Political power may come out of the barrel of a gun, but hydropower must still come out of a turbine. Even in Nepal. The 25-kilowatt hydroplant and of Phala Quay, Seti Gadhi in Ramechap was built by the two Nepalese joint ventures.

**Exclusive**

**Mao power**

Political power may come out of the barrel of a gun, but hydropower must still come out of a turbine. Even in Nepal. The 25-kilowatt hydroplant and of Phala Quay, Seti Gadhi in Ramechap was built by the two Nepalese joint ventures. **Kanak Mani Dixit**

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**EYEWITNESS**

A first-hand account from the Maobadi epicentre.

By DEEPAK THAPA

In sharp contrast to his discus-

sion of the crisis has always been the

party's inability to sort out its inter-
generational power transfer. The

party's内 turmoil is just as evident as its

publicity around the country.

The Maoists have always sought
to present themselves as a catholic,

multicultural party, unlike the

traditional caste-based parties of

the past. Yet, the internal power

struggles are as intense as ever.

The Maoists' agenda for the new

country is clear: they want to

establish a socialist republic

where the people will be the

masters of their fate. This means

abolishing the monarchy and

creating a new society based on

equality, justice, and solidarity.

They believe that this can be

achieved through armed

struggles and the establishment

of a红色革命.

Maoists have been fighting for

years to achieve this goal, and

their numbers are growing

every day. The Maoists are

primarily recruited from the

vulnerable sections of society,

such as rural workers, peasants,

and urban youth.

The Maoists have been

successful in winning support

from the masses, but their
tactics have also caused

friction with the government.

The government has been

fighting a war against the

Maoists, and this has

resulted in many deaths and

displacements.

The Maoists' fighting strategy

is characterized by their

ability to adapt and

survive in changing

circumstances. They have

shown a remarkable ability to

organize and mobilize people,

and their armed struggle has

been successful in many

areas.

The Maoists' demands for

change are radical, and their

actions have been met with

violence from the government.

The government has

responded with a heavy

hand, and this has resulted in

many deaths and

displacements.

The Maoists are

determined to continue their

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The taral's passion for the monsoon overcomes a fear of the insurgency.

**LETTERS**

**LETTER FROM BANGKOK**

Things fall apart, the centre cannot hold. Unrest, toil and turmoil have been a part of the Kathmandu Valley's life since time immemorial. But the fact is, no matter what predicament we find ourselves in, the nation will bounce back. The people are our nation.

**LETTER FROM NAMCHE**

I am infuriated! There are lots of tourists in Namche, but it doesn't look as if they are bringing anything to the local community. They just walk in, look around, buy souvenirs and leave. I wish there was some way to make them contribute to the local economy.

**LETTER FROM SONEPUR**

I have been trying to get a job in Kathmandu, but I keep getting rejected. I think the problem is that I don't have enough education. I'm not sure what I should do next.

**LETTER FROM LAMJUNG**

I am a farmer, but I don't have enough land to grow crops. I'm worried about how I will be able to feed my family in the future.

**LETTER FROM POKHARA**

I have been living in Pokhara for three years, but I still feel like a stranger. I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?

**LETTER FROM BHAKTAPUR**

I am a student at Tribhuvan University, but I can't afford to pay for my tuition fees. I don't have any family support and I don't know what to do.

**LETTER FROM KATHMANDU**

I have been living in Kathmandu for ten years, but I still feel like a stranger. I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?

**LETTER FROM LUMBINI**

I am a Nepali living in Lumbini, but I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?

**LETTER FROM BHARATPUR**

I have been living in Bharatpur for ten years, but I still feel like a stranger. I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?

**LETTER FROM KATHMANDU**

I am a Nepali living in Kathmandu, but I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?

**LETTER FROM BAGMATI**

I have been living in Bagmati for ten years, but I still feel like a stranger. I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?

**LETTER FROM KATHMANDU**

I am a Nepali living in Kathmandu, but I don't have any friends here and I feel isolated. What should I do?
At every turn we meet people denied the choice of being neutral.

Under those who get traitorous Malana concepts, even after the coming back to a shop a short after one year after is a situation in Malana. Because of the economic blockade at Subgaun they don’t have any money of provisions and also a chance to make their living. At Malana the people rush towards the shops in order to make their living but they don’t have any chance to make their living.

The government of Nepal is the most important and the most important instrument of the state of emergency. And the Malana people are the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency. They are not the most important instrument of the state of emergency.
Divided we stand

The best course might be for Kangrejis to amicably dissolve the party.

By now, most Nepalis recognize Kangrejis' strengths in making political alliances but not those rare traits of their leader who have contributed so much to our nation's progress. The current popular directional tension has been brewing over the past two years. The question of whether the party can continue itself has become the norm of political discourse.

The slogan, “Divided we stand”, is a counsel of despair. It is not the right guidance for the people of Nepal. It is time for the Kangrejis, the Congress party, to choose a new path. The moment has come to consider the importance of the party and to make a decision that will benefit the country.

The party's decision to dissolve itself seems logical and necessary. After all, the party is facing internal strife and needs to focus on rebuilding its strength. The party's dissolution will help it to start afresh and to become a more cohesive and united entity. It will also provide an opportunity for the party to learn from its mistakes and to make necessary changes.

However, the party should not dissolve itself in a hasty manner. It should carefully consider the implications of its decision and make sure that it is in the best interest of the party and the country. The party should also consider the impact of its decision on the country and its people.

The Kangrejis, the Congress party, should not be afraid to make difficult decisions. They should be guided by the principles of democracy and the welfare of the people. The party should also strive to maintain its unity and cohesion.

In conclusion, the Kangrejis, the Congress party, should consider dissolving itself. This will allow the party to start afresh and to become a more cohesive and united entity. It will also provide an opportunity for the party to learn from its mistakes and to make necessary changes. The party should also consider the impact of its decision on the country and its people.

RANJHITA LAMH

Kamal Thapa, a 17-year-old, of Kamakhyani, has been a leader for the political party for 10 years. He is known for his strong political stance and his ability to lead the party in tough situations.

Kamal is a defender of democracy and the rights of citizens. He has always spoken up for the marginalized groups and has worked to ensure that their voices are heard. He has also been a champion of human rights and has fought for the rights of Nepalis.

Kamal's leadership has been characterized by his ability to unite the party and to make it a strong force in the political arena. He has been able to bring together different factions within the party and to make it a cohesive and united entity.

Kamal has always been a fighter and has not been afraid to stand up for what he believes in. He has been a vocal critic of corruption and has not hesitated to speak out against the wrongdoings of those in power.

Kamal's leadership has been characterized by his commitment to democracy and the rights of citizens. He has always been a defender of these values and has worked to ensure that they are upheld.

Kamal's leadership has been a source of inspiration for many in the party and has helped to make the party a strong force in the political arena.

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A home of one's own

Instead of building their first homes slowly, brick by brick, more and more people are turning to community housing and prefabricated homes.

That is the trend she is observing at Comfort Housing in Sitapaila, where the company is building independent homes. "This is our third project in this area," said the company's president, Veena Pradhan. "The idea is to make people's lives easier by providing them with quality homes at an affordable price."

At the same time, many developers are looking at ways to increase demand for their products. "We are seeing a shift towards better design and quality," said Ajay Ghimere, CEO of Ace Homes. "People are more careful about their choices these days and are looking for good value for money."

However, there are still some challenges. "The biggest problem is financing," said Pradhan. "Many people are not able to afford the full cost of a home upfront, so they need to look for alternative sources of funding."

Another issue is the lack of proper infrastructure. "We need better roads, water supply, and waste management systems," said Ghimere. "This is essential for the development of any community."

Despite these challenges, the industry is growing. "The demand for housing is increasing, especially in the Kathmandu Valley," said Pradhan. "We are seeing more and more people moving to the city, looking for better opportunities."

For more information on housing options in Nepal, contact Comfort Housing at Sitapaila or Ace Homes in Balkumari.
The politics of humanitarian aid

The United Nations remains committed to the goal that no one should go hungry. But the size of the money it needs for humanitarian relief efforts is concerning. Argentina is one of the world's largest economies, but it too is struggling with food insecurity. In fact, the country's food basket price index has been on a steady decline since 2000, which has made it more affordable for consumers. However, the situation remains tenuous as the country continues to face economic challenges.

Argentina's social sector and government have been criticized for not doing enough to address food insecurity. In response, the government has implemented several initiatives, including the social assistance program, which provides financial support to low-income families. However, the effectiveness of these programs is questionable, with some arguing that they do not go far enough to meet the needs of those in poverty.

In addition to government initiatives, civil society organizations have played a role in addressing food insecurity. NGOs and community groups have worked to distribute food to those in need, but their resources are limited. Overall, the situation in Argentina remains critical, and more needs to be done to ensure that all citizens have access to adequate food.


The winter and her incarceration drama during BP’s third week is detention. He is in a somewhat better mood because of keeping body and soul together with good food and tobacco. BP feels he is not in a very bad shape. His relations are unaffected by anti-Indian feelings because, while Nepal is always and ever ready to think about China, it is simply a bargaining chip. Every fortnight Nepal Times brings you a row of dolls, diaries, handwritten in English.

22nd January 1977

Excerpts of an interview with Naranjari Acharya, member of the Nepali Congress

The third artist in the show is Kishor Kayastha, a 23-year-old photographer from Kathmandu. Kayastha’s works are in colour and black and white, and his photographs are in a high-contrast style. He is known for his work on the royal palace in Kathmandu, which he has been photographing since the 1980s. Kayastha’s photographs are not only aesthetically pleasing but also document the history of the palace. His work has been featured in numerous exhibitions and publications around the world.

The exhibition is open to the public and runs until 12th February 2003. Visitors are encouraged to visit the Park Gallery at 100 Park Street, Kathmandu, to see the exhibition and to learn more about Nepal, India, and China. For more information, please contact park1gallery@hotmail.com or call 522307.
**NEPALI TIMES SPORT**

**Antoneta Belzova in Belgrade**

CNN's Rod Nansel travelled to the World Cup about 64 years after falling to a query, when 25,000 Chinese football fans travelled to Belgrade, away from the Chinese team and security.

For insertions ring NT Marketing at 543333-36.

Visiting a football stadium is one of the best things you can do in Belgrade. The Serbian national team plays in the top division of the European football league, and the country has a rich history of football.

The stadium is home to the Red Star Belgrade football club, who has won numerous titles over the years. The stadium itself is a symbol of the country's cultural heritage, and is considered one of the most iconic venues in Europe. It is located in the city center, and is easily accessible by public transport.

On the day of the match, the stadium is filled with fans from all over the world, creating a vibrant atmosphere. The merchandising area is bustling with activity, with fans buying team jerseys, scarves, and other souvenirs.

The match itself is a display of skill and strategy, with the visiting team attempting to score against the home team. The crowd cheers and sings along to the national anthem, creating a sense of unity and pride.

After the match, the stadium empties, with fans heading out to nearby bars and restaurants to continue the celebrations. The atmosphere is electric, with fans of all ages enjoying the experience.

Overall, visiting the football stadium in Belgrade is an unforgettable experience, with the rich history of football and the passion of the fans creating a truly magical atmosphere.
2050 FIFA World Cup
Kathmandu Lalitpur

Bibha was among the shortlisted candidates sourced from more than 1,000 Nepal applicants as part of a campaign by UNCFT, MTV and UNICEF. Bibha has always been articulate, confident and outgoing. "When I was asked to represent Nepal and after Kata in youth, I felt both proud and nervous, it was a big responsibility," recalls Bibha. "I have never done something like this before. I'm proud that I've represented Nepal and I'm thankful to everyone for helping me," Bibha said.

Bibha, an idealistic 12 grader, was among ten shortlisted candidates selected from more than 1,000 Nepali applicants. The Top Rated Agency Committee (Unified Marxist-Leninists) represents that the delegation should be possible, given the funds and support of the United Nations. Bibha's success in making the world a better place is evident from her experience. Bibha's inspiration is her father, who keeps telling her "if life is tough, you have to be tougher." Bibha's success is evident from her experience. Bibha's inspiration is her father, who keeps telling her "if life is tough, you have to be tougher."