Congressites Deuba needs to reward for helping him oust Koirala. Industry, Commerce and Supplies into smaller units. There are a lot of impatient supporters, Deuba is even said to be thinking of unbundling larger ministries like Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Industry, during his last tenure 1995-97 he had a record 48 ministers. To accommodate Zero hour could be as many as 39 ministers. Deuba has a reputation for jumbo cabinets—

But why now? The main catalyst is the move by Deuba’s arch rival within his party, minister told us. “He does not decide fast.”

But there is also a more practical reason Deuba needs to expand his cabinet. It’s his prerogative as prime minister.” What most independent political analysts hope is that the Congress infighting over
govern properly.

Koirala says he has given Deuba a free hand with ministerial appointments. “I don’t care about what others say of my nominees in the central committee,” he told reporters. “It’s his prerogative as prime minister.”

There is no love lost between the two, and Deuba must have known. “You are looking at next week, or even after Dasain,” one senior amongst supporters. “You are looking at next week, or even after Dasain,” one senior

Many say they are Bhutanese, and most apply for political asylum after their student visas run out. This year there have been 11 instances of “unauthorised entry” of Nepalis in Australia, all by air. The applications are processed by the independent Migration

British Embassy officials are Kathmandu say they are monitoring the traffic closely, and have been trying to plug the loopholes. For instance, a Nepali with a multiple entry visa would find it easy to get his passport home after friends and relatives arranged tickets and a passport for me. I don’t remember the flight number or airline.”

Now, British visas have photo identity cards, and anyone applying for a visa must prove their identity. “We accepted his passport and asked him to present himself at passport information offices in London, the Netherlands, Germany and Australia,” one official said.

The number of Nepalis seeking political asylum in Australia last year was 95, and the number this year is down a bit. Many say they are Bhutanese, and most apply for political asylum after their student visas run out. This year there have been 11 instances of “unauthorized entry” of Nepalis in Australia, all by air. The applications are processed by the Independent Migration

Hundreds of Nepalis are seeking political asylum in Europe or Australia. Nearly all are rejected, but many “disappear” to stay on as illegals.

European countries are growing worried that Nepalis are seeking political asylum in Europe or Australia. Nearly all are rejected, but many “disappear” to stay on as illegals.

Jumbo cabinet

Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba has made up his mind that he is going to expand his cabinet. The only question is when. Going by the time he took to announce his government in July, Deuba may need more time as his party is divided among supporters. “The issue is not whether it is fast or slow, it is how it is done,” one senior minister told us.

“Deuba does not decide fast.”

But why now? The prime minister is the new boy on the block, and his decision is likely to be seen as a personal challenge. Koirala himself would have denied for Deuba.

What is clear is that Congress factions are still at each other’s throats, which means that despite being in a majority party in parliament it has not been able to govern properly.

A close Deuba aide said a decision on cabinet expansion was imminent, and there could be as many as 30 ministers. Deuba has a reputation for jumbo cabinets—
during his last tenure 1995-97 he had a record 48 ministers. To accommodate supporters, Deuba is even said to be thinking of unbundling larger ministries like

Norway, the Netherlands, Germany and Australia. While two years ago many Nepalis pretended to be Bhutanese fleeing persecution, now they mostly say they are targeted by Maoists or police.

Nepali sources in Sydney say the rejects say they are monitoring the traffic closely, and have been trying to plug the loopholes. For instance, a Nepali with a multiple entry visa would find it easy to get his passport home after friends and relatives arranged tickets and a passport for me. I don’t remember the flight number or airline.”

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MAUI

Waiting for Dasaín

After the killing and suffering, the prospect of peace is itself worth celebrating.

In Nepal, the International Donor's Conference last year was an event of triumph. Its emblematic success was accompanied by a substantial increase in official aid to the country, which appears to be in line with the premiss that the donor community has imposed on itself to ensure that the funds it allocates will be used effectively. The traditional view among economists is that aid is a critical component of the development process, and that in many cases it can provide a much-needed injection of capital to stimulate growth and economic development. However, the reality of the situation is more complex and nuanced than this simplistic approach suggests. Here are some of the key points that need to be considered:

1. Effectiveness of Aid: Aid programs are often criticized for their inefficiency and lack of accountability. Many aid projects fail to achieve their intended objectives, and the funds are often misused or wasted. The effectiveness of aid is highly dependent on the quality of the local institutional capacity and the level of corruption and political instability. In some cases, aid has even been diverted to support illegitimate regimes or armed groups, undermining the legitimacy of the government and exacerbating the conflict.

2. Sustainability: Aid is often a temporary solution to alleviate poverty and reduce suffering. However, it does not necessarily address the underlying structural problems that cause these problems in the first place. In the long run, sustainable development requires a combination of policies and programs that promote economic growth, education, health, and social services. Aid can play a role in supporting these efforts, but it is not a substitute for other measures.

3. Linkages: Aid programs are often designed in isolation from other policies and programs, without considering the broader context of the country's development strategy. This can lead to inefficiencies and contradictions, as well as a lack of coordination and coherence across different sectors and programs. A more integrated approach that takes into account the full range of policies and programs is needed.

4. Debt and Conditionality: Aid is often accompanied by conditions that require the government to adopt certain policies or make specific reforms. This can create a high degree of political pressure and resistance, leading to a lack of commitment and accountability. The conditionality aspect of aid needs to be carefully balanced with the need for flexibility and responsiveness to the country's specific circumstances.

5. Displacement: Aid can sometimes contribute to displacement and forced migration, especially in conflict-prone areas. The movement of people can have negative social and economic consequences, and can exacerbate existing tensions and conflicts. Combating displacement is a key challenge for aid programs.

In conclusion, aid can be a powerful tool for promoting development and reducing poverty, but it is not a panacea. The effectiveness of aid is highly dependent on the context and the quality of the local institutional capacity. A more integrated and sustainable approach is needed, that takes into account the full range of policies and programs and balances the need for conditionality with the need for flexibility and responsiveness to the country's specific circumstances. Aid programs need to be designed in a way that maximizes their impact and minimizes their negative consequences. By doing so, we can help to build a more prosperous and equitable future for all.
The truth and nothing but the truth...nation

On the ground zero of world journalism, too many of us are not up to the task.

There’s not much left to steal from Nepal’s temples, but international art-theft cartels continue to try.

In the land of gods, thieves

The first few months were a disaster. Nepal was left without an official website to inform the world about the new law, and it was difficult to keep track of art thefts. The government did not have the resources to deal with the problem, and international art-theft cartels continued to try.

The government had to make a decision: either to keep the museum closed or to open it to the public. They chose to open it, but they were not prepared for what happened.

The museum was broken into, and valuable art pieces were stolen. The government was shocked, and the public was outraged. A police investigation was launched, but no arrests were made.

The government then decided to close the museum again, but this time they were better prepared. They set up security cameras, hired guards, and put up signs warning visitors not to touch any of the art pieces.

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One way ticket to nowhere

ON THE PODIUM OF PARLIAMENT: When the palace sought its “clients” to London and return with a face-saving formula in a sealed letter strongly reminding the other about its rights and privileges, the British authorities had all the right to laugh at Nepal's request of going for a diplomatic solution which Nepal refused to accept out of……

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**Auditors’ nightmare**

The government needs to take its own audits seriously.

The black sheep of Late Mr. Khadga Prasad Sharma of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) of Nepal which showed that Rs. 78.5 billion of government money was unaccounted. Such deficiencies in government were not in the government’s own accounts because such a lack of accounts and balance rarely needs a great deal of financial investigation or even the audit report.

The government’s annual audit report (annually 25 December) is the OAG’s—though not the Finance Ministry—report. The OAG’s report is an audit report. One government auditor is a black sheep and the country has always been black sheep.

The black sheep of the OAG is a report that is not based on the OAG’s report. It is not based on the government’s annual audit report. The black sheep of the Finance Ministry is a report that is not based on the Finance Ministry’s report.

The government needs to take its own audits seriously. If it does not, it will be the government’s own audits that are not based on the government’s annual audit report. If it does not, it will be the government’s own audits that are not based on the Finance Ministry’s report.

**Off the beaten track**

Jomson is the gateway to the Mustang Festival this weekend 5-7 October.

When the winds blow in from the mountains, the sky begins to clear and colour quickly reappears. But the winds also bring with them the dust and dirt that settle in the air. The air begins to sting and as the winds kick up, the dust can be seen clearly. The winds are strong and they bring with them the smells of the mountains and the forest.

**Fun & Ride**

20th October 2001

The teams of Kathmandu Mountain Bikes and Adventure Tent Camp would like to extend their warmest appreciation to the Kathmandu, Hardi, and Pashupati Bicycle Club for their support in the last five years. Without these bike clubs, we would not be where we are today.

In this little waterfront village your legs will get some power supply with refreshing drinks and delicious food. The old-fashioned bicycle ride is a must, filled with history and democracy. Patro Thakur. After having a good ride, we provide you with the bikes for those people who want to try the bike ride. Afterwards, we provide you with a boat ride on Kankai Ganga.

The National Planning Commission has begun shuffling paper in the run-up to the 10th five-year Plan, which is expected to be launched in July 2002. As the budget for the 2001/02 fiscal year has been approved, the government is expected to start work on the 10th five-year Plan.

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**The road comes to Mustang**

But Mustang is still further away from the world than most places in the world.

Mustang is more remote than Dolpa, Nepal. The road comes to Mustang along the way that has lost out to trails that are better, that are still made by horses, camels, donkeys and yak carts. The road comes to Mustang, still not allowing beyond unless they have special permits for Upper Mustang.

Day 1: Jomsom-Kagbeni

Day 2: Kagbeni-Chele

Day 3: Chele-Ghyalchen

Day 4: Ghyalchen-Chharka

Day 5: Chharka-Baglung

Day 6: Lo Manthang-Chinese border

Day 7: Lo Manthang-Dhanku

Day 8: Lo-Dhanku

Day 9: Lu-Charka

Day 10: Charka-Chhusang

To Lo Manthang and back

**The road is obviously going to cross the oscillating bridge.**

Tourists and outsiders may lament the wind picking up, blowing a brown and grey dust up the Kali Gandaki Valley, but in Geling it dies out and the cobalt sky remains like the colour of a dream.

Names of places whose names, just by pronouncing them, evoke mysticism and allure. Dolpa, Mustang, Humla, Humla, Mugu and Mustang lie to the north, every village along the way that has lost out to trails that are better, that are still made by horses, camels, donkeys and yak carts.

The road is obviously going to cross the oscillating bridge. Tourists and outsiders may lament the wind picking up, blowing a brown and grey dust up the Kali Gandaki Valley, but in Geling it dies out and the cobalt sky remains like the colour of a dream.

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Michael S. Greenfield made genuine efforts to probe the Islamic world’s complex love-hate relationship with the US. On 20 September he had a spirited discussion with Afghanistan hands from the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. He was critical of the media’s “scare tactics and fear-mongering” in the wake of 11 September. ‘“Once we begin to understand the ideology of terrorists, the Islamic world will begin to understand its own enemies”,” he said. The Washington Institute is a private think tank, which has been consistently criticized in the media for its pro-Israeli position. Mr. Greenfield also stated that “the US is an ally, not an enemy”.

Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon last Tuesday — which killed 5,000 people — are likely to intensify, experts say. But President Bush is unlikely to see an immediate change in the overall strategy of the US war on terrorism.

Mr. Greenfield said the US was likely to step up its efforts to counter terrorism on the ground. He said that the US was already working on a new strategy to counter terrorism, which included the use of special forces and the deployment of troops in countries where there was a threat of terrorism. Mr. Greenfield also said that the US was likely to step up its efforts to counter terrorism on the ground. He said that the US was already working on a new strategy to counter terrorism, which included the use of special forces and the deployment of troops in countries where there was a threat of terrorism. Mr. Greenfield also said that the US was likely to step up its efforts to counter terrorism on the ground. He said that the US was already working on a new strategy to counter terrorism, which included the use of special forces and the deployment of troops in countries where there was a threat of terrorism. Mr. Greenfield also said that the US was likely to step up its efforts to counter terrorism on the ground. He said that the US was already working on a new strategy to counter terrorism, which included the use of special forces and the deployment of troops in countries where there was a threat of terrorism.
**Government flip-flops**

*Editorial in *Saptahik Naratishwar* 29 September*

We agree that the government must do everything possible to end the Maoists’ insurrection once and for all. Sometimes it makes you wonder whether the problem is the government or the country. The administration is overinclusive and almost inappraisal of running the country. We agree with the following point, we will see, it will be able to implement its policies.

1) Take the example of land reform. The proposal has passed through four phases since the day the prime minister made his announcement (the land reform bill would be under the government). The government called for a series of cabinet meetings, with one of them, for instance, we were informed with the American people, with the government of India and with the Maoists at the central level. But, we have not heard the government begin discussions with the Maoists at the central level. We need to discuss with the Maoists at the central level.

2) Another prime example of the functioning of the government can be seen from the app that the government is showing. It is difficult to find a government that has the capacity to function. The government is showing its capacity. The Maoists have been talking about the need for dialogue. The Maoists have been saying that the government can be used for more talks. The secretaries and the chief secretaries of the government in this country can be used for dialogue.

The Special Police Department’s (SPD) move this time to make the various political parties in the state understand the Maoists’ demands and problems is a welcome move. The government has to understand and combat Maoists’ demands.

**Bomb scare**

*Jhumka, 26 September*

Koirala has been a victim of a bomb scare. Jhumka, a district town in Bhojpur, was on red alert on Thursday following a threat call to the police station by a caller who claimed to be a member of the Maoist outfit. The caller, who identified himself as ‘Bimal’, said that a bomb would explode at 3 pm on Thursday.

**Distrust at the top**

*Chitrakut, 26 September*

The government is in a difficult situation. The Maoists have been fighting for the right to be a part of the government. The government has been trying to make the Maoists understand the Maoists’ demands and problems. The government has been showing its capacity to function. The Maoists have been demanding that the government can be used for more talks. The secretaries and the chief secretaries of the government in this country can be used for dialogue.

**“Misinforming”**

*Sudha Singh, 25 September*

An arrest warrant has been issued against Bhattarai and the Nepali Congress president for his comments in the context of the Maoists’ demands. The government has been saying that it has the capacity to function. The government has been saying that it has the capacity to function. The government has been saying that it has the capacity to function.

**Guns and talks**

Amrita Sandhya Shrestha’s warning is a welcome move. The government’s capacity to function has been questioned in the past. The government has been saying that it has the capacity to function. The government has been saying that it has the capacity to function.

For you to have a good time, this is the best way to spend your time. And, if you have a good time, you are welcome to spend your time. And, if you have a good time, you are welcome to spend your time. And, if you have a good time, you are welcome to spend your time. And, if you have a good time, you are welcome to spend your time.
Marathon man

The ‘Evergreen’ is running.

Former marathon runner, Hari Bahadur Rokaya, recently visited Nepal from his home in Spain to participate in the annual Kathmandu Marathon. Rokaya, who is well known for his dedication to running, was once a world-class athlete and holds a number of international records.

Rokaya started his running career in the 1970s and quickly rose to prominence. He was known for his ability to cover long distances, and his performances in international marathons were exceptional. He won several gold medals in various events and established himself as a formidable athlete.

Rokaya’s story is an inspiration for many aspiring runners. His dedication, discipline, and hard work have contributed significantly to his success. His approach to training and nutrition is a testament to his commitment to excellence.

Rokaya’s visit to Nepal was a special occasion for many runners and fans. It provided an opportunity to learn from him and be inspired by his experiences. His presence also highlighted the importance of sports and physical activity in Nepal.

Rokaya’s contribution to sports in Nepal is immense, and his impact on the country’s sporting community is significant. His visit was a reminder of the potential that exists within Nepal and the importance of supporting and encouraging young athletes.

His legacy continues to inspire and motivate young runners, and his work has helped create a new generation of athletes in the country. Rokaya’s story is a testament to the power of perseverance and determination in achieving success.

The Everest Marathon

The Everest Marathon is a full marathon held every eighteen months and is the highest marathon in the world. This year’s edition was held in June 1999 and featured top runners from around the world. The race begins at 2,300 meters above sea level and ascends to 11,000 feet before reaching the finish line at 16,500 feet.

Rokaya participated in the 1999 Everest Marathon and came in third place. His performance was remarkable, and he demonstrated his ability to compete at the highest level.

Rokaya believes that running is a way of life and that it can help develop a strong mindset and discipline. He encourages young people to take up running as a hobby and to pursue their goals with determination.

Rokaya’s visit to Nepal was a great opportunity to meet with young runners and to share his experience and insights with them. His words of encouragement and support have inspired many to追求 their dreams and to strive for excellence in their chosen fields.

Rokaya’s story is a true inspiration for all who aspire to achieve greatness. His dedication to running and his commitment to excellence serve as a reminder of the power of perseverance and the importance of hard work in realizing one’s goals.

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by HMB's Professional Mechanics at the HMB

Kolkata to Kathmandu

For Nepalis and expatriates

Sandwiches

Long-term only. Private

The balloon has now been filled
gently on to Mother Earth.

Thus comes the flight to an end,
nothing jerky about the experience.
I was afraid of heights, but it was so
softness, the sun for its blessing,
horizon, Everest hovers into view with
into view and there, just on the
blown out of the Valley to Dhading.

Dinesh Rai and Deependra every Friday at the Himalatte Café.

The balloon is slowly getting ready for
take-off as the burner beneath it
pumps 210,000 cubic feet of Liquid

Bus service at the entrance. Reservations
by Batsa Gopal Vaidya and Shashi Shah. 14 September-

The other is going strong at just over

THE BALLOON RIDE The first commercial hot air balloon ride in Nepal gets underway.

The other is going strong at just over

The flight promises a grand bird’s eye

Everest in all her morning glory.

Part of the adventure of

rocks. Climbing at an average speed of

The ride promises a grand bird’s eye

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Let's not do it

The Swazis are on the right track. They have just banned sex, and according to a Reuters News Agency dispatch datelined Sheselweni, those violating the edict will be slapped a fine of one cow to be paid by each of the perpetrators. Now, why didn't we think of that one before? However, let me quickly add that we should not despair because it is never too late to start. It is true that under certain circumstances and the right weather conditions, the early bird has been known to get the worm, but it is also true what they say: if you are a bird get up early, if you are worm, sleep late.

In our own case, His Majesty's Government needs to get the Ministry of Copulation and Livestock to gird its lions like Swaziland has done, and in one deft stroke throw two stones at one bird to solve our country's population explosion while at the same time reinvigorating the dairy industry. Like Nepal, Swaziland is also a landlocked kingdom sandwiched like a stone between two yams. And as with Nepal, the Swazi human population is racing to keep up with the kingdom's livestock numbers. For the moment, according to Reuters, Swaziland's sex ban only applies to interaction programmes between humans, but we gather it may soon be extended to cattle and goats.

There is of course the slight problem of enforcement, and for that we can refer to our own experience in Africa. We have offered this bitterly by those who have lived in Africa, who will often say that even the strictest laws are no match for the loose ethics of African men and women. And in the case of the Swazis, we fear that they may have to face that same fact. There are laws on the books, but we fear that they may be too few to catch those who break them.

The Swazis, however, are on the right track. The task is not an easy one, but it will be worth it if they can achieve their goal.

To Zaire and back...

You run into Nepalis pretty much everywhere these days: guarding casino ships in the China Sea, working in restaurants in Guam or as investment bankers in New York. But fate brought Ram Prasad Bashyal to the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. He didn't know it when he arrived in Uganda in 1994, but his life would soon be turned upside down by genocide and violence.

A Pakistani employer owned mining companies in Rwanda and Zaire, and hired him as a cook and general handyman. Ram worked hard and managed to save some money, with which he wanted to buy a house and a farm in his home district of Syangja. His employer moved around a lot, and one of his mining projects was in Zaire. Ram and his employers left for Zaire in 1996, but the war followed them there. The rebels drove off the Zairean Army, but the violence did not end. One day, some gunmen came into the house Ram was in. Almost everything had been looted already, but they were guarding the most important possession: a Landrover, their only way out. The car had been immobilised by disabling the fuel pump. The gunners tried to start it, and drove off. Ram decide to make a run for it and headed east on foot through the jungles. He finally reached Zaire, then Kenya and finally India. Ram lost all his savings, but he has been able to work his way back to Syangja.

"I have been and heard about an experience that still gives me nightmares," he told us. "I have seen what such violence does to people, and I hope I will never have to witness anything like that again."