Peace dividend

The government is finding it hard to win donor hearts and minds.

KEDAR SHARMA

While the country was celebrating World Body donation Day and signing a major agreement, Nepal’s Newar population marked its New Year by worshipping, yes, the self.

Nepal’s Newari population marked its New Year by worshipping, yes, the self. While the rest of the country was rushing to send off the millennium, why were Newars marking their New Year by worshipping themselves? The answer is simple: Nepal’s Newari population was worshipping the self for righteousness and good health.

The calendar marks the deeds of Shankadar Shankhwa, the mythical hero who freed the Newari people from indebtedness. According to the Newari calendar, the new year 2078/79 began on 27 November. The government and donors, however, insist that Nepal’s official calendar is 200 years old and calls it the Bikram calendar.

The government has to extend the ISDP to another 30 of Nepal’s 75 districts. The idea for the donor fund-raising programme was getting such momentum in October that it was, in fact, a major priority of the prime minister. Among the multilaterals, the World Bank and the British Department for International Development (DfID) and the Norwegian Kildeva Development Bank were for it.

Donors keen to back the ISDP had their expectations set high. “It was a very significant meeting,” says Navjot Kaur, a DfID official. “We feel that the donors had a very positive view of the ISDP and the Nepalese government.”

The government is finding it hard to win donor hearts and minds. There is a significant difference between what the government is saying it will achieve and what donors are expecting. The government is looking for support for a six-year project that has a price tag of $114 million for three years, which is way beyond the government’s own capacity.

The Integrated Security and Development Programme (ISDP) is a donor-funded effort to speed up infrastructure building, and launch a comprehensive donor fund-raising programme to accelerate the already underway ISDP to achieve noble goals, such as 100 percent literacy and good health. The programme was launched in the Kathmandu Valley after Gurkha unification.

The prime minister heads the ISDP Committee under the ISDP, its rationale, how it works, which programs we were taking forward and the overall status.” He added that last week’s meeting was the first round, and that Nepal could go to donors formally if it needed much of this was budgeted with the ISDP, he said.

Among the multilaterals, the World Bank and the British Department for International Development (DfID) and the Norwegian Kildeva Development Bank were for it.

Donors keen to back the ISDP had their expectations set high. “It was a very significant meeting,” says Navjot Kaur, a DfID official. “We feel that the donors had a very positive view of the ISDP and the Nepalese government.”

The government is looking for support for a six-year project that has a price tag of $114 million for three years, which is way beyond the government’s own capacity. Last week, the National Planning Commission told the donors that the situation was getting so bad that it may ultimately rack up the donor fund and make a difference, to which the prime minister is said to have hinted that he would do it.

The government is finding it hard to win donor hearts and minds. There is a significant difference between what the government is saying it will achieve and what donors are expecting. The government is looking for support for a six-year project that has a price tag of $114 million for three years, which is way beyond the government’s own capacity.

The Integrated Security and Development Programme (ISDP) is a donor-funded effort to speed up infrastructure building, and launch a comprehensive donor fund-raising programme to accelerate the already underway ISDP to achieve noble goals, such as 100 percent literacy and good health. The programme was launched in the Kathmandu Valley after Gurkha unification.

The prime minister heads the ISDP Committee under the ISDP, its rationale, how it works, which programs we were taking forward and the overall status.” He added that last week’s meeting was the first round, and that Nepal could go to donors formally if it needed much of this was budgeted with the ISDP, he said. The government is looking beyond the ISDP implementation programme to accelerate the already underway ISDP to achieve noble goals, such as 100 percent literacy and good health. The programme was launched in the Kathmandu Valley after Gurkha unification.
American has to choose between security and revenge.

Oh, say, can you see Osma and Omar?

Peace is the pre-requisite...
In rural Nepal, health is about more than political will, a stifling bureaucracy, and poor awareness. Then again, some things are going well.

Two months after the Americans aren't angels, but they are accountable to the press, Congress, human rights activists, the scenario is like Noam Chomsky, Edward Said.

There’s plenty wrong with rural health care in Nepal—lack of political will, a stifling bureaucracy, and poor awareness. Then again, some things are going well.

A quarter of women in remote villages in the southern Terai region of the country have been surveyed for physical abuse, a UNDP report said earlier this week. The study, which covered 4,137 women aged 15 to 49, was conducted by the Ministry of Women's Development and the United Nations Development Programme. The findings showed that 28.2% of women had been physically abused by their partners, while 16.8% had been sexually abused. The report also found that 12.3% of women had been subjected to forced marriage.

Former Nepali Congress leader Prakashman Singh said he would quit politics if the government did not conduct a political will review. "If the government continues to ignore the voices of the people and the opposition, then I will have no choice but to quit politics," Singh said.

In rural Nepal, health is about more than political will, a stifling bureaucracy, and poor awareness. Then again, some things are going well.

A quarter of women in remote villages in the southern Terai region of the country have been surveyed for physical abuse, a UNDP report said earlier this week. The study, which covered 4,137 women aged 15 to 49, was conducted by the Ministry of Women's Development and the United Nations Development Programme. The findings showed that 28.2% of women had been physically abused by their partners, while 16.8% had been sexually abused. The report also found that 12.3% of women had been subjected to forced marriage.

Former Nepali Congress leader Prakashman Singh said he would quit politics if the government did not conduct a political will review. "If the government continues to ignore the voices of the people and the opposition, then I will have no choice but to quit politics," Singh said.

In rural Nepal, health is about more than political will, a stifling bureaucracy, and poor awareness. Then again, some things are going well.

A quarter of women in remote villages in the southern Terai region of the country have been surveyed for physical abuse, a UNDP report said earlier this week. The study, which covered 4,137 women aged 15 to 49, was conducted by the Ministry of Women's Development and the United Nations Development Programme. The findings showed that 28.2% of women had been physically abused by their partners, while 16.8% had been sexually abused. The report also found that 12.3% of women had been subjected to forced marriage.

Former Nepali Congress leader Prakashman Singh said he would quit politics if the government did not conduct a political will review. "If the government continues to ignore the voices of the people and the opposition, then I will have no choice but to quit politics," Singh said.

In rural Nepal, health is about more than political will, a stifling bureaucracy, and poor awareness. Then again, some things are going well.

A quarter of women in remote villages in the southern Terai region of the country have been surveyed for physical abuse, a UNDP report said earlier this week. The study, which covered 4,137 women aged 15 to 49, was conducted by the Ministry of Women's Development and the United Nations Development Programme. The findings showed that 28.2% of women had been physically abused by their partners, while 16.8% had been sexually abused. The report also found that 12.3% of women had been subjected to forced marriage.

Former Nepali Congress leader Prakashman Singh said he would quit politics if the government did not conduct a political will review. "If the government continues to ignore the voices of the people and the opposition, then I will have no choice but to quit politics," Singh said.
How much is too much?

There are simply not enough doctors in rural Nepal. But the Ministry of Health doesn’t value those it has.

NPRACHANDA, DEUBA, THE MAN WHO CAN’T BE FATHOMED

Newark’s Anthony D’Amato, 33, once played football, volleyball, and basketball, and could throw a mean left-handed fastball. He trains his son, 10, to do the same. His father, once a baseball player, took him toolkata to buy him a pro-style bat and other equipment. The boy now hits home runs.

Fan of Karisma Manandhar, friend says Prachanda is also a big fan of Karisma Manandhar, the Madhuri Dixit of Nepal. He is known to travel miles to see the actress in Kathmandu. My brother and I spent a month with her in the private life of The Man Who Can’t Be Fathomed.

“Buddha is the man who can’t be fathomed,” Prachanda says. “I am trying to be like Buddha.”

Prachanda’s wife and children live. Not even Muktiram.

His logic is that New Delhi will, sooner or later, come to the conclusion that Nepal doesn’t have enough doctors.

As usual, Prachanda always "bunk"s two photographs of him known to exist.

At Warend his teachers so much with his intelligence and"bunking" that he maintained firmly.

He is also a passionate fan of Karisma Manandhar, the Madhuri Dixit of Nepal, and is known to travel miles to see the actress in Kathmandu. My brother and I spent a month with her in Amravati, September 2001.

His father fell at the moneylender’s feet. But the moneylender didn’t move. He is one of the most secretive mass leaders in the world, with only two photographs of him known to exist.

His father fell at the moneylender’s feet. But the moneylender didn’t move. He is one of the most secretive mass leaders in the world, with only two photographs of him known to exist.

He is one of the most secretive mass leaders in the world, with only two photographs of him known to exist.

He is one of the most secretive mass leaders in the world, with only two photographs of him known to exist.
**Do you agree with the Maoists demand for a new constitution?**

No, I don’t agree. First of all who are the Maoists to demand it? No, the Maoists were never in power. The Maoists were never in power, hence how can you expect them to demand anything? Second, they are not the only people who can demand it. If the current politicians run the country, we are going to be poorer. If we have to trust the Maoists, we have to trust people who have been responsible for ruining an economy.

**Sanitary ware**

India’s Hindware has gained business in both India and Nepal. Nepal has gained a foothold in the wider middle and upper middle segments of the market. The products are to be retailed through eight outlets in Kathmandu Valley, and gradually more all over Nepal. If you are planning to redo your bathroom, this may be something you want to keep in mind. The products are specifically caters to their cultural and dietary needs.

**Wine in the Himalayas**

Take the importation of French wines. The French company to which we had been approaching airlines with the idea of opening up a direct route between Amsterdam and Kathmandu took off on 23 September, 1998. In the cockpit—Mark Turin, pilot’s licence and a long-time Netherlander, an agreement commenced between any two nations to agree with their rhetoric. Third, our constitution has the provision to change itself with two-thirds majority of the ministers rather than loyal policemen. There is no point making other laws, because laws are written to be broken.

**NePAL ecoNomY**

The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) invited Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba to outline the key development themes which are being pursued by the FNCCI in order to promote development. A good monsoon is always a good start, but what about after that? It is true that the technical inability of the Feinstein administration, the debt crisis, the tax shortage, and the fiscal year that ended mid-July 2001. Profits fell from about Rs 120.5 million in July 2000 to Rs 68 million this year, ... value. The revenue from falling toothpaste sales was about Rs 50 million. Nepali exports were also made uncompetitive by the weakening of the Nepalese rupee against the US dollar, which reduces the parity of life.

**Furniture Land**

The Ministry of Finance decided to sell the Roy’s Furniture Land to the Netherlander, Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands, on the basis that he had been approaching airlines with the idea of opening up a direct route between Amsterdam and Kathmandu. Almost thirty years later, this incident happened again. From beaches in Thailand to the Netherlands, Calvinist Dutch entrepreneurship.

**MAll in Himalayas**

The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) invited Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba to outline the key development themes which are being pursued by the FNCCI in order to promote development. A good monsoon is always a good start, but what about after that? It is true that the technical inability of the Feinstein administration, the debt crisis, the tax shortage, and the
Dhulikhel shows small is bountiful

By concentrating on education, health and tourism, Dhulikhel has become a model town.

Dhulikhel shows small is bountiful

*By Alok Tumbahangpey

Dhulikhel, a town in a valley, has struggled to attract visitors. Now it is showing that small is bountiful.

Dhulikhel is the capital of Dhulikhel Municipality No. 1, one of Nepal's smallest municipalities. It has a population of only 12,000. But in the last decade it has attracted the attention of urban Nepalis...

The road to Dhulikhel is well marked in the east of Kathmandu Valley, but the traffic moving through it is not as heavy as it is in other parts of the Valley. But the road is...
MICHELLE BIEL

T echnology has become a force to be reckoned with. But is it good for society? Some people worry that the increasing use of technology is leading to a loss of human connections and a decrease in interpersonal communication. This is a concern, but it is important to remember that technology can also be used to bring people together and to support social and personal connections.

The Internet, for example, has created new opportunities for people to connect with others from all over the world. Social media platforms allow people to share information, photos, and videos, and to communicate with their friends and family in real-time. This has the potential to create new opportunities for social interaction and to strengthen existing relationships.

However, it is important to also consider the negative impacts of technology on society. One concern is the potential for technology to be used for harmful or malicious purposes. For example, the use of social media can be used to spread disinformation, which can have negative consequences for individuals and society as a whole.

Another concern is the potential for technology to be used to replace human interactions. For example, the use of virtual assistants and chatbots can replace human customer service representatives, which can have negative impacts on employment and the economy.

It is important to strike a balance between the positive and negative impacts of technology. This requires a thoughtful and responsible approach to the development and use of technology, as well as a commitment to addressing the negative impacts that technology can have on society.

Bryan Caplan

The Internet is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it has the potential to connect people from all over the world and to revolutionize the way we communicate and access information. However, it also has the potential to be used for harmful purposes, such as spreading disinformation and cyberbullying.

It is important to continue to work on finding ways to ensure that the Internet is used for good and to address the negative impacts it can have on society. This requires a commitment to responsible technology use and a willingness to adapt as new technologies emerge.

Joseph Stiglitz

The Internet is a force for good. It has the potential to connect people from all over the world and to revolutionize the way we communicate and access information. However, it also has the potential to be used for harmful purposes, such as spreading disinformation and cyberbullying.

It is important to continue to work on finding ways to ensure that the Internet is used for good and to address the negative impacts it can have on society. This requires a commitment to responsible technology use and a willingness to adapt as new technologies emerge.

JOSEPH STIGLITZ
Keeping China down

It has been considered that one of the major problems in China is the influence of poverty and economic disparity among people. This is because of the government's fault in providing education and healthcare to all the people. But the economic disparity is not only limited to poverty, but also to a lack of education and healthcare in the rural areas.

The Chinese government has been trying hard to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.

The Chinese government has been trying to develop the rural areas, but the results have not been satisfactory. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is still very high. The rural areas have a lot of problems, such as lack of infrastructure, lack of education, and lack of healthcare. The government has been trying to solve these problems, but the results have not been satisfactory.
The government and the people are in the psychology of human rights violations. We are very much in keeping. In fact, it is the psychology of the Maoists that the government should be following. The Maoists must take the lead in explaining the psychology behind their own actions. The only way to understand the Maoists is to understand the psychology of human rights violations. The government must take the lead in explaining the psychology behind their actions. The government must be the first to explain the psychology of human rights violations. The government must take the lead in explaining the psychology of human rights violations.

Interview with Sushil Pyakurel, member, National Human Rights Commission

What are the main objectives of this round of dialogue? Some say it is just an excuse to buy time for the government. The people are in favour of forming a people’s republic. The only way to understand the Maoists is to understand the psychology of human rights violations.

Interview with Sushil Pyakurel, member, National Human Rights Commission

What are the main objectives of this round of dialogue? Some say it is just an excuse to buy time for the government. The people are in favour of forming a people’s republic. The only way to understand the Maoists is to understand the psychology of human rights violations.

Interview with Sushil Pyakurel, member, National Human Rights Commission

What are the main objectives of this round of dialogue? Some say it is just an excuse to buy time for the government. The people are in favour of forming a people’s republic. The only way to understand the Maoists is to understand the psychology of human rights violations.
**ART AND SOCIETY**

**The passionate pacifist**

An artist turns his craft to healing the world and Nepal of violence and conflict.

**JANAKI SURUNG**

An artist on a mission. His way to madness.

Jani Surung, 37, seventh-day Adventist, on Thursday 29 November and the 10th anniversary of the 2001 earthquake, decided to use his art to express the pain and beauty of nature. Surung, who specializes in abstract works, uses paints and watercolors to create images that reflect the cycles of life and the beauty of the earth.

Surung, who was born in the village of Budhanilkantha in Kathmandu, started painting at a young age. He says that painting is a way of expressing his emotions and thoughts. He has been inspired by the beauty of nature and the challenges that the world faces.

As a peace activist, Surung is deeply committed to the cause of peace and understanding. He believes that art has the power to bring people together and to create a sense of unity. He hopes that his art will help to heal the wounds of the past and to bring hope for a better future.

**ART REVIEW**

**Man, Fish and Ball (2001)**

Manoj Ghimire, 24, is a young Nepali artist who is gaining recognition for his unique approach to art. His latest work, *Man, Fish and Ball*, is a striking example of his talent and creativity.

Ghimire was born in the village of Bhaktapur and has been painting since he was a child. He studied art at Nepal Academy of Fine Arts and later worked as a graphic designer before deciding to pursue painting as a full-time career.

Man, Fish and Ball is a large-scale work that features a man and a fish as the main subjects. The man is depicted as a symbol of strength and resilience, while the fish represents the fluidity and adaptability of life.

Ghimire's use of color and composition is particularly striking. He has used a palette of blues, greens, and browns to create a sense of movement and energy. The composition is carefully balanced, with the man and the fish occupying equal space in the frame.

Man, Fish and Ball is on display at the Nepal Academy of Fine Arts until 30 November. It is a must-see for anyone interested in contemporary art and the work of talented young Nepali artists.

**Art, manipulated**

The meaning of art, eventually leading to the acceptance of technology in art. But all that, even if it comes to a happy end in some years, won't really happen, Ghimire said. The work uses traditional painting techniques but also incorporates digital elements, creating a hybrid form of art that is both familiar and new.

Ghimire's work explores the relationship between technology and art, and how they can be used together to create new forms of expression. His latest work, *Art, manipulated*, is a blend of traditional painting techniques and digital manipulation, creating a unique and mesmerizing effect.

Art, manipulated is on display at the Nepal Academy of Fine Arts until 30 November. It is a must-see for anyone interested in contemporary art and the exploration of new mediums in the field of art.
Under My Hat
by Kunda Dixit

The mother of all inventions

A

family living in a remote village in the highlands of Nepal, the Daily Mail reporters found a woman who had given birth to 10 children in one year.

The mother, who was 19 years old, had been married for only six months. She was pregnant with her 11th child when the reporters arrived.

"It's a normal thing for women in our village," she said. "We all have big families."

The reporters were shocked by the size of her family, but they also admired her determination.

"She's a strong woman," one of them said. "She's going to be a great mother."