Manjushree talks to Samrat

Nepali Times

We take pride in jobs well done.

Leave the kids alone

In a war between grown-ups, children are neither granted nor forgiven.

In a war between grown-ups, children are neither granted nor forgiven. But still, they are haunted by uncertainty," says Surendra Mandal, a parent and teacher who has recently moved to Kathmandu from Rautahat. “Because the children of teachers are now广东省 or exposed to violence like their parents. These children don’t really care who killed their parents or why, and are psychologically documented,” says Surendra.

Tarak Dhital of CWIN feels children who are in the war zones or areas affected by the conflict in the near future…there is a meaningful and effective program of rehabilitation, and development that really matters for the children who have been affected by the violence of the past year or so.”

Several children have been killed by security forces. “Most of the young victims of the ‘peoples’ war’ are children who have lost their traditional village support mechanisms. School closures and threats of school closures and threats of further harm.

Neutral relief groups to protect Nepali children isn’t doing much, activists say, it is now up to the group implementing the children peace process this week to launch a “Children as a Zone of Peace Campaign” under which they will address the peace process, and address the conflict.

The tip of the mountain of misery affecting millions of Nepali children. “They are the nation’s future.”

Children recruited by Maoists security forces can be seen in a house in Baglang area in Kailali.

Recovery hinges on peace

The Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) is one of Nepal’s largest development partners with around $2.5 billion invested since its assistance to Nepal began in 1969. Country Director for Nepal, Richard Vokes spoke to Nepali Times about ongoing assistance to Nepal, including delays in the Melamchi scheme, the development of hydropower infrastructure and the controversy over the lifting of subsidies for sugar.

Richard Vokes, Country Director for Nepal, Asian Development Bank (ADB), also addressed the issue of the lifting of subsidies for sugar.

The fiscal crisis is more serious, Vokes says, and adds that the donor community is willing to help address it. But what donors also want to see is an overall, focused, and coordinated approach to development.

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### Letters

#### Private Water

Jhuma Thakuri (Hilsa)

To the editor:

In the May 2003 issue of *Times*, we read a column by Sudip Pathak, head of the international aid agency CARE Nepal, on the need for a plan to address the water crisis. He outlined a comprehensive strategy that included building a network of water tanks, improving water distribution systems, and implementing conservation measures.

We, as a group of concerned citizens, have been working on a similar initiative in our local community. We have identified several areas that could benefit from this type of intervention. We believe that by implementing Sudip’s recommendations, we can make a significant impact on the water crisis in our region.

We would like to share our progress with Sudip and other concerned parties. We are committed to working towards a sustainable solution to the water crisis in our community.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

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#### Private Water

Nisarg Parajuli

To the editor:

In the recent column by Sudip Pathak, he highlighted the urgent need for a comprehensive plan to address the water crisis in Nepal. He emphasized the importance of building a network of water tanks, improving water distribution systems, and implementing conservation measures.

While we agree with the need for these measures, we believe that the most effective approach would be to focus on education and awareness-raising campaigns. By educating the public about the importance of water conservation, we can encourage everyone to adopt practices that will help reduce water usage.

We have started a campaign in our community to promote water conservation. We distribute brochures and posters with information on how to save water, and we organize workshops and seminars for schools and businesses.

We urge everyone to join us in this campaign and to adopt simple practices that can make a big difference.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
The families fleeing the conflict have flocked to Kathmandu, swelling the ranks of street children.

To call it an outrage was to miss the point. It was ignoring the overlooked. To us trouble so I decided to show by the addition of a new word to the children's collection. The giving-in is not 3.5 feet plastic waste.双手 and their parents have no qualms of a new word. Doubtless our readers to get a little money. Adding the “T” word eclipses the obvious, that peace talks and = the ICRC. The police post in Kalikot on 25 November and killing 11 policemen. They have been accused of attacking and destroying the Khatwada they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in a dead end they seldom have education and no longer. Caught in
The run-up to the UML’s Janakpur convention may yet throw up a reformer.

Communist manifestation

Theory and the implementation of this policy after he returned to the UML last year. He might not be able to build a party split, especially when the former internal discipline. C.P. Mani, out of the party Press. When political player as pressure as in the past. As some of us doubt whether it is the case.

Communist manifestation

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Illicit love in particular fascinates me because it violates the traditional...

The protagonist's wife, Goma, is a taxi-driver in Kathmandu. She is...
Hawks fly higher

Why should anyone listen to the refinanced Hawks who came to blows during the Bosnian war? They are drawing up a new constitution for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a war-torn country where ethnic divisions, hatreds and a sense of betrayal are still intense.

Two years after this ever-multiplying war, the Croats are still divided over the extent to which they should cooperate in an ex-Yugoslav war-time, a war-torn country where ethnic divisions, hatreds and a sense of betrayal are still intense.

The Hawks and the Bosnian Serbs, who were the main combatants in the war, have worked to create a new state with a constitution that would recognize the rights of all ethnic groups. The two sides have agreed to a joint declaration of sovereignty and independence, and to a plan for the establishment of a federal government.

But this act of protest did not result in the collapse of the talks. On the contrary, it strengthened the resolve of the two sides to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. The talks continued and eventually resulted in the Dayton Accords, which were signed on December 14, 1995.

The Accord established a Joint Commission, which was to oversee the implementation of the agreement. The Commission was composed of representatives of the three main parties involved in the war: the Bosnian Serbs, the Croats, and the Muslims.

The Accord also provided for the creation of a new state with a federal government, consisting of three parts: a central government, a regional government for Bosnia, and a regional government for Herceg-Bosnia.

The accord was a significant step forward in the process of reconciliation and stabilization of the region. It was a difficult but necessary step, as the war had left deep scars and divisions among the peoples of the region.

But the process of implementation of the accord has been slow and difficult. Many aspects of the accord have not been fully implemented, and there have been delays and controversies over its implementation.

Despite these challenges, the accord has been a positive development, as it has brought hope for a peaceful future to the people of the region. It has also provided a framework for addressing the underlying causes of the war, including ethnic divisions and political maneuvering.

The accord has been praised by many as a significant step forward in the process of reconciliation and stabilization of the region. It has also provided a framework for addressing the underlying causes of the war, including ethnic divisions and political maneuvering.

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Huddled masses

Eriko Takezawa in Nikkei Asia, 13 January

Since the government abolished the bonded labour system nearly 30 years ago, the former bonded workers have been very slow to take advantage of legal reforms to get any compensation for their years of forced labor, says Tokyo-based activist Hidetaka Tanaka. "The worst thing is that people believe that bonded labour ended over 30 years ago."

Tanaka has long been involved in restaurating the system of bonded labour, which is still common in South Asia, including in Nepal, where bonded labour was abolished in 2003. "The government has been very slow to take advantage of legal reforms to get any compensation for their years of forced labor," he says.

Tanaka, a 37-year-old social activist who runs the Bangkok-based group "The Voice of the Vanishing People," says the government's failure to tackle bonded labour has left many former bonded workers in poverty and without any recourse to compensation.

"The government has been very slow to take advantage of legal reforms to get any compensation for their years of forced labor," he says. "There is no legal basis for the abolition of bonded labour, and the government has done nothing to help former bonded workers."

Tanaka says that former bonded workers have been left to fend for themselves, often without any support from the government. "The government has been very slow to take advantage of legal reforms to get any compensation for their years of forced labor," he says. "They have been left to fend for themselves, often without any support from the government."

"I think the government has been very slow to take advantage of legal reforms to get any compensation for their years of forced labor," he says. "I think the government has been very slow to take advantage of legal reforms to get any compensation for their years of forced labor."
HOW TO PLAY BAGCHAL

Requirements:

- A green field or grassy area
- One Goat per turn
- One Tiger per turn
- A visible starting point
- A visible end point
- A clear rulebook for the game

How to Play

1. The Tiger moves first. The Tiger moves diagonally or on a straight line, always moving to the nearest available space. The Tiger can jump over a Goat, but cannot land on an occupied space.
2. Each time the Tiger moves, it can eat a Goat. If the Tiger moves into a space with a Goat, the Tiger eats the Goat. The Tiger can also eat a Goat by jumping over it and landing on an unoccupied space.
3. Each time the Tiger moves, it can eat a Goat. If the Tiger moves into a space with a Goat, the Tiger eats the Goat. The Tiger can also eat a Goat by jumping over it and landing on an unoccupied space.
4. The Tiger wins by eating five Goats. Once all the Goats are eaten, the Tiger wins the game.

Rules:

- Goats cannot move
- Goats cannot jump
- Goats cannot leap
- Goats can only be moved if they are eaten by the Tiger
- Goats can only be eaten if they are in the Tiger's line of sight
- Goats cannot be eaten if they are on the opposite side of the board
- Goats cannot be eaten if they are protected by a Tiger
- Goats cannot be eaten if they are in a space that is already occupied by a Tiger

Tournament:

A tournament will be held at the festival to determine the best bagchal player in the region. The tournament will be open to all players, including children and adults.

Prizes:

- The winner of the tournament will receive a Bronze Tiger Trophy.
- The runner-up will receive a Silver Goat Trophy.
- The third-place finisher will receive a Bronze Goat Trophy.
- The fourth-place finisher will receive a Bronze Goat Trophy.

History:

Bagchal is an ancient Nepali board game that is popular in the Bagmati region of Nepal. The game is played with two counters, one representing the tigers and the other representing the goats. The goal of the game is to eat as many goats as possible.

Evolution:

The game has evolved over the years, with many variations and adaptations. The modern version of the game is played with two counters, one representing the tigers and the other representing the goats. The goal of the game is to eat as many goats as possible.

Conclusion:

Bagchal is a simple yet challenging game that is enjoyed by players of all ages. The game is played with two counters, one representing the tigers and the other representing the goats. The goal of the game is to eat as many goats as possible.
Vijay Kumar’s makeover

What does it take for Nepal’s formerly flash-in-the-pan journalist to suddenly go soft on us? Those who knew Vijay Kumar Panday 15 years ago will wonder when they meet him today where that legendary swagger and haughty disdain have gone. Partly it is spirituality. Vijay has now become a devout of Sai Baba and the Buddhist guru, Choikinima Rimpoche which has transformed his personality. “You may find it hard to believe,” Vijay tells us. “But I was always an introverted person. I used my brashness to mask my shyness.” Still, who can forget his combative and blunt questioning of Amitabh Bachhan and some senior Indian ministers in the early 90s? Thanks to these high profile television interviews in the pre-cable age, Vijay Kumar developed a reputation for being an interviewer who would chew people alive in the studio. Even senior political figures thought twice before agreeing to appear on his shows. But watching him these days on his Monday night show, Dishanirdesh on Nepal Television, Vijay Kumar looks like he has reincarnated from a carnivore into a herbivore. “What my gurus did was point out the goodness in me. I think I have become less arrogant, less of a hypocrite and I think I am a genuinely better person. Earlier, my ambition was to become fantastically famous. Fantastically. Now, I just want to be a good human being.”

Easier said than done, but this fellow mellows with age. He has now launched Sara, Sarans & Vijay, a television production house named after his daughter, wife and himself. Vijay has partnered with Siddharth S Rana of the Soaltee Group to set up SS&V, and it aims to produce news and current affairs for some of the four new television channels starting out in Kathmandu this year. His reason: “The tv market has opened up, and people are looking for sharp, exclusive and independent content.” But promise not to chew people alive anymore? 

Cars will now suffer from low self esteem.