of jump cuts and the use of close-up shots, was groundbreaking, and it helped to make the film a classic of its time.

In conclusion, the documentary form is a powerful tool that has the ability to change the way people think and feel about the world. The films of Leni Riefenstahl and Frank Capra are just two examples of the power of the documentary form, and they continue to inspire filmmakers and audiences alike. The documentary form is a essential part of our cultural heritage, and it is a vital tool for understanding the world we live in.
The people of United States of America thank the people of Nepal for your kind words, your prayers, your friendship, and your offers of assistance during this period of profound national and international tragedy.

Your expressions of support have been a great comfort and a source of strength. We look forward to working with you to make the world a safer place.

With warmest regards,

U.S. Embassy Kathmandu and the American Community in Nepal

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With warmest regards,

U.S. Embassy Kathmandu and the American Community in Nepal
Under My Hat
by Kunda Dixit

The Baddies have been getting some bad press of late for allegedly—according to some hitherto independently unconfirmed reports yet to be verified in some sections of the media—persuading fellow-Nepalis to spontaneously part with their cash out of their own free will. Let me hasten to add that these are only very preliminary reports that have, in some sections, been unchecked. Such reports are, of course, not confirmed and, as such, they must be part of the instructions Mr. Zedong left for his proteges in his will and testament (“Go forth and kiss their assets, but give me my cut”). However, at this present point in time, what we want to ask is this: how is this any different than what our own government and the bureaucracy have been doing since time immemorial?

In this respect we are already very much ahead of every country in the region, having adopted a tax system that applies to everything that a tax can be slapped on. But there is no complacency. We have to ask ourselves: is there still a Durbar Square untaxed, a peak still permit-less, a tourist still un-gouged? The long and short answer to these questions is: you bet.

Glaring revenue-generation opportunities lie untapped right under the noses of higher-up authorities, leading to colossal losses to the national exchequer. Here are some new fees and royalties we can start charging right away to increase our per capita GNP:

1. Satellite overfly rights. It has come to our notice that an Iridium communication satellite in low-earth orbit goes over Nepal every 30 minutes totally free of cost. Let’s charge them for every pass over Nepali air space.

2. Arson Fee of Rs1,000 (+10% VAT) for every schoolbus allegedly set on fire, Rs500 for every motorcycle reportedly abducted, and Rs250 for every mobile phone ostensibly kidnapped. To be paid by purported perpetrators to the Dept of Taxonomy every quarter.

3. Global tender for bids (in triplicate with earnest money in attached envelope) to dam Chobhar Gorge so Kathmandu Valley will be a picturesque lake again.