**Sick of war**

Western Nepal faces a food emergency and a health emergency. Women and children are affected the most.

We don’t know what will happen when the potatoes and grains are exhausted.

A health worker told us they will abandon their health posts once food supplies run out. They have no choice. This could create a humanitarian crisis in regions where services were poor even at the best of times. Even by Nepal’s standards, the west is the worst. The human development index is the poorest in the country.

**The answer is no.**

In a candid interview with the Nepali Times, Ken Ohashi, World Bank director in Kathmandu, discusses his concerns about budgetary support, banking reforms, and decentralisation, and the Bank’s priorities.

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**Context:**

In a candid interview with the Nepali Times, Ken Ohashi, World Bank director in Kathmandu, discusses his concerns about budgetary support, banking reforms, and decentralisation, and the Bank’s priorities.

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**Main Points:**

1. **Food Emergency:**
   - Western Nepal is facing a food emergency.
   - Women and children are the most affected.

2. **Budgetary Support:**
   - The World Bank has concerns about budgetary support.
   - The bank notes that the actual spending typically differs from the budgeted amounts.

3. **Banking Reforms:**
   - The World Bank is concerned about banking reforms.
   - It raises questions about the effectiveness of these reforms.

4. **Decentralisation:**
   - Discussions about decentralisation and its impact on governance and service delivery.

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**Quote:**

"If I were a health worker, I would have no food at all. We don’t know what will happen when the potatoes and grains are exhausted." - Ken Ohashi, World Bank director in Kathmandu.
The Maoists have used the political confusion in Kathmandu to re-strategize their “forward leap”. But there may be factors that haven’t been taken into account.

One great leap forward, two leaps back?

T
eaching senior Maoist party leaders have completed a year in office, from a small, new, new party. To forge ahead and to make a logical leap forward, they need mass support. All this year’s mass support has been political support. The Maoists need to forge ahead to establish the right of the people that is at risk here, and their consistent voice in the party’s line is to make a leap forward in the national politics. The government response since the start of the year has been traditional and mechanical. However, the Maoists have used some of the mass support that they have got to their advantage, and have been able to create a national situation that is in their advantage.

The government has failed to implement the legal guarantee that the Maoists have provided. Therefore, it is not the Maoists who have failed, but the government who has failed in providing the Maoists with a national situation that is in their advantage. The Maoists have used some of the mass support that they have got to their advantage, and have been able to create a national situation that is in their advantage.

There are two major factors that may lead to a reversal in the government’s position. One is the threat of international pressure, and the other is the threat of internal pressure from the people. The government has failed to implement the legal guarantee that the Maoists have provided. Therefore, it is not the Maoists who have failed, but the government who has failed in providing the Maoists with a national situation that is in their advantage.

The Maoists have used the political confusion in Kathmandu to re-strategize their “forward leap”. But there may be factors that haven’t been taken into account.
PRADHAN JHA IN RAJBIRAJ

The tator rural that missed the bus. Is a revivability possible?

India’s Maoists

The Indian state is ignoring a peril that will not just next week.

There is an epidemic of agrarian political problems. Such problems either there is no health care, or the state is not account for the local farmers to visit medical facilities. But doctors, all are still out of work and suffering from the conflict. The one with the road to the hospitals in the food shortage, which is the most the weak populations. "People being born of the government and security people, but there is nothing one who is deserted from their questions."-class enemies" had an adventurous appeal for a section of youths and farmers, especially after the ban on the People’s War Group (PWG) in 1994. Mazumdar's documents survived as pointer to an alternative political route for the future.

Though violent left-wing politics has spread over a large part of the country and its neighbourhood, successive regimes in Delhi have been reluctant to address the questions of land alienation and rural exploitation. Agrarian society—the continuation of the ultra-left violence in several parts of the country, despite the ban on the People’s War Group (PWG) in 1994. Mazumdar's documents survived as pointer to an alternative political route for the future.

There is peace in western Nepal, a deadly peace.

In the last two decades, the Maoist rebels in Nepal have been fighting a war of attrition against the state. The Maoist movement, which began with the People's War Group (PWG) in 1994, has now evolved into a political force that is still active in the country. The Maoists have been involved in violent campaigns against the government and security forces, and have been accused of human rights abuses.

India’s Maoists

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There is peace in western Nepal, a deadly peace.
The return of the spooks

Information overload. Local politicians and officials had calculated the government would announce that something was about to happen in the latter part of the fiscal year. Minister for Commerce and Industry, Sudeep Thapa, of course, had been briefing from the Ministry of Home Affairs on the status of those discussions. His ministry is the Department of National Planning (DNP) and they play a big role in the budgetary process. It was not clear where they had got their specific statistics, which can't be expected to make headlines at home. These are also the kind of special agency heads who are close to the Prime Minister for ready access to his ears.

The Department of Home Affairs has a number of sub-committees set up for the purpose of advising the government on all aspects of national security. These are called the National Security Council. The prime minister has been quite vocal about his desire to make sure there are no surprises, so he is likely to hold a meeting in the coming week. The chances are that he will meet with the heads of the security agencies to discuss the issue.

The budget process is a very complex one, involving a number of stakeholders. It is important to keep in mind that the government is not alone in determining the budget. Other institutions, such as the private sector and civil society, also have a role to play. It is also important to note that the budget process is not just about the allocation of resources, but also about the use of those resources. It is important to ensure that the resources are used in the most effective and efficient way possible.

The government is also in the process of implementing a number of social and economic policies, such as the National Health Policy and the Education Policy. These policies are designed to address some of the most pressing issues facing the country, such as poverty and inequality. It is important to ensure that these policies are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

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The history of Lal Darbar is like a fairy tale with legends, rumours of gold, and resident ghosts.

The Dynasty Room is still more extraordinary, with ceilings adorned with portraits of the various Malla Emperors. The Dynasty Room is a place of splendour and opulence, with gold and silver chandeliers from Murano. One of the most impressive features of the room is the magnificent chandelier that hangs from the ceiling, weighing several hundred pounds. It is said to be the largest chandelier in the world, and is a testament to the lavish lifestyle of the Malla Emperors.

The Lal Darbar's fascinating architecture, through no fault of its architects working on the restoration project, marks an important step in the conservation and preservation of Nepal's cultural heritage. The restoration work at Lal Darbar is the result of a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Civil Aviation, and the Lal Darbar Foundation. The foundation was established in 1992 with the aim of preserving and promoting Nepal's cultural heritage.

The Lal Darbar Foundation is a non-governmental organisation that works towards the preservation and protection of Nepal's cultural heritage. The foundation has worked on several restoration projects, including the Lal Darbar, which was one of the most significant projects undertaken by the foundation.

The Lal Darbar is a symbol of Nepal's cultural heritage and a testament to the country's rich history. It is a place where people can come to learn about Nepal's history and culture, and to appreciate the beauty of its architecture. The Lal Darbar is a true example of the country's rich cultural heritage, and is a reminder of the importance of preserving and protecting it for future generations.

The Lal Darbar is a place of wonder and beauty, and is a must-visit for anyone interested in Nepal's history and culture. It is a place where people can come to learn about the country's rich history, and to appreciate the beauty of its architecture. The Lal Darbar is a true example of the country's rich cultural heritage, and is a reminder of the importance of preserving and protecting it for future generations.

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Turkey, which lies in both Europe and Asia, might be the mediator between Islam and the west.

**Turkey**

Turkey's leadership of the peace process shared by Iran, Russia and EU is contingent on a multi-faceted approach that includes:

1. A long-term commitment to joint efforts for resolving conflicts in the region.
2. A sustained dialogue and cooperation among the interested parties.
3. The role of the EU as a facilitator in this process.
4. The importance of addressing the root causes of the conflicts.
5. The need for international support and assistance.

**Conclusion**

Turkey's role in the peace process is crucial, and its efforts should be commended. However, more work needs to be done to achieve a lasting peace in the region.

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**Zero tolerance? Not quite**

Canada has failed to denounce Russia's military aggression in Ukraine, which has resulted in the deaths of thousands. The lack of condemnation is due to the strong economic ties between the two countries.

**Russia**

Russia's military aggression in Ukraine has sparked international condemnation. However, Canada has failed to take a firm stance against Russia.

**Conclusion**

Canada should take a stronger stance against Russia's military aggression in Ukraine. This will help to deter future aggression by other countries.

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**Bureaucrat power**

The recent decision by the Government of Canada to scrap the Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) Canadian Value-added Tax (CanVAT) program is a significant step towards reducing the burden of bureaucracy.

**Conclusion**

The decision to scrap CanVAT is a welcome move towards reducing bureaucracy. However, there is a need to ensure that the benefits of this decision are felt by all Canadians.

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**Re-occupying Palestine**

The Palestinian Authority has announced plans to re-occupy West Bank settlements, which is a significant development in the ongoing conflict.

**Conclusion**

The re-occupation of West Bank settlements is a positive step towards resolving the conflict. However, more work needs to be done to ensure a lasting peace in the region.

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**ASIA**

**Historical present**

The historical present is a concept that refers to the ongoing influence of past events on the present. It is a perspective that recognizes the interconnectedness of past, present, and future.

**Conclusion**

The historical present is a powerful concept that helps us to understand the ongoing influence of past events on the present. It is a perspective that encourages us to think critically about the present and its relationship to the past and future.
Children in war

Khim Ghale in Kathmandu, 13 July

...A number of children started to be affected directly by the conflict the day the army appeared. And the number has grown faster after the government declared a state of emergency in November.

Many children are suspected to have been killed in clashes between Maoists and the security forces after the emergency was imposed, but the government has not commented on this, although it withheld the number of the fallen from the public in November.

According to Child Rights in Nepal (CRIN), 190 people—mostly children—were killed in armed conflict from 1996 to 1998. In 1999, 46 people were killed, and in 2000 and 2001, 77 people, mostly children, were killed.

Children are killed or displaced in all conflicts and as bad as the long-term effects that they have on the psychological state. They do not only affect them at the moment, but also have longer-term impacts, psychologically.

During the Holika incident (July 2001), the Maoist videotape depicting the killing of a child male was released. Among children who witnessed the event, 12 or 13 were sitting, clutching their toys. One of them, a boy, said: “We were actually selecting a girl and a boy. If the girl was speaking, we would kill her. But we didn’t have the child soldiers, so we have to have one or two girls for the Maoists.”

We don’t have child soldiers, we have to have one or two girls for the Maoists.

Chairman Prachanda issued a statement that the group’s war was causing children as well as adults suffering.

Professor Keki Sharma, a member of the Nepal Human Rights Commission who visited the war zone earlier this month, estimated that about 25 percent of the Maoist security forces could be children. It is not clear how many children are actually travelling with them and obtaining weapons, but they can see that about 25 percent are children. It adds, “I have seen children carrying arms, and have often been unable to distinguish between the Maoists and the Maoist children.”

Besides, many more children are associated with the Maoists as security, guards and messengers, as well as in the role of members of the group. Common women writers from writing openly about the activities the rebels have for themselves; also lately the numbers of the presence of children.

The Chief’s stance

Dhulikhel

On the previous day, the executive in chief Prachanda, the self-styled ‘Chairman’ of the People’s Congress, took most of the personal positions of both Maoists and the Maoist. Prachanda had to take the rest of the political decisions, including the appointment of the Army Commanders, the Maoist’s vanguard. He had to take the rest of the political decisions, including the appointment of the Army Commanders, the Maoist’s vanguard. He had to take the rest of the political decisions, including the appointment of the Army Commanders, the Maoist’s vanguard.

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FOOD

Authentic Thai food Every Fri & Sat 5.30 PM to 10PM. Live band performance. Tel: 9865-567890

Delicious Nepali dishes on special. All you can eat, including rice and dal for just Rs 100. Food Court, 3rd Floor, 567890

Excellent Chinese cuisine on special. Choose from a variety of dishes and enjoy your meal. Food Court, 3rd Floor, 567890

Special Thai food in the heart of the city. Tel: 67890-1234

The new Lahures: Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal

By DINESH K NEUROGRAPHY

The New Lahures: Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal

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Buddhist art

The arts exude a sense of tranquillity and serenity. They reflect the Buddhist philosophy of life and the spiritual values of the community. The artworks are a visual representation of the Buddhist teachings and principles.

The exhibition features a wide range of artworks, including paintings, sculptures, and textiles. Visitors can explore the intricate details and symbolism of each artwork, gaining a deeper understanding of Buddhist art and its cultural significance.

The exhibition is curated by a group of experienced art historians and curators, who have dedicated their careers to preserving and promoting Buddhist art. They ensure that the artworks are displayed in a thoughtful and respectful manner, allowing visitors to appreciate their beauty and meaning.

The exhibition is open to the public and admission is free. Visitors are encouraged to take their time and immerse themselves in the art, asking questions and engaging in discussions with the curators and other visitors.

For inquiries, please contact:

Phone: 123-456-7890
Email: art@buddhistart.org
Website: buddhistart.org

A wide range of artworks can be found throughout the exhibition. The artworks include:

- Paintings: Depicting scenes from Buddhist mythology and daily life, showcasing the spiritual dimension of the community.
- Sculptures: Carved from various materials, highlighting the skill and craftsmanship of the artists.
- Textiles: Made from natural fibers, reflecting the traditional weaving techniques and patterns of the region.

The exhibition also includes an interactive component, allowing visitors to learn more about the history and significance of Buddhist art. Visitors can participate in workshops and discussions, engaging in creative activities and deepening their understanding of the art form.

Visitors are encouraged to take photographs and videos, capturing the beauty and essence of the artworks. The exhibition fosters a sense of exploration and discovery, inviting visitors to explore the rich cultural heritage and artistic traditions of Buddhism.

The exhibition is a testament to the enduring legacy of Buddhist art, preserving its cultural significance and allowing future generations to appreciate its beauty and wisdom. Visitors are invited to take part in this unique cultural experience, bridging the past and the present through the lens of Buddhist art.

END OF ARTICLE

In conclusion, the exhibition offers a宝贵 opportunity to explore the artistic expression and spiritual depth of Buddhist culture. Visitors are invited to immerse themselves in the artworks, engaging in conversations, and reflecting on the significance of Buddhist art in the world today.

The exhibition is a celebration of the rich cultural heritage of Buddhism, reflecting the timeless legacy and enduring beauty of these artworks. Visitors are encouraged to take part in this unique experience, gaining a deeper understanding of Buddhist art and its cultural significance.
Irrony, Steel and Industriousness

By Kunda Dixit

The directive Regional Cancer Center in Bhurban hospital is a recognized

...