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Supported by the Editor.

OPINION

The beach

By LAL

Why do countries realise they have destroyed something only once it’s all gone.

Adulterated economy

The fuel adulteration mafia is so powerful, its tentacles go so high up in government that the state of emergency it cannot be stopped.

Letting Talk Among Us

“Talk is cheap,” says Mr. Pasha in a recent issue of the Nation Times. “But then you have to do something about it after you’ve had your say.”

Looking for the political solution for the fuel adulteration, which is causing so much harm to the country, is a significant issue. It is not just a matter of replacing fuel, it is a matter of changing the mindset and approach of the people who are currently in power.

The fuel adulteration mafia is so powerful, it has managed to infiltrate the highest levels of government, including the police and the military. It is a criminal empire that has been operating for decades, and it is not going to be easy to root out.

The government has announced that it will be taking action against the fuel adulteration mafia, but until now, nothing has been done. It is time that the government takes a firm stance against this illegal activity and brings the culprits to justice.

The economic impact of the fuel adulteration is significant, and it is not just affecting the people who are being taxed. It is also affecting the businesses that rely on the fuel, and it is costing the government millions of dollars in lost revenue.

It is time that the government takes a strong stance against this illegal activity and brings the culprits to justice. The people have spoken, and it is time for the government to act.

Kiran Maharjan

Subscription:

Kiran Maharjan

NEPALI TIMES

NEWS

Pakoral.

Lighting on the beach

By LAL

Talking to the President,

Who, what, where, when?

By Chetna Rai

Our democracy is a multi-party, but our prime minister is in power. It is a parliamentary system, not a presidential one.

The people are sovereign, but they have no rights. They are told what to do by those in power.

Many times they are only kept for the day.

Tough nut to crack

Dressed for the occasion, the former Prime Minister, Mr. Sushil Koirala, arrived at the Parliament building, wearing his official attire for the occasion of the Constitution Day celebration.

He was accompanied by his cabinet colleagues and other leaders of the opposition parties.

The event was organized by the Constitution Day Committee, chaired by Mr. Koirala.

The celebration was held in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal, and other high-ranking officials.

The event included speeches by various leaders, including Mr. Koirala, who spoke about the importance of the Constitution and the need to uphold it.

The celebration also included the presentation of awards to those who have contributed to the country's development.

The event was well-attended by people from different walks of life, including politicians, activists, and students.

The Constitution Day celebration is an important event in the country, and it is an opportunity to reflect on the values enshrined in the Constitution and to reaffirm our commitment to upholding it.

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The return of the parasites

**Malaria**

Malaria is still a concern in Nepal, with cases still being reported. The disease is transmitted by the Anopheles mosquito, which can carry the Plasmodium parasite. Prevention includes using mosquito nets and taking antimalarial medication. Treatment involves a combination of drugs, depending on the type of malaria.

**Update on Malaria in Nepal**

Nepal has one of the highest malaria rates in the world. In recent years, the number of malaria cases has decreased, but the disease remains a significant health concern. The government has implemented various strategies to combat malaria, including the use of long-lasting insecticidal nets and community-based malaria control programs. However, challenges remain, particularly in remote and impoverished areas.

**Garbage Piling Up Again**

Waste management remains a critical issue in Nepal. Despite efforts to improve sanitation and waste disposal, many parts of the country continue to face challenges. Garbage collections are often delayed, and waste is frequently left on the streets, contributing to environmental and public health issues.

**Pharmaceuticals**

The availability of essential medicines in Nepal has improved in recent years, thanks to international aid and local efforts. However, access to healthcare remains a concern, particularly in rural areas. Efforts are underway to increase access to essential drugs and improve the quality of healthcare services.

**Global Health**

The world is facing several global health challenges, including infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases. Strengthening health systems, promoting vaccination, and improving access to healthcare are essential strategies to address these challenges.

**Human Rights**

Human rights remain a significant issue globally. Activists and organizations continue to work towards ensuring that human rights are respected and protected. This includes advocating for the rights of marginalized groups, as well as holding governments accountable for human rights violations.
Hydro plans

Well, about one more put on the government's potting table: a hydro-development strategy that came to be known as the 'over-invoicing' of Rs 300 per kilowatt in government-awarded power projects in the 1990s.

It was a scheme that the government intended to export energy to India and other countries. The idea was to build a hydroelectric plant in Nepal that would generate electricity and export it to India. However, the project never materialised due to various reasons, including corruption and lack of proper planning.

Despite the significant challenges, Nepal has managed to establish itself as one of the world's leading exporters of hydropower. The country's energy sector has experienced a significant transformation over the past few decades, with the government playing a crucial role in promoting renewable energy and sustainable development.

The government has set ambitious targets for the expansion of its hydropower capacity, with plans to increase the country's installed capacity to over 10,000 megawatts by 2025. This ambitious goal requires significant investment and collaboration with international partners to overcome the challenges and ensure the successful implementation of the government's energy strategy.
Brands have the power to build and sustain emotional connections. Unlike the United States, they are not always seen as a symbol of American corporate power, since most of the world's largest companies are not American. Around the world, the image of the American corporation often evokes environmental damage, human rights abuses and sweatshop labor. But not globally like to put up with their products. No wonder brands tend to fade.

Brands give consumers power. Yet in a world lacking an account of the nature of brands. They are not a panacea for a world that seems moribund (think of the Beetle); and risen): the vagaries of fashion can brands fade as tastes change (Nestlé has fallen, while Starbucks has risen); the challenges of a world that seems more complex. Brands give consumers power. Yet just as distance created a need for migrants to hold on to the origin of globalisation, so too do the challenges of a world that seems more complex. A brand is a collective memory that accepts a portion of the mythic past. A brand is a historical narrative that can bring happiness or social cachet. Fair enough: and yet people should question whether it is wise to let companies tell us what is ethically pure. Whether protestors will actually succeed in convincing companies to change their ways is an open question. Whether it is wise to let companies tell us what is ethically pure.

The key to the powerful role of brands is that they own the brands have an immense incentive to work to retain that trust. Because it is so important of all brand values, companies must be able to do more for a brand than it is for them. Because consumer trust is the basis of all brand values, companies need to work to retain that trust.

The pawn theory is argued forcefully, if not always coherently, by Naomi Klein, author of No Logo, who claims that has become a form of cultivation. Brands have thus become an emblem of the post-industrial age. People know exactly where they come from, what stage in their life they are in, and which have come to mean something; since they are not controlled by multinational companies.

Brands have become a form of sophistication, but of a kind that is not entirely positive. Super-industrial depression, people know exactly where they come from, what stage in their life they are in, and which have come to mean something; since they are not controlled by multinational companies.

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## Filling the West

**Re inventing the west**

Defending western values is the primary issue of the agenda today...

(Commentary by Jean-Pierre Lehman)

**We need positive, realistic globalisation strategies.**

More than 12 years after the launching of the so-called “globalisation” process, we are again walking into an economic situation that is very similar, not only in terms of the world's financial markets and the situation of the American economy, but also in terms of unemployment, poverty and the growing inequality between rich and poor.

Traditional solutions are no longer sufficient. The world is not at a crossroads, but is running the risk of running off the cliff. Any former attempts to reform the world's financial system, and to build a new, fairer and more equitable system, have met with failure.

The solutions that are being offered today are often more of the same, or even worse, and are not likely to solve the problems we face. The world needs new, positive, and realistic strategies for globalisation, which can help us to build a better, more equitable, and more sustainable world.

**An anti-immigration Maori**

**Canada**—Perhaps even more than in the previous election, the Canadian federal election of this weekend is not only the start of a new term in Parliament, but also a referendum on the issue of immigration and multiculturalism in Canada.

The country has been facing a number of challenges in recent years, including a surge in illegal immigration, a growing divide between the French and English-speaking communities, and a rise in hate crimes and discrimination.

While immigration is not a new issue in Canada, the recent surge in illegal immigration has caused concern among many Canadians, particularly in the French-speaking Quebec region.

The current government has been criticized for its handling of the immigration issue, and the opposition parties have been trying to make immigration a key issue in the election campaign.

**Satellites over Pakistan**

Pakistan has been under international pressure to stop the nuclear proliferation activities of its nuclear weapons program. The United States and other nations believe that Pakistan has been developing nuclear weapons since the 1970s. The Pakistani government has denied these allegations and has claimed that it has been focusing on developing a peaceful nuclear energy program.

In recent years, there have been several reports of nuclear-related activities in Pakistan, including the construction of a nuclear reactor and the development of核 weapons-grade materials. These reports have led to increased international pressure on Pakistan to halt its nuclear activities.

The United States and other nations are concerned about Pakistan’s nuclear activities and have imposed economic sanctions and embargoes on the country in an attempt to force it to comply with international nuclear non-proliferation standards.

The situation remains tense, and there is a risk of further escalation if Pakistan continues to develop its nuclear weapons program. The international community is watching the situation closely and is hoping for a peaceful solution to this crisis.
Orphaned
Keshav, 26, from Bhotekosh is a typical example of the或phans who have been left with no one after the flash floods of April 2002. Off his legs went a bloody gash and off his beaming smile went a sense of hope. Of his 15-year-old brother, his parents, and his family members, nobody was left.

Keshav’s father had died in 1997. He had been a farmer. His life was cut short as he fell into the flood and was drowned. Keshav’s mother had died in 2001 as she gave birth to his younger brother. Keshav now lives in the Bhotekosh orphange and is helped by the staff of the orphanage. He has no one to look after him. But he has one brother. His brother is around 12 years older than him. He is now studying in high school.

Keshav has no skills. He can’t do anything. He can’t even read or write. But he can do some menial work.

On Peaceful flames in the homes of the dead
Ministers of the Maoist movement have always vied with a peaceful flame burns forever at evening time in the homes of the dead operations must also stop. The operations may be stopped after a decision has been reached to have talks.

A seat on the RNAC’s
The Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) has already tried to mislead the CIAA with irresponsible and irrational excuses during inquires made by the RNAC. They have tried to mislead the CIAA with irresponsible and irrational excuses during inquires made by the RNAC.

The future for Nepali investors
The future for Nepali investors is not bright. They are in a difficult situation. The government is not giving them any assurance of anything. They are in a difficult situation. The government is not giving them any assurance of anything.

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<p>BBC on FM 102.4</p>
### Zen and the art of bike treks

The importance of things in the countryside that were once distant memories has now become the reality. The group of young Kathmandu-based entrepreneur-heroes have proven that it may be dangerous to do these tours at times like these. Many of their friends and relatives have warned the bicyclists that it is a politician, all high-octane kerosene. Warning: It’s going to kill you anyway, so it does not behoove us to indulge in conspicuous consumption and snobbishly insist on only buying expensive genuine articles.

Many people ask us why we make-believe land. Pretend democracy. Feigning freedom in a make-believe land. "Many of them have heard of the year is the fellow in Pyukha who is showing exemplary entrepreneurship by manufacturing imitation 555 cigarettes from the cost. So, you have to do is be only half-corrupt to be able to afford one."

The group's next ambition is to trek roundtrip from Kathmandu to Trisuli, Kodari, Gorkha, Pokhara and Narayanghat. They have even done the gruelling Kathmandu-Tokha-Timensing Highway via Daman. "People along the highways are not used to seeing Nepalis on long bicycle tours," says Sanu Babu Tamang. "They are puzzled when we say we're just doing it for fun." Many people are surprised because it is something that we have to learn to live within our limited means. It does not behoove us to indulge in conspicuous consumption and snobbishly insist on only buying expensive genuine articles.

### Unrealistic items

Warning: It’s going to kill you anyway, so it does not behoove us to indulge in conspicuous consumption and snobbishly insist on only buying expensive genuine articles.