Anybody home?  

The Nepali Congress also has a position on constitutional reform. It was not expressed at the party’s recent conference, but party officials say that the party has always advocated for constitutional reform. The centre-right RPP hasn’t made its position official, but it favours tinkering. Sadbhavana wants changes to accommodate its citizenship demands.

But don’t we have that already?

The UML threat is clear, it will not go along with another clause-by-clause bargaining with the UML in the interim governments to oversee them. It also says reforms would be a way to bring people back from the Maoist fold.

It looks like this is what the ruling party may say when it comes to clause-by-clause bargaining with the UML in the interim governments to oversee them. It also says reforms would be a way to bring people back from the Maoist fold.

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MIN BAJRACHARYA

Narayan Singh Pun

EXCLUSIVE

No news

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No time for games

A section of Kathmandu’s elite is paying a war to sabotage the government’s will to fight the insurgency.

The Maoists have decided to focus their efforts on a new battlefront: destabilizing the political process. In this, they are well-placed. The Maoists have already demonstrated their ability to use the political system to undermine the government. They have also demonstrated their ability to use the armed forces to their advantage. The Maoists have also demonstrated their ability to use the mass media to their advantage.

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Barefoot radio

How big does a radio station need to be? Barefoot radio is a box. And this is what it looks like—a mobile radio station which he keeps in his car. Barefoot radio travels around the Kathmandu Valley, hitting the radio and television towers, ducking under bridges, anywhere he needs to be, and turns on the radio to spread the message.

For drama, angst and insight, don’t look to the behaviour of public personalities. Just turn to the bookshelves.

NATIONAL

The Health Ministry has the largest number of vacant posts—5,244. The parliamentary committee has sought an explanation as to why steps have not been taken to find more civil servants. Until some time ago, there were 4,652 posts in the civil service of Nepal's Ministry of Information and Communication. Now there are only 443 posts due to compulsory retirement. Some 341 are vacant. The government has not taken any steps to fill these positions. The ministry is currently running without the necessary staff to function properly. The minister of information and communication, Ram Pratap Pandey, had sought an explanation from the officials of the ministry as to why the ministry was unable to function properly. He also sought an explanation as to why the ministry was unable to find qualified personnel to fill these positions. The minister had also sought an explanation as to why the ministry was unable to fill these positions despite the fact that there were many qualified personnel available in the market.

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Lords of the Left

So Madhav and Bam Dev patched up. But maybe Oil is the man to watch.

The three major parties continue to bicker on the subject of tourism, and they represent the most effective model here. The answers to these are simple:

- Tourism is devastating to the environment.
- Tourism is good for the economy.
- Tourism causes all problems.
- Tourism is a luxury that only rich people can enjoy.
- Tourism is a necessary evil for the survival of our nation.

What happened?

Madhav Nepal and Bam Dev have served as deputy prime minister. Given the balance of power in the UML, that shouldn’t complicate things.

In the days of the economic boom, it is no surprise that we are doing so now with renewed vigour. At every public forum, people demand more tourism. We’re fighting for a new constitution, and tourism is the biggest issue on the agenda.

The two main groups are

- The red shirt group, led by Prakash Mani Oli, which is pro-development and pro-business.
- The green shirt group, led by Madhav Nepal, which is pro-environment and pro-social justice.

And the question is,

- How much is the airline running in the red?
- How much is the airline running in the green?
- How much is the airline running in the yellow?
- How much is the airline running in the blue?
- How much is the airline running in the red and green?

Readers can post their views at anyotherthings.com

Interview

“Tourism is key to Nepal’s development, and civil aviation is key to tourism.”

The management had become subservient to the minister and ministry. Some people say that the government has become a business. In my view, the ministry of tourism has been reduced to a marketing arm. I believe that the minister is a politician first and a minister second. When the government has to provide information to the people, it should be a minister. But when it comes to marketing and promotion, it should be a business.

I think tourism is key to Nepal’s development. It is the key to our future. We have to promote tourism, not just to attract tourists but to create jobs and improve our economy.

But I also believe that civil aviation is key to tourism. Without good airports, it is impossible to attract tourists. We need to invest in new airports and upgrade existing ones.
In 2000, what is now called the Kamaïya movement broke out in far-western Nepal and swiftly moved to the capital. Photographer Peter Lowe documented many of the protests, and this year, with Mandala Book Point and the Danish Association for International Cooperation, published a collection of these photographs in an excellently-produced large-format book. The book contains background information on the kamaïyas, first-person testimonies, and an exhaustive timeline of the events, both in English and Nepali.

In 1995, when the new constitution was enacted with the wake of the People’s Movement, all forms of slavery and serfdom were banned in the kingdom. But no law against such practices accompanied the ban. The worst wasn’t over for the 100,000 kamaïya family members—95 percent of them Tharu—from the far-western Nepal. After all, when Chandra Samsher burned down houses in 1926, and Nepal signed a UN convention against slavery in 1958, there was no difference in their lives either.

Some often, kamaïyas seek to pay off loans, sometimes working for 10, even 15 years. To repay, they earn as much as a few thousand Nepali rupees a day. Many, when they reach the age of 45 or 50, have to work to support their families.

In 1995, a kamaiya rebellion began to spread—by 1998, some 20,000 kamaïyas had worked for their landlords. The landlords, in turn, demanded that the kamaïyas pay the minimum wage, and in 1998, the government decided to give them their freedom and some land. The government also said that all kamaïyas with a cultivable land size of less than 15 hectares (3.7 acres) would be released, and 22 families were freed.

When the kamaïya movement took on the mind of its government, the government began to pay attention. In 1999, a few kamaiya leaders were arrested and beaten, and the newly-formed Kamaïya Liberation Action Committee (KLSMC) and the Kamaiya Liberation Action Committee (KLAC) were formed to represent their interests.

In August, Minister for Land Reform and Management, Shiva Raj Pant, announced that bonded labour had been made illegal and anyone parceling it was punishable under the Labour Act. Pant also demanded that the government, in the interest of freedom, pay the workers the minimum wage for all the years they had worked.

In December, the Kamaiya Movement Committee (KMC) was established to represent the Kamaiyas. In January 2000, a coalition of the Kamaïyas and their supporters, the Kamaiya Movement Committee (KMC), announced a 10-day protest in the district. The protesters blocked the highway in five districts, demanding land.

In May, in Dhangadhi, 30,000 people gathered, demanding that the Kamaiyas be freed. The protesters asked the government to provide them with land, and the government agreed.

In September, finally, the Kamaiya Movement Committee (KMC) was established to represent the Kamaiyas. The Kamaiya Movement Committee (KMC) was formed to represent their interests.

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Bhutan has in the past decade increasingly been held up as a model for good governance in the region, as it has moved from a feudal monarchy in the 1960s to a parliamentary democracy. In 2002, Bhutan celebrated the 50th anniversary of its first democratic elections, held in 1952, and the country has made significant strides in terms of social and economic development.

However, Bhutan has faced challenges in recent years, including a decline in its foreign aid, which was once a major driver of its economic growth. The country has also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a significant impact on its tourism industry and its ability to access foreign aid.

Despite these challenges, Bhutan continues to be a model for good governance in the region, and its people continue to be proud of their country and its achievements.
Maoists of Nepal

The killing of three Maoists on the 21st.

This article was written in 2002, discussing the course of events that led to the killing of three Maoists. The Maoists were not captured by the security forces, and their bodies were set on fire. The article also mentions the situation of the Maoists in Salyan, Nepal, and the UML's failure to act against them.

Suresh KC, who heads the Salyan District Administration Office, said that the Maoists had been attacking the police post from three sides around 11 PM on the 21st. Since they did not have any modern weapons, they used only local weapons. It is said that some modern weapons had been brought in from South India. People who were attacking the police post were also carrying these weapons. It is said that they passed through the border security and gave information of the route these people took.

REPRESENTATION AND REPRESENTATIVES

There are three types of people in our country. One type is a representative. Prakash Jwala, an Indian newspaper, wrote an editorial that the Indian news media has been used to convey the message that India is working against modernisation, or democracy.

Another type of person is a representative who read the English editorials, silent? Why have they been unable to make a difference in the country’s politics and the government? Why are the intelligence agencies still not operative? Why are they taking out rallies to weaken the nation’s politics and the government? Why are the intelligence agencies so inefficient?

The Maoists entered Nepal with arms? Or did it write a 100 percent false editorial? This is a matter for everyone.

The last type of person is a representative who saw the English editorials, silent? Why have they not been able to make a difference in the country’s politics and the government? Why are they taking out rallies to weaken the nation’s politics and the government? Why are the intelligence agencies so inefficient?

Three types of people have been killed in the latest political incident. One type is a representative. Prakash Jwala, an Indian newspaper, wrote an editorial that the Indian news media has been used to convey the message that India is working against modernisation, or democracy.

Another type of person is a representative who read the English editorials, silent? Why have they been unable to make a difference in the country’s politics and the government? Why are the intelligence agencies still not operative? Why are they taking out rallies to weaken the nation’s politics and the government? Why are the intelligence agencies so inefficient?

The last type of person is a representative who saw the English editorials, silent? Why have they not been able to make a difference in the country’s politics and the government? Why are they taking out rallies to weaken the nation’s politics and the government? Why are the intelligence agencies so inefficient?
Food for thought

Dhulikhel Bazaar has all the food you could ever want during your stay in Nepal. Of course, it would depend on what your taste is. But the following details will give you an idea of what you can expect to find.

1. **vegetables and fruits**: You can find a wide variety of fresh vegetables and fruits in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from tomatoes to bananas.

2. **meat and dairy products**: You can find fresh meat and dairy products in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from chicken to milk.

3. **bread and pastries**: You can find a wide variety of bread and pastries in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from bagels to croissants.

4. **baked goods**: You can find a wide variety of baked goods in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from cakes to cookies.

5. **sweets and candies**: You can find a wide variety of sweets and candies in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from chocolates to candy bars.

6. **Asian foods**: You can find a wide variety of Asian foods in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from sushi to dumplings.

7. **Cafe and bakery**: You can find a wide variety of cafe and bakery services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from coffee to pastries.

8. **Restaurant**: You can find a wide variety of restaurants in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from fast food to fine dining.

9. **Grocery store**: You can find a wide variety of grocery store services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from groceries to makeup.

10. **Fast food**: You can find a wide variety of fast food services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from burgers to fries.

11. ** Convenience Store**: You can find a wide variety of convenience store services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from groceries to makeup.

12. **Supermarket**: You can find a wide variety of supermarket services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from groceries to makeup.

13. **Convenience Store**: You can find a wide variety of convenience store services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from groceries to makeup.

14. **Pharmacy**: You can find a wide variety of pharmacy services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from medications to vitamins.

15. **Bookstore**: You can find a wide variety of bookstore services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from books to stationery.

16. **Travel Agency**: You can find a wide variety of travel agency services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from plane tickets to hotel reservations.

17. **Tourist Office**: You can find a wide variety of tourist office services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from travel information to visa applications.

18. **Tourist Information Center**: You can find a wide variety of tourist information center services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from travel information to visa applications.

19. **Currency Exchange**: You can find a wide variety of currency exchange services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from currency exchange to foreign currency.

20. **Money Transfer**: You can find a wide variety of money transfer services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from money transfer to foreign currency.

21. **ATM**: You can find a wide variety of ATM services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from cash withdrawals to cash deposits.

22. **Cash Advance**: You can find a wide variety of cash advance services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from cash advances to cash deposits.

23. **Insurance**: You can find a wide variety of insurance services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from health insurance to travel insurance.

24. **Legal Services**: You can find a wide variety of legal services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from lawyers to paralegals.

25. **Medical Services**: You can find a wide variety of medical services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from doctors to nurses.

26. **Lawyer**: You can find a wide variety of lawyer services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from legal advice to legal representation.

27. **Dentist**: You can find a wide variety of dentist services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from dental checkups to dental treatments.

28. **Optometrist**: You can find a wide variety of optometrist services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from eye exams to glasses.

29. **Veterinarian**: You can find a wide variety of veterinarian services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet checkups to pet treatments.

30. **Pet Sitter**: You can find a wide variety of pet sitter services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet sitting to pet boarding.

31. **Dog Walker**: You can find a wide variety of dog walker services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from dog walking to dog training.

32. **Dog Boarding**: You can find a wide variety of dog boarding services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from dog boarding to dog walking.

33. **Cat Sitter**: You can find a wide variety of cat sitter services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from cat sitting to cat boarding.

34. **Cat Boarding**: You can find a wide variety of cat boarding services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from cat boarding to dog walking.

35. **Pet Supplies**: You can find a wide variety of pet supplies services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet food to pet toys.

36. **Pet Grooming**: You can find a wide variety of pet grooming services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet washing to pet trimming.

37. **Pet Spa**: You can find a wide variety of pet spa services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet massage to pet baths.

38. **Pet Hospital**: You can find a wide variety of pet hospital services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet checkups to pet treatments.

39. **Pet Insurance**: You can find a wide variety of pet insurance services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet insurance to pet care.

40. **Pet Training**: You can find a wide variety of pet training services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from dog training to cat training.

41. **Pet Daycare**: You can find a wide variety of pet daycare services in the market. The market is open from 7 AM to 7 PM, and you can find everything from pet playgroups to pet daycare.

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In addition, the board of the Children’s Food Programme also runs the Village School’s National Student Scholarships Programme. To support other of these charities, visit www.fizzzzz.com.
Under My Hat

By Kunda Dixit

Oodles of noodles

The more perceptive among you will have realised by now that Nepal has at long last attained the status of a Regional Noodle Superpower. We can now say with considerable degree of certainty that no other country on earth can kick us around when it comes to noodles. Nope. In the realm of ramen, Nepal is now right up there with Japan, Korea and other East Asian tigers. As an indication of the rapid strides we have taken in the sphere of industrialisation while preparing for our membership of the WTO, the multinational major exporters of this article and one of the highest per capita producers of noodles on earth, we are now set on our way to ensuring that Nepal can assume Most Favored Nation (MFN) status in all friendly countries by the year 2003.

To keep our lead in this important area of national endeavour, it is important to be innovative and keep churning out chowchow. But there is a real danger that we will be overcome with smugness and fatalism (an unintended side-effect of the monosodium glutamate in your Miao-Miao Teriyaki-flavoured Instant Noodle pack). If we are not careful we may actually be overtaken in the manufacture and export of noodles by countries that want to get ahead through unfair trade practices like illegally dumping dumplings on unsuspecting developing countries. That is why it is important for us to be eternally watchful so that we do not have a noodle glut, and this important export does not go the way of once-prosperous sectors like carpet, pashmina, garment, yarchagumba, and tiger bones. We must continue to keep up with a steady stream of noodle innovations to ensure that we continue to be major players in the global market. We must also be eternally vigilant against the threat that we may run out of brand names, but this is a risk we have to take in order to keep our market leadership.

As any ramen aficionado will tell you, the noodle is a flexible food and there are endless permutations and combinations of what you can do with the stuff. That is why we in the business are confident that we will never run out of new noodle innovations. There is no need to look for new noodle brands every year that weird the Pacific islands like “Bora Bora”, “Min Min” or “Wai Wai”. They can take the names of places that have recently been in the news like “Tora Bora” Noodle Crispies. Designed to be eaten Nepali-style like poleko makai bhatmas. No need to cook, and especially useful during times of acute water crisis.

“Home Fries” Noodles. Garnished with powdered yarchagumba in plastic sachet. May have powerful aphrodisiac side-effects, or your money back. One helping gives you a fulfilled feeling.

“Banana” Ramen. Nutritious guaranteed nutritional seems in a whiff of banana-flavoured cup-compressed, biodegradable in 2,000 years. Induces in the wearer a fit and healthy appearance (it is not biodegradable).

“Chile Joe”ignon Noodles. Sour yarchagumba with the dash of yarchagumba in the dark, nutritious and lightweight equipment in case of sudden nutrition for food, while in our pastures of bubbles. Available.

“Poodle” Noodle. Your dogs will love it too. Formerly marketed under the Descriptive name “Bow-wow Chow Chow”.

Glow Job Phosphorescent Noodles. Since they glow in the dark, you do not need nightvision equipment to eat a nutritious fast food while in pursuit of baddies.

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A pat on the back to everyone at The Himalayan Times for making us what we are today

A Great Newspaper