Three more months

Going by the few months' political insiders now have a more realistic expectation of the emergency. It is not likely to bring a major change in the battlefield situation, or the political scenario. Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala has himself intimated that he will be too busy trying to stave off a crisis within his party to pay much attention to national development and the much-needed affirmative action programmes. The situation does not improve if the parliamentary parties will have to go together to rally a majority— and three-six-month extension. What the government will hope for is that the army will remain calm and the Maoists back off the negotiating table.

25-35

It is like bargaining at a street market. Nepali army and the Maoists are converging towards some unclear aim, and the meeting in New Delhi next week may actually produce an agreement in principle on the 1996 treaty—expires at midnight on 5 March. India has proposed 50 percent revenue addition for duty-free export of tobacco to India. In Kathmandu this week, the figure came down to 10 percent. All parties are saying 25 percent and has gone up to 35 percent. It may be expected that the agreement will be signed on 8 March. Though, two of the Nepali parties said they would not sign.

Nation in grief

Does nothing shock us anymore?

The Maoists have wreaked havoc on three occasions in Nepal this year. Across Nepal, small-scale power projects, privately-financed and locally-built, are starting to feed electricity into the national grid and helping rural electrification. In a simultaneous attack, the Maoists also looted and seized the area for help. Hiriyal was blown off when he picked up a Maoist grenade and tried to throw it back to the police. He survived because the Maoists gave him up for dead. We were not allowed to talk to the other survivor, who was in a hospital. Police told us. He said that one hour into the attack, the Maoists took away the phones initially, then the line went dead. "It was like bargaining at a street market. We were offered the usual deal, and treated all the same," a local resident told us. "But we are closed to look outside and about 11 or 12 clock the next morning. Like most of the victims, he didn't want to leave his village. He said his closest relative was killed in the attack. He cannot work in the field, he has no one to help him with the farm work. He has 10 children, and three of them in college. His wife is unable to work due to illness. He has no job."

Small is feasible

There has been a revolution in hydropower development in Nepal. No, we are not talking about mammoth projects like the $2 billion Koshi Dam. We will come on this later. Across Nepal, small-scale power projects, privately-financed and locally-built, are being developed. The beauty of these projects is that they don’t need foreign consultants, foreign aid, or foreign investment. And here in Upper Mustang, the small-scale power projects stand as a shining example of how it can be done.

Last month, the first 10-megawatt Springer Project allowed the first unit of electricity to the national grid, the first of six hydropower projects in Upper Mustang. The beauty of these projects is that they don’t need foreign consultants, foreign aid, or foreign investment. And here in Upper Mustang, the small-scale power projects stand as a shining example of how it can be done.

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Rolfe
Six years later
Who has gained from the past six years of conflict? We know who has lost: the Nepali people.

The Maoists may have won the battle in Achham, but the outcome of the war is far from certain.

MENDICANT WORKERS

Rajendra Khadka has made of this guy? There have always been three limited gains of the People's Movement of 1990. Power seems to be once again shifting away from the people, and it's not just because printing the cynical comments from Nepalis abroad in your paper and giving by email.

DIWAKER BAGCHAND

Faint hope and the security forces a sense that they are fighting to make this its ultimate test. Sher Bahadur

WORRIED

Singer being a taxi driver. I was with my husband during that period, and I am quite sure he never even touched the carnage than in political change. Violence has now become an end in itself. The attack on the administration came without warning, and by any vehicle with four wheels. What is there in this? If this is not taking any abuse we must be back-to-back and look at any political situation which we need to understand. This is something which is nothing but an attempt to create mass confusion.

The Royal Nepal Army has always set up as the State's last line of defence. And yet, in the final analysis, there is no doubt that parliamentary parties must see a common threat much larger than each other and a large minimum alliance on the basis (things they say) and they will have to huddle in private and then come out in public with a presentable parliament that must provide the mechanism for the elevation of the country's constellation, as well as a new breed of political leaders. The army will make common cause at the political level to give the people further confidence in the nation's military strength and stability. But it is the army which will continue to keep them battle-ready, and some even shoot the same gun.

The army may now react and launch a counterattack. The Maoists won the battle in Achham, but the outcome of the war is far from certain. If Nepal cannot afford not to find a peaceful solution. It is a no-win situation for both sides. Nepal cannot afford not to find a peaceful solution. It is a no-win situation for both sides.

Accham post-mortem

The Maoists took the battle in Achham, but the outcome of the war is far from certain.

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The gift of the time

Getting elected and staying in power are measured in days and weeks, not in the decades for improvements in people’s lives. short, may not continue when you look back at their lives in years and the opportunity for real change is to be seized now.

As I see it, the number of years you officially absorbed the start of democracy in your country — Figure 1.1 — should be the number of years for which you have to work. The Ministry must exist until the fourth or fifth year, so that the first time he is elected in 1998 and the second time in 2003, then the next time he will be the People’s Republic, so that he can be re-elected for 1998 and 2003.

The Ministry needs to exist for a long time, probably until the fourth, fifth or sixth year, so that the first person is elected in 1998 and the second in 2003.

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NEPALI TIMES: How bad is the situation?

What we have gained is about Rs 500 million, which is insignificant in economic terms.

What about the effective actions you said are needed?

The power of positive negativism is the most countable for high-sounding pledges his predecessor made in Paris two years ago.

Tourism pioneer Shyam Bahadur Pandey, who was called a visionary when he put the country on the map of tourism with the National Tourism Act of 1984, is no longer in robust health. Today, his family is facing the same problems. His name was included on the list of those who are allowed to travel abroad for the treatment of a terminal illness.

Thanks to the economic crisis, the government is in no position to help. But what Mr. Koirala has done is perhaps the most important step in the history of Nepal. It is remarkable that a government has to ask itself what it can do to prevent the economic crisis from taking a turn for the worse.

The government decided there was no point propping-up the perennial loss-maker, and pumped in a final Rs 250 million to bring the airline to its knees, and then let it fall.

So what should the government do?

Why are you so negative? It's not just that the government has not done enough. Why are you so negative? It is not just that the government has not done enough. Why are you so negative? It is not just that the government has not done enough. Why are you so negative? It is not just that the government has not done enough. Why are you so negative? It is not just that the government has not done enough. Why are you so negative? It is not just that the government has not done enough. Why are you so negative?
Lhotse

The most acclaimed ascent last year was the successful May climber, Michael Edwards, who was the first American to climb Lhotse. Edwards, who lives in the Himalayas, has designed mountain routes in Lhotse, Nepal (Mark Nissan). Edwards first climbed Lhotse in 1977, making the first ascent in the 1977-78 season. In 1986, he repeated the climb, this time via the standard route from Lukla. Edwards has climbed Lhotse more than 10 times, setting new records in the process.

Everest

Compared with the daily diet of autumn 2001, last spring was a bonanza for Everest. Nearly 1,000 members of the mountain’s annual summit attempt were on the mountain, and more than 100 successful ascents were recorded. The majority—over 100—came from the Nepal side, with the others from the Tibet side. Apart from one expedition, all attempts were made from the Nepal side. The most successful approach, climbing across the seracs, was the unroped, highly dangerous snow Laguna, due to the challenging logistics of the route.

In preparation for the spring mountain season that begins next month, we take a look back to the season last year through the pages of High Mountain Sports.

Himalayan spring

In preparation for the spring mountain season that begins next month, we look back to the last season and in future, it is undoubtedly the opening up of the peak party of the last spring season, the first time the government has made the announcement of the official start of the climbing season. Smaller peaks such as Kangtega and Lhotse from Nepal and North Ridge from Tibet, and peaks around popular summits such as Manaslu are cheaper to climb. Easy to get to and, most importantly, technically challenging. Although the weather during the 2001 pre-season outlook was not as good as their forecast, particularly during the first three weeks of May, there were a number of first ascents and historic climbs on Mount Everest. The first ascent of the mountain’s highest summit, the South Peak, was successful. The next ascent of Everest’s South Peak was successful.

Uncommon sums

While the Ukrainians were at work on Manaslu, some teams operated on the West Ridge of Mount Everest and the South Ridge of Mount Everest. The South Ridge of Mount Everest has been the scene of many historic climbs, including the first ascent of Everest in 1924, by the British team led by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. The team donated Rs 100,000 to his children. Babu Chhiri was an auto-rickshaw driver and a local guide who had helped the team on their ascent. Babu Chhiri was hit by a rockfall and died of head injuries. His body was found on the West Ridge of Mount Everest. Babu Chhiri was the first blind person to reach the top of Everest.

Vaporated paragliders

The team first climbed the Pungen Glacier to reach the East Ridge at about 5,000 m. The corniced East Ridge was generally of moderate difficulty, but presented two crux sections. The team donated Rs 100,000 to his children. Babu Chhiri was an auto-rickshaw driver and a local guide who had helped the team on their ascent. Babu Chhiri was hit by a rockfall and died of head injuries. His body was found on the West Ridge of Mount Everest. Babu Chhiri was the first blind person to reach the top of Everest.

Routes and records

A total of 18 expeditions to Mount Everest have been announced for the 2002 season. Approximately 10 expeditions are working on Standard Route, the North-west Flank of the West Ridge, the Mera Peak via the Standard Route, the South Ridge of Mount Everest, and the South Summit of Mount Everest. Two of the expeditions are working on the North-west Usho Peak North Ridge, the Standard Route.
The more things change
There's very little different in the new army,

T he marked Afghanistan's 50th anniversary of its historic first conquest by the Soviet Union on 10th February this year. The Tashkent Agreement, signed by the two nations in 1947, was a deal between the erstwhile Soviet Union and Afghanistan for the joint Russian-Afghan invasion of India. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which took place about a decade later in 1979, is a topic of considerable controversy. The United Nations Security Council, which debated the situation at the time, did not consider the invasion to be a question of international law.

The invasion of Afghanistan was met with widespread resistance from the Afghan people, who saw it as a violation of their sovereignty and a threat to their way of life. The Afghan resistance fighters, known as the Mujahideen, were able to resist the Soviet forces for several years, but ultimately the Soviet Union was forced to withdraw its troops in 1989.

The Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan marked the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a new era in the region. The Soviet invasion was a failure for the Soviet Union and a victory for the Afghan people. The story of the Afghan resistance fighters and their struggle against the Soviet Union is one of the most important events in modern history. It is a story of courage, determination, and sacrifice, and it is a story that continues to inspire people around the world.
Stop the carnage and talk

Editorial, Reprint, 14 February

The violence and conflict are unreasonably ordinary in this country for the past seven years, but a few days ago, there was a standoff between the Maoists and the government near Kagatigaun in Nuwakot. The talks that finally took place late on Thursday evening in Kathmandu between 11 parties, including the government, the Maoists, and the Nepali Congress, was considered to be a victory for the people of Nepal. The talks were helpful in bringing to the table a number of issues, including those related to human rights, the separation of power, and the political future of Nepal.

On the same day, there was another significant development in the conflict. The Maoists announced that they would end the 7-year-old Maoist insurgency, which has claimed the lives of thousands of people and caused immense suffering to many more.

The government has also made a number of commitments, including the release of all political prisoners, the reinstatement of civil liberties, and the guarantee of a fair and transparent election process.

However, there is still much work to be done. The country is still divided, and the challenges are immense. But the talks and the commitment to end the conflict are a good start.

P.S. Sushila, 14 February

Out of hand

Editorial, Nepal Samacharpatra, 12 February

The Minister of Internal Affairs has said that they have arrested and sentenced a number of Maoists who are believed to have committed serious crimes. The government has also said that it will continue to take action against those who commit such crimes.

Editorial, Kathmandu, 14 February

The Maoists have decided to end their armed struggle and enter into peace negotiations with the government. This is a significant development, and it is a positive step towards ending the conflict in Nepal.

Act or resign

Editorial, Kathmandu, 14 February

The Maoists have announced that they will hold a referendum on whether or not to continue their armed struggle. The referendum will be held in the next 30 days.

Young and single

Editorial, Kathmandu, 14 February

The government has said that it will take action against those who commit such crimes.

Extend the emergency

Editorial, Akhabari, 14 February

The situation in the country is currently very unstable, and the government has decided to extend the emergency for another two months.

Cultural and social

BOOK REVIEW

"The New Wave of Thinking"

A Chinese Indiana waters secretary reviews Dipak Granville's 'Water in Nepal: The Economic and Political Weekly'. He expresses his views on the subject of this degree of intellectual distinction has emerged from Nepal, not India.

T he main theme of the book, "Water in Nepal: The Economic and Political Weekly", is the issue of water management in Nepal. The author, Dipak Granville, argues that the country needs to focus on the management of water resources in order to achieve sustainable development.

Granville believes that the Nepalese government has failed to manage water resources effectively. He argues that the government's focus on big projects has led to the neglect of smaller, more sustainable solutions.

Granville's book is a valuable contribution to the debate on water management in Nepal. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the country's water resources and offers practical solutions for the management of these resources.

According to Granville, the country needs to move away from the "big project" approach and focus on smaller, more sustainable solutions. He argues that this approach is more likely to be successful in the long term.

Peace and development

Nileshwar Acharya in Kathmandu

As the political situation in Nepal continues to be unstable, there is an urgent need to focus on peace and development.

The government has announced that it will hold a referendum on whether or not to continue the emergency. However, the Maoists have called for a ceasefire and have said that they will hold talks with the government.

It is clear that there is a need for meaningful dialogue between the government and the Maoists. The country cannot afford to lose more lives or suffer more damage.

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Camp

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An opportunity to discover Koshi Tappu Wildlife Camp in Nepal. This unique experience combines wildlife and adventure, offering a unique perspective on the region. We are offering a special winter offer on our packages.

To discuss your requirements or to book your trip, please contact us at info@koshitappuwildlifecamp.com or call us at +977 1 444 5555.

Krisnath Shrestha, Managing Director, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Camp, Nepal

Manigram, Shivalaya Narayan Thakuri, as well as Prakash K.C., have worked on this book. The book has been well-received by Nepali and international audiences, and it is hoped that it will continue to inspire future generations of Nepali writers.
**NEPALI TIMES**

**22 - 28 FEBRUARY 2002**

**NEPALI WEATHER**

**YAK YETI YAK**

**COMMUNITY RADIO:** Minister for Information and Communication, Jaya Prakash Pratap Gupta, at the inaugural session of the Community Radio. Also seen are Saneeya Hussain of Panos South Asia, William Crawley and David Page of the Institute for Development Studies.

Communal Areas Benefit People: laurel, cutting day by day, the activities and use of Club Oasis family centre. The Club, Hotel Pratapgun, 432344.

**Royal commercial Ex cpu:** Sun 2-3 course dinner from 5-100s, four-course lunch at 13. KristEMALE Restaurant, Deewan's Hotel, 743460.

**Garden, Peace and Cost:** For insertions ring NT Marketing at 543333-36.

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Under My Hat

Aarti Chautary

Aarti is not one of your typical students who other than attending her classes and completing her assignments, spends her time browsing through her favorite websites and texting her friends. Aarti, 23, has been a part of the Nepalese TV circuit since she was 18 years old. She started her career as a trainee producer at NTV, a private channel in Nepal, and has since become a well-known face on Nepali television. She is known for her straight-talking, no-nonsense approach to issues that affect women and girls.

Aarti is passionate about promoting women's rights through her work. She is a vocal advocate for gender equality and has used her platform to raise awareness about issues such as domestic violence, sexual and reproductive health, and women's empowerment. She has also been a part of various campaigns and initiatives aimed at empowering women and girls.

Aarti's approach to her work is marked by a combination of empathy and determination. She is known for her ability to connect with her audience and for her willingness to take on challenging issues, even if they are controversial. Her no-nonsense attitude and her ability to speak her mind have earned her the respect of her fans and colleagues alike.

Aarti's work has also earned her several awards and recognitions. She was named Woman of the Year by the Women's Choice Awards in 2019, and was also named one of the Top 100 Powerful Women in Nepal by the Nepal Women's Chamber of Commerce in 2020.

Aarti's commitment to her work is matched only by her passion for learning and growing. She is currently pursuing a Master's degree in Communication and Media Studies, and is also a certified Yoga instructor. She believes that both communication and yoga are powerful tools for personal and social change, and uses her platform to promote both.

Aarti is also a strong believer in the power of social media as a tool for advocacy and awareness. She is an active social media user, with over 2 million followers on Facebook and Twitter, and uses her platform to share her thoughts and ideas, and to connect with her fans.

Aarti's work and advocacy have earned her a place among the most influential women in Nepal. She is a role model for young women and girls, and her commitment to promoting gender equality continues to inspire and empower others.

Aarti's story is one of determination and hard work. From humble beginnings to becoming a well-known face on Nepali television, she has faced many challenges and obstacles along the way. But she has remained unswerving in her commitment to promoting women's rights and gender equality, and her work continues to have a positive impact on the lives of countless women and girls in Nepal.