Meanwhile, in the rest of Nepal...

Rural Nepalis are caught between a rock and a hard place.

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The morning after

It does feel a lot like we are clearing the clouds after a new year's party. And what a party it was. Nepalis showed what we do when we put our minds to it. We also exhibited our legendary capacity to leave things till the last minute. Capital residents were going all out as they tell us that Nepalis work best under pressure. What they really mean is that we couldn’t start until it was too late.

No one is more true than the way we have been dealing with our nation’s development for the past 40 years. Sorry to keep on harping on about this one page, but we have really messed things up to this point. Inside the dealings of the elites, dominating commercial international goodwill, and despite having enormous potential to grow ahead with tourism and hydroelectricity, we are still in the day that really matters—we have to face raising standards and ensure equality among Nepalis. These battles are all the more glaring because the success stories abound (see “Not all gloom and drizzle” in #17). In all these cases, we have to free ourselves to act with a simple combination of integrity, commitment, and good management.

Blowing hot-wire, enforcing sceapagnaro, boiling down, is all very easy and well to do. Many of them deserve it. But I don’t think it is going to get us out of the rut. This time we have to look forward. Start our strategy, come with some realistic targets and work hard to achieve them. Nepalis need individualism to achieve a simple combination of integrity, commitment, and good management. The nation, it seems, is changing. It is less laid-back, a lot more competitive. Despite the loud protests, “hoping or wishing” enough to move into the “hinterlands” of political solidarity in the “tarai” is a result of all these factors.

In the wake of Maoist murder, rape, and terrorism, how can there be coherence and perceptions as the raw materials. But we are afraid to face the gloom over the Ganga plains and our absence of men. They are changing. It is only changing. It is less laid-back. It is devoid of the air quality, and it is obvious that that is a result of all these factors.

2003 will be 2002’s better year for tourism. Nepal is not alone. Blaming a heartless elite, finding scapegoats, bashing donors, is all too easy. It doesn’t seem to matter that the state has already hoped, the adjective “betrayal” has become a household word. But I have a feeling that this will all be a good for a while. We know that when push comes to shove, we can get on our hands and knees. In the wake of the double disaster, we could get a better result.

It is through the same season of some problems finding out about our female literacy, which is the lowest in South Asia. If we could love to provide some solutions to this, I don’t think we will be the last time we have thought what would be the start of this story.

The tragedy with this government is that the players in this game have not been chosen. The Maoists are in control of the government. They have decided that the state will be a focus of development. The only reason that Nepal does not receive debt relief is that our foreign creditors do not think that we can get out of the rut we’re in. This time we have to look forward, chart out a new course. The state has already made statements ruling out any negotiated settlement. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure. The state has already decided that the state will be impartial development, income-based, and poverty-reduction focused on the poor in rural areas. But the state failed to deliver service and justice, then we will not be addressing the court of the state will be a failure.
The Great Unifier

Prithvi Narayan Shah is more than the founder of Nepal. Many of his policies as relevant today as when he set out to make Nepal as one nation.

The Nepal that Prithvi Narayan Shah encountered when he set out to conquer the whole country in 1742 was far different from the Nepal that exists today. It was a conglomeration of small independent states, each with its own language, customs, and traditions. The people were divided by religion and ethnicity, and there was little sense of national identity.

Prithvi Narayan Shah's vision was to unify these states and create a single nation. He believed that this could be achieved through military conquest and the establishment of a strong centralized government.

The key to Prithvi Narayan Shah's success was his strategic use of military force. He started by conquering the small hill districts of the eastern part of the country, which were further away from the Central Plains. He then moved on to the western part, which was closer to Kathmandu.

Prithvi Narayan Shah's military campaigns were not just about expanding his kingdom's borders. They were also about bringing the people together and creating a sense of national unity. He encouraged the sharing of resources and the adoption of a common language and culture.

Prithvi Narayan Shah is remembered as a great unifier, not just because he expanded the kingdom's borders, but because he also worked to create a sense of national identity and belonging.

He is remembered as a great builder and reformer, and the vast network of roads and irrigation canals that he built are still in use today. He also set up a system of local government that was based on the principles of justice and equality.

Prithvi Narayan Shah's legacy is still felt in Nepal today. His vision of a united Nepal has inspired generations of Nepalis to work towards the goal of a prosperous and peaceful nation.

The challenge today is to build on his work and create a modern, inclusive, and prosperous Nepal for the future generations.
On shaky ground

Nepal is still adequately prepared for the next big quake, which, like it or not, will happen.

Seismic Risk in Nepal

Earthquake Risk Management Project (ERMP) and the Government of Nepal, the Nepal Earthquake Safety Project (NEWS) and the Ministry of Urban Development and Reconstruction Affairs. The project aims to improve the country’s seismic safety and preparedness through the development and implementation of seismic risk management strategies and initiatives.

The project focuses on developing and implementing seismic risk management strategies and initiatives in Nepal. It provides technical assistance and support to the government and other stakeholders to improve seismic safety and preparedness. The project covers a range of activities, including

- Development of seismic risk management policies and guidelines
- Implementation of seismic risk management programmes
- Training of professionals and stakeholders in seismic risk management
- Awareness and education campaigns on seismic risk management
- Research and monitoring of seismic risk

The project has been implemented with support from the Government of Nepal, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and other donor agencies. It has contributed significantly to improving seismic safety and preparedness in Nepal.

The project has been successful in developing and implementing seismic risk management policies and guidelines. It has also implemented several programmes to improve seismic safety and preparedness. These programmes include

- Development of a national seismic risk management strategy
- Development of a national seismic risk management policy
- Development of a national seismic risk management plan
- Development of a national seismic risk management programme
- Development of a national seismic risk management guideline

The project has also provided training to professionals and stakeholders in seismic risk management. It has conducted several training sessions and workshops to improve their skills and knowledge. The project has also conducted awareness and education campaigns on seismic risk management.

The project has conducted research and monitoring of seismic risk. It has monitored seismic activity in the country and provided timely warnings to the government and other stakeholders.

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Rajendra Khetan: launched. What’s holding things up? Nepali Times: People are waiting for your mobile service to be splashed onto billboards throughout testing the waters with its Hugo seven companies for $97 million to booming Chinese advertising project, and also about other issues affecting budgets to throw more outdoor into Our plan is to provide the service along the highway and all hubs and markets to make our coverage as wide as possible. Mobiles are definitely a better communication option than wire connections. Like in Bangladesh, we are also eyeing rural markets.

Other companies have certainly caught consumers’ eyes. “Everyone seems to have doubt that people are trying to find something.” says the company’s chief marketing officer, Nancy Pang. “And we know they’re oversubscribed.” Walton arranged a Hong Kong’s GEM in an offering that was 16 times oversubscribed. The bank had no good news on the external front: exports are down by about eight percent compared with 43 percent growth in the same period last year. Exports to India grew much more slowly than last year, while there was a slide of Nepal’s main overseas exports—copra (down 15 percent), pashmina (down by a whopping 78 percent). Imports also dropped by 3.5 percent, compared to the 13 percent by which it grew in the same period last year.

This wasn’t the only blow. A Raiffeisen Bank, Austria’s arms dealer was said to have both the banks are insolvent, even though they have substantial liquid funds. The banking system is in serious trouble. The New York Times said the banks are insolvent, even though they have substantial liquid funds. The banking system is in serious trouble.

Friends and enemies of all governments are watching intently. Nepal’s hands are tied, even its price on the market.

We need to agree on a minimum code of conduct.

Nepal Today: What do you think the mobile service is bringing to the market?
Nancy Pang: “Good service gets critical mass. It’s the right kind of service that is essential for a country like ours.”

What about affordability?
We will not price our product to make a competitive, because in any medium, the volume is our trick. We are still at the very early stages, with the highest number. We can talk about revenues at this point.

How is your joint venture incorporated? How much money are you putting into your partner’s pocket?
We had set up with Nepal Cell on the side and Nepal Telecom for 51 percent. It’s a good product and the company and it’s a good product and the company.

Our “entrepreneurs” have said the banks are insolvent, even though they have substantial liquid funds. The banking system is in serious trouble.

How do you assess the market today?
It’s a very difficult market. More than 90 percent of the people are not paying for it.

How is the company doing?
We are seeing steady growth. We are seeing steady growth.

What do you think the future holds for the company?
We are seeing steady growth. We are seeing steady growth.

Signatures
INDOCHINA
If a Korean company talks, does it really count? We’ve been trying to
sell our products in China for a long time, but the Chinese market is
very difficult. We have seen a lot of difficulties in the past, but we are
now seeing steady growth. We are seeing steady growth.

The government has no good news on the external front: exports are down by about eight percent compared with 43 percent growth in the same period last year. Exports to India grew much more slowly than last year, while there was a slide of Nepal’s main overseas exports—copra (down 15 percent), pashmina (down by a whopping 78 percent). Imports also dropped by 3.5 percent, compared to the 13 percent by which it grew in the same period last year.

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We need to agree on a minimum code of conduct.

 Kültür ve Sanat Dergisi:='{$image}'}

No comments found.
Before and after in Kathmandu Valley

While high profile monuments get all the attention, Kathmandu Valley’s old-world architecture is equally in peril.

A conservation trust is racing against time to save these forgotten treasures.

Kathmandu Valley preserves over 1000 historical monuments, a unique urban environment that has been described as the Florence of the East. These buildings are the architectures of the inhabitants, the buildings, the small temples, the small houses and the harmony of space and climate.

Heritage conservation offices in Kathmandu Valley have spent the past 30 years focussing on improving the situation but the march of modernisation has eroded the character of Kathmandu. The Trust’s office, an old Newari house in Patan re-vamped in style. The KVPT has spent the past 30 years focussing on improving the situation but the march of modernisation has eroded the character of Kathmandu. The Trust’s office, an old Newari house in Patan re-vamped in style.

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“Budget Fight Could Hurt—or Help—Gov Hopefuls.” Yes, that just about covers it.

The difficulty in recognising media networks lies on the Internet because such concern during the 20th Century showed that the International Olympic Committee has discredited veteran newswomen of the rates. Television stations had helped

Internet gatekeeper

boundaries are being drawn all the formerly-borderless Internet.

Different strains of the former Soviet Union, with their own networks, now have to compete against each other for viewers.

The technology—being enthusiastically embraced by broadcasters—had been growing for some time, but there was not yet a clear commercial market for it. The Internet is the latest of a series of broad media networks that have been trying to find a way to broadcast video to a large number of people.

The Internet has taken on the role of a media company in some cases, and it is becoming more and more like a media company in others. But it is not yet clear how it will evolve in the future.

The Internet has become a medium for all kinds of content, and it is not only a large city.

Several Valley firms, including Google, have taken a different approach to the Internet and have built their own networks. They have invested heavily in technology and infrastructure to make it possible for users to access content on the Internet.

The Internet has also become a tool for political activism, with groups from around the world using it to organize and coordinate their efforts.

As the Internet continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how it changes the way that we communicate and access information.
**Coup in Manila**

MANILA — The Philippines opened the year 2001 with a shock, as the government of President Joseph Estrada was toppled in a political upheaval was reminiscent of a military coup. A Royal Commission on Human Rights Manual for Peacebuilders. The manual, which was compiled by a group of human rights activists and academics, provides a comprehensive guide for building peace and reconciliation in post-conflict societies. It covers topics such as conflict resolution, human rights, and transitional justice. The manual is intended for use by peacebuilders, human rights defenders, and local communities who are working towards peace and reconciliation.

**Recycling Tokyo**

Recycling is a widely practiced and promoted activity in Tokyo. The city has implemented various recycling programs and campaigns to encourage its residents to reduce, reuse, and recycle. These programs include setting up recycling bins in public places, organizing community recycling events, and offering incentives for recycling. The government of Tokyo has also introduced policies and regulations to promote recycling, such as requiring businesses to implement recycling programs and issuing fines for non-compliance. As a result, Tokyo has achieved significant progress in recycling and has become a leader in this area. However, there is still scope for improvement, and the government continues to work towards increasing recycling rates and minimizing waste. There is a strong culture of recycling in Tokyo, and the city is known for its clean and green environment.

**Afghanistan's potential**

Over 500 terrorists have been killed in Afghanistan since the war began, and the government is increasingly relying on technology to track and engage with Taliban fighters. The use of drone strikes and other precision-guided munitions has been instrumental in the fight against terrorism. The Afghan government has also established a special unit to investigate and prosecute cases of abuse by security forces. The unit has launched several investigations into reported killings by security forces, and has taken steps to hold perpetrators accountable. However, the fight against terrorism remains a major challenge, and the government is working to build a more capable and effective security sector. The government has invested in training programs for security forces, and is also working to increase the capacity of the justice system to try and punish those who commit atrocities.

**RIP**

The government confirmed that 300 people died in the domestic Nepal. The government of Nepal also confirmed that 280 people were injured in the attack. The government has reported that the attack was carried out by a group of armed militants. The government has also stated that it will do everything possible to ensure the safety of its citizens and to prevent such attacks in the future. The government has appealed for the international community to support its efforts to combat terrorism.

**Asia**

**Nepali Patra**

Nepali Patra. Kamal Kamal Kamal Kamal. Kal...
No way back for Cronje

Beckham book deal may be shelved

Repeating history

A new museum in Johannesburg physically recreates for visitors the experience of living under apartheid.
The rhetoric could do more mental vacuity associated with threatening a conflagration that could happen in our backyard,” because of night-time cloud cover.

Light rain Friday and Saturday. The central and eastern hills will get cloudy skies, but will remain largely dry. The north and west will stay mostly clear with the temperature will continue because of clear haze-free days. Minimum temperature will also come up a notch at the weekend.

Stay at Triple A Organic Farm Guest-


Those who hate Dubyaman

For inclusion in the listing send information to editors@nepalitimes.com.
**Under My Hat**

by Kunda Dixit

Rubhas Rai’s cartoons have by now become a staple form for many Nepali books, magazines and is familiar to the readers of this newspaper. But he does not like to be called a cartoonist, nor even an artist. “I am an explorer,” says the boyish-looking 34-year-old, and he has never stopped exploring.

Starting out in a Kathmandu ad agency, Subhas was a quick-learner and soon found the confines of a “job” restricted his need to seek new challenges. He shifted to a multinational advertising agency where he familiarised himself with computer graphics and design. But even here, claustrophobia set in. “It is a very commercial environment, there isn’t much time to be creative,” says Subhas. So he struck off on his own as a freelance designer.

His most challenging task? To illustrate *Adventures of a Nepali Frog*, the best-selling children’s book by Kanak Mani Dixit which has now been translated into eight languages. Subhas likes to do unusual things, and his latest work is the cover for the SAARC issue of Himal South Asian which has an upside down map of the subcontinent with Sri Lanka on top. “I’m not a cartographer, but it was fun to spoof National Geographic and make a map that forces people to take a whole new perspective.”

Subhas is off to the US to learn new tricks, more computer-aided design work and animation. “I am not the kind that will stay abroad,” says Subhas, “I want to widen my horizons, gain experience with new equipment and bring back world-class graphics design to Nepal.”

Keep on exploring, Subhas, and (like the poet said) return to the place you started to see it for the first time.

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**SAARCASM**

Someone sent me this news item the other day. I get carried away and write columns about the successfully-concluded SAARC summit. (“Let Us Grandly Succeed the SAARC!” – Meow-Meow Chow-Chow Pvt Ltd). Go on, restrain me, otherwise I will have to involuntarily unleash yet another glowing tribute to the concept of regional cooperation to foster crossborder tourism. (“Hearty Welcome to Heads of State/Government of SAARC!” – Yak Premium Filter). You mean you actually want to hear more about the SAARC Spirit of Partnership? You sure you don’t have SAARC coming out of your ears? No kidding. All right, then, you asked for it.

Now that we have survived a major shark attack, it is the perfect time for me to pop and poppy back to normalcy. The all-clear has been sounded, the terrors of deconstruction have faded, and normalcy is now beginning to take hold again. I must confess I have been quite startled by theReaders’ comments on this story are welcome. Please e-mail them to: editor@nepalitimes.com

**NEPALI SOCIETY**

Following on from yesterday’s column about the successfully-concluded SAARC summit. (“Let Us Grandly Succeed the SAARC!” – Meow-Meow Chow-Chow Pvt Ltd). Go on, restrain me, otherwise I will have to involuntarily unleash yet another glowing tribute to the concept of regional cooperation to foster crossborder tourism. (“Hearty Welcome to Heads of State/Government of SAARC!” – Yak Premium Filter). You mean you actually want to hear more about the SAARC Spirit of Partnership? You sure you don’t have SAARC coming out of your ears? No kidding. All right, then, you asked for it.

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