



# **PURPLE REIGN**

Micro buses wait for passengers under blue jacaranda in full bloom at Ratna Park on Monday. With abundant sunshine, Kathmandu is sweltering while the western Tarai is baking in an above-40 degrees heat wave. The monsoon is still more than a month away, and a high pressure system over Central Nepal is delaying evening storm showers normal for this time of year.

## MAIMING THE MESSENGER

BY **ANURAG ACHARYA** PAGE **4** 

## COMMUNIST CACOPHONY

BY TRISHNA RANA PAGE **6** 





















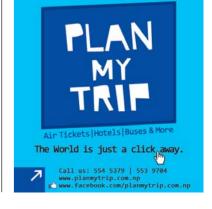


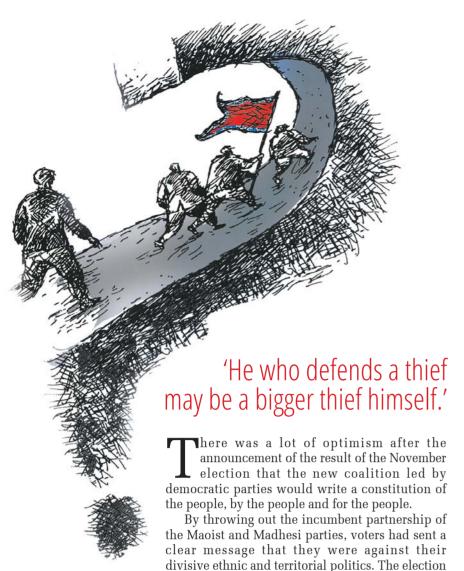












## **GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER**

while their Madhesi allies had a single Madhes province as their main plank. When the results came out, activists and politicians who backed ethnic politics questioned its validity and split hairs between 'mandate' and 'opinion'.

The NC and UML, on the other hand, paid reluctant lip service to federalism during the campaign but were decisively against future provinces being named after particular ethnic groups. The Hindu-right RPP-Nepal, of course, was against federalism, secularism, republicanism and just about everything else.

Fivemonths after the elections, the public mood is one of growing dismay. The Maoist opposition doesn't seem to realise that it lost the election, and still wants to govern by consensus. The UML has its own internal scores to settle. And an octogenarian freedom fighter who is now prime minister seems incapable of stopping a right shift of his once social-democratic party.

Given their belief in the end justifying the means, it's not surprising that the Maoists would want to stoke divisive ethnic politics. The Madhesi parties have predictably tried to cover up their own governance failure and disunity by selling the vision of an utopian autonomous province after which they promise everything will be hunky-dory.

However, it is with the Nepali Congress that we are most dissappointed. Here is a party that was supposed to stand up for democracy, human rights, freedom and pluralism. It was supposed to be the party of the people, for the welfare state, for socialism with a human face.

By strongly backing the Truth and Reconciliation Bill, Congressites like Minister

of Law Narahari Acharya and second-man Ram Chandra Poudel went against everything their party has ever stood for. They proved themselves to be even more callous than army generals, police chiefs and guerrilla commanders towards the relatives of the victims of the conflict, many of them their own party activists.

People who treat universal values of justice and truth as dispensable irritants cannot write a democratic constitution that guarantees the rule of law. Last month, the NC stood silent as the Maoists hounded human rights activists who tried to raise their voice on behalf of the relatives of the victims. There is an old proverb: 'He who defends a thief may be a bigger thief himself.'

It seems foregone conclusion that the results of the Indian elections when they are announced on Friday will represent a shift to the right in the region. Due to India's gravitational pull, this is sure to tug Nepal's political spectrum to the right as well. The Hindu-right RPP-N thinks it can benefit from this shift, and influence the constitution-writing process.

However, whatever the regional political trend, our own election result should not be an excuse for triumphalism among an exclusionist elite who think Nepal can continue to be centrally governed. The new constitution must be a document that reflects an evolved egalitarian polity.

By backing amnesty for wartime excesses the NC has not just subverted its own ideology, it has also sent the message that it backs impunity. When you allow people to get away with murder, you are telling them they can get away with breaking a lot of other laws as well.

#### **BEGGARS AND CHOOSERS**

No sovereign country in the world allows foreign governments to hand out money to its private citizens or NGOs without its approval and direct regulation ('Beggars and choosers', Editorial, #706). Otherwise what is to prevent foreign governments to hire Nepali citizens to directly work for them instead of working for the country? There is nothing wrong in asking willing donors to spend money where it will provide the most benefit for the country and the people. If the donors have concerns on issues like human rights, they can stop their funding. What they should not be able to do is directly fund their own agenda, without any regulation and oversight.

#### Dev Batsya

 Aid money should improve lives and raise people out of poverty, leading to sustainable growth and development. However, the truth is foreign aid has often presented more challenges than opportunities to aid recipients. In the 60 plus years since being an aid recipient, we've seen small improvements across Nepal, progress that would have occured even without foreign support. The impact from aid has not been proportionate to the amount of money donated. Foreign aid's biggest downside is that no clear, effective system has been put in place to hold aid recipients and their governments accountable for resources illegally taken from public sector coffers, a long standing, and still very present, trend from South America to Africa to Asia.

Unfortunately, the absence of that system reinforces social inequities and perpetuates cycles of political abuse that has led to a sophisticated new form of authoritarianism - one that empowers the elite, while keeping a majority of people in abject poverty.

could, in fact, be seen as a referendum on the

main issue on which the two blocs differed: what

or more single identity-based federal provinces,

The Maoists campaigned strongly for eight

kind of federalism the country should have.

As a direct donor to Nepal through my UK charity and partner NGO working in education, and being an indirect donor via my UK taxes and DFID I feel that it is a receiving government's right to stipulate where they require money for development, and the focus on infrastructure for example is perfectly reasonable. However, the government must realise that aid from developed nations always has strings attached whether it's to do with demands for human rights and inclusive development in countries such as Nepal. Without this our own governments would soon lose political support from taxpayers who saw their taxes being used to prop up "inhuman and discriminatory" regimes.

All contracts have two sides to them, and it should be a simple matter for donors and government to discuss priorities from both sides so that agreement can be reached. It would be unrealistic to seek perfect consensus, but there are some clear norms which can be agreed first.

In addition, some of us have argued for a long time against major donors using aid monies on feasibility studies, evaluation projects, etc of which there are many examples where funding has been wasted. Tangible projects with tangible beneficial outcomes must be the standard applied.

**RENEWED HOPE** 

The best hope and perhaps the only hope for Nepal Airlines is for the government to sell 49 per cent of its shares to a well run airline such as Singapore, Qatar, Emirates, etc and also let them have complete day to day management control (as the Sri Lankan govt. did sometime back with their national carrier) with a board directing their long term policies and objectives ('New planes, new hopes', Vijay Lama, #706). Let's not kid ourselves - with the present management culture, structures and systems nothing much will change, new planes or old. For God's sake they can't even maintain such simple robust planes as Twin Otters, how =will they manage with MA60s and

Airline guy

 Good to read an article with some hope about Nepal and Nepalis instead of only hopelessness. But it is up to Vijay Lama and other loyal employees of NAC to make the airline well managed once again so we can be proud of our national carrier. One step would be for NAC to immediately restart flights to India because the

cartel of Indian airlines is keeping prices artificially high to Bombay and Delhi. Also, NAC should get widebody planes and slash fares to Malaysia and the Gulf so that our fellow Nepalis do not have to spend their hardearned money on the high fares in other countries' airlines.

Gurung

European and North American aircraft manufacturers are worried that the Chinese have learnt the sophisticated art of manufacturing airplanes. But it's their fault because they outsourced wingparts, fuselage and landing gear assembly to Chinese companies to save money. Now that the Chinese have learnt to make planes as good as Boeing and Airbus. but for half the cost, naturally, they are worried about the Chinese catching up. That is why FAA and EASA have been denying certification and armtwisting Asian and Pacific countries from buying planes like the MA60. As Capt Lama cites, all six accidents of MA60s have been attributed to pilot error. My guess is that the local agents of western plane companies and private operators in Nepal are trying to sabotage our own national airline. With

compatriots like that we don't need enemies

J Basnet

#### **ONE MAN**

I don't know much about his [Leela Mani Poudyal] history, but he certainly seems to have his heart in the right place ('The power of one', Damakant Jayshi, #706.) Now let's see if his political bosses allow him to do what he really wants to do.

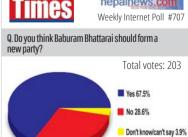
Namah

I appreciate Paudyal's efforts to clean up the Bagmati, but the crux of the problem and solution are different. I lived in Kathmandu for three years. It is crowded, dusty and polluted. Everything's centred here. If we had built good schools, colleges, universities or hospitals outside Kathmandu, people would not think about moving to the capital. Kathmandu cannot afford to shelter this growing population. Let us establish federal states and give them the full authority.

Rjackson33

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Weekly Internet Poll # 708 To vote go to: www.nepalitimes.

Q. Who should be blamed for the 26 vacant positions









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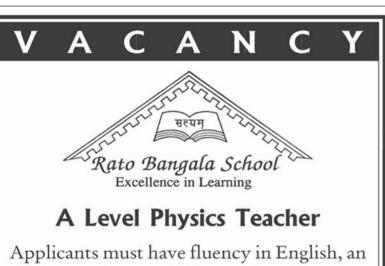




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# Maiming the messenger

Democratic regimes with undemocratic institutions can stifle press freedom

🕇n Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India **▲**and Bhutan, regimes flaunting democracy have stifled the free press by maining the messengers.

During the final years of the armed conflict, Nepali journalists were also under similar threat. Between 2001 to 2006, at least 17 journalists were killed by Nepal's security forces, while nine others were killed by the Maoists.



Anurag Acharya

Nepal then was among the most dangerous places to be a journalist. Things, however, haven't improved with the end of conflict, the criminalisation of politics during our long political transition makes peacetime almost as dangerous as the conflict years for the press.

A regional media conference in Islamabad on 3 May World Press Freedom Day organised by the Press Council of Pakistan coincided with the assassination attempt on Pakistani TV journalist, Hamid Mir, allegedly by the country's intelligence agency, the ISI.

Mir hosts a popular political debate program in Pakistan's Geo TV and is known to raise difficult questions, especially regarding the secretive ISI and its role in promoting extremism to weaken democratic rule in the country. Three years back another outspoken investigative journalist Saleem Shahzad went missing from the heart of the capital, and was found dead the next day 200 km away. He had recently released a book exposing the penetration of Al-Qaeda and other extremist groups into Pakistan's

Local journalists I met and spoke to claimed matter-of-factly that it was indeed the ISI which abducted, tortured and then

killed Shahzad. Yet, a year long inquiry failed to name any culprit in the report because the civilian government simply lacks political will and courage to do so.

Luckily, Hamid Mir has survived the attack and under tremendous internal and international pressure the Nawaz Sharif government has once again formed an inquiry commission to ascertain facts of the case. No one expects much out of that inquiry

Four days after attack on Mir, journalist and author Mohammad Hanif quoted senior Pakistani Editor Imran Aslam in his Guardian article as saying bluntly: "There was a time (in Pakistan) if they didn't like what you wrote they censored you. They cut out a word or a line. If they got really angry they got your editor fired. Now they just shoot you."

The saying 'you don't know what you have until you have lost it' is one Nepali journalists are well aware of, having faced restrictions from all sections of the political spectrum. The state of perpetual impunity resulting from the the passage through parliament of the watered down TRC bill exposes Nepal's democratic deficit.

Nearly eight years after the signing of the peace accord, the Sushil Koirala government passed the TRC bill which received the Presidential seal earlier this week. But the process was an eyewash, intended to bring the peace process to a hasty conclusion by getting the constitution over and done with. The international community was convinced of this priority, and has maintained a baffling silence.

Powerful people will have to go down if we are to ever find out how Krishna Sen, Ambika Timilsina and seven other journalists from Janadesh Weekly were tortured and killed ten years ago. If we investigated the killings of journalists Gyanendra Khadka in Sindhupalchok or Dekendra Thapa in Dailekh, some senior comrades may be implicated.

To be sure, Nepali democracy and free press is under attack on multiple fronts in the recent years. The nexus between local administration, political actors, thugs disguised as businessmen, and criminal gangs who monopolise public contracts have become so powerful, reporters censor themselves to stay safe. As a result, local crime and corruption mostly go unreported, further entrenching the state of

A 2013 survey conducted by Alliance for Social Diologue (ASD) reveals that more than 75 per cent of Nepali journalists sampled in the study felt unsafe reporting on the issue of local corruption and crime. Similarly, only 35 per cent said they felt safe reporting local administration's involvement in the misdeeds. Interestingly, 76 per cent of the journalists also say they don't discuss sensitive issues with their editors for fear of being misquoted.

Over the years, we seem to have taken our freedom for granted and failed to imagine that democratic regimes with undemocratic institutions are perfectly capable of stifling our freedoms to abate accountability.

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#### **Times**

# Empowerment through entrepreneurship

Kesha Kumari Damini shares award with Richard Branson for proving that women-run businesses can be a force for change





Rarely does one get a chance to share the limelight at an international award with Richard Branson. But when you are a woman from Nepal, and that too from the Dalit community, it is even more remarkable.

On Thursday, Kesha Kumari Damini (pic, right) was recognised by the Norwegian Business for Peace Foundation with six others honourees from all over the world for her initiative to lead a network of more than 60,000 micro entrepreneurs in Nepal. The annual award goes to individual business leaders who have fostered peace and stability through private enterprise. This year, besides Damini and Branson, there are four other winners including Tunisian businesswoman Wided Bouchamaoui, and social entrepreneur Selima Ahmed from Bangladesh.

Kesha Kumari is cited for her leadership and success in mobilising small entrepreneurs, mainly women, to become self-employed and overcome discrimination. Branson is the founder of the Virgin Group and is recognised for his strong stance on climate change and support for the Global Zero campaign.

"The award is presented

to influential business leaders who through their achievements have demonstrated the benefits of a constructive relationship between business and society," said Per Leif

Saxegaard, Chairman of the Business for Peace Foundation. "We believe this is crucial in fostering conditions that lead to peace and stability instead of conflict."

The worldwide search for the 2014 honourees is a joint effort by the International Chamber of Commerce, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Global Compact and the Oslo-based Business for Peace Foundation.

Kesha Kumari, 51, was born in Baglung and suffered the triple marginalisation for being poor, a Dalit and a girl. Her father remarried and the family separated when she was four. She was too busy taking care of her siblings to go to school. She got married, and was stigmatised by her community for having six

daughters, and no son.

But her life changed dramatically after she attended a training program for microenterprise development supported

by UNDP and the Australian government called MEDEP. She borrowed Rs 4,000 and bought a sewing machine.

It was a long, and hard struggle, but her customer base grew and she set up the Manisha Tailoring and Training Centre in Parbat district. During the conflict, Kesha Kumari faced threats and intimidation, but she worked hard to raise her daughters by herself and persuaded her husband to quit his job in India to help her in her business.

She is now chairperson of the National Micro-entrepreneurs Federation of Nepal which helps members with marketing their products and to lobby for policy changes in Kathmandu to recognise micro-enterprises. Two-thirds of its 60,000 members are women and a quarter of them are from the Dalit community.

#### एभरेष्ट बैंक BIZ BRIEFS



#### All new

Agni group, the sole authorised distributer of Mahindra & Mahindra MUVs, SUVs and tractors in Nepal, has launched the new improved Mahindra Bolero Pick-up Flat Bed. Powered by micro- hybrid technology, the new Bolero pick-up is priced at Rs 1,845,000.

#### Free data

Mobile service provider Ncell has joined hands with the Wikimedia Foundation to launch a new product - Wikipedia Zero. All Ncell customers will now be able to access Wikipedia, free of mobile data charges from 7 May.



#### **TURKISH AIRLINES**



#### Boston bound

Turkish Airlines is now flying to Boston, making the city its sixth destination to

the US. Introductory round trip fares are priced at Euro 399 from Istanbul to Boston and \$799 from Boston to Istanbul.

#### One more

Chairman of Himalayan Bank Manoj Shrestha inaugurated the bank's newest branch in Samakhushi on Tuesday. This is the 42nd branch of the bank.



#### Boot camp

Jagdamba Giants, one of the six teams participating in the NCell Nepal Premier League has begun its preparation camp at Bhairahawa. The team being captained by Shakti Gauchan will undergo 3-day coaching

and training at Bhairahawa from 11 to 13 May before the tournament starts on 14 May.

#### **Bond closed**

NIC Asia which opened its "7.25% NIC Asia Bond 2077" for issuance on 4 May has announced that the bonds are now closed. The full Rs 500 million were subscribed within 4 days of offering. The 7-year bonds



subscribed within 4 days of offering. The 7-year bonds carry a coupon rate of 7.25 per cent per annum.

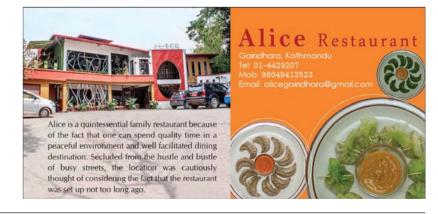


#### **Dream luxury**

Etihad Airways has unveiled the new product and service offering on its Airbus A380 and Boeing B787 Dreamliner aircraft, including The Residence by Etihad. The Residence is a completely new forward upper-deck cabin and features a living room, separate double

bedroom and ensuite shower room.









# **Communist cacophony**

s the UCPN (Maoist)'s newly chosen central committee members met at Paris Danda on Thursday afternoon, questions about ideologue-in-chief Baburam Bhattarai's role within the party still loomed large.

The national convention in Biratnagar earlier in the month was a PR disaster for the Maoists as Bhattarai and his supporters walked out of meetings.



Trishna Rana

Bhattarai, who has been reiterating the need for 'rupantaran' (transformation) of the party and a new order on social media and interviews ever since the UCPN(M)'s embarrassing defeat in last November's elections, is clearly miffed at Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal's unyielding iron fist and the party's autocratic

structure. On his twitter account brb laldhwoj this week he wrote: 'Debate within UCPN (M) is how to transform a war-time overcentralised monolithic Party into a participatory democraticcentralist Party.' (sic)

In an interview with Rabindra Mishra on *BBC Nepali* on Wednesday, he said "historically, power and position have worked to suppress the truth" and his decision to stay out of the party's central committee was a part of a larger revolt because every type of social change requires a struggle."

The demand for a complete overhaul of the highly centralised power structure of the Maoist party has been raised by the rank and file ever since the end of the armed conflict. And if senior leaders want the UCPN(M) to remain relevant in an evolving socio-political environment, they must deal head on with this issue sooner rather than later. But Bhattarai's calls for democratisation

Baburam Bhattarai's call for democratisation in the UCPN(M) is not as benevolent as he

makes it out to be

and modernisation are not as benevolent as he makes them out to be. If it is reins of

the party that he is eyeing, the former vice-chairman would do well to remember that he was hardly a paragon of leadership and pluralism when he was given the opportunity during his tenure as prime minister. While the

BILASH RAI

PhD-PM became an instant darling of the local media and the international community and managed to win the public's heart with various populist gimmicks, the façade quickly fell apart. His association with criminals like Bal Krishna Dhungel and the indiscriminate plundering of the state's treasury under his watch sullied his name and image to a large extent.

Furthermore, the same man who is now calling for greater transparency and democracy within his own party, relinquished all forms of democratic process after May 2012 when the first Constituent Assembly was dissolved. For 10 months, Bhattarai clung to his prime ministerial seat, resisted public and political calls for resignation, and even allowed himself an extension after not being able to conduct polls by 22 November that year as he had promised.

Bhattarai doesn't have a strong record of promoting democratic practices within his party. Even as cadre were demanding that top posts in the central committee be decided through elections, he never got behind them. And when the party decided to downsize the 266-member CC to a 99-member committee, Bhattarai wanted to add more so more of his men (and women) could be included.

His democratic credentials as a senior statesman are not exemplary, either. He has not been open to criticism or opposition and is known to regularly attack and accost his detractors through op-eds in newspapers and on social networking sites. Bhattarai doesn't exactly make the case for the most eligible candidate to replace the reigning potentate.

While analysts contend that walking out of the national convention is definite proof that Bhattarai has no intention of returning to the party fold and the UCPN(M) is headed for another vertical spilt, the former prime minister, even with his new found hubris, must be aware of the current fate of Mohan Baidya and his men. Despite repeated threats of 'returning to the jungle' or starting off another armed struggle, the CPN-M has become a marginal voice in Nepal's political landscape.

For now, Bhattarai's safest bet for claiming the top post will be to tolerate Dahal's antics, fulfill his duties as chairman of the CA's Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee, and ensure that the new constitution is finished in time which will also allow him to rebuild the trust and goodwill among his own cadre as well as the general public. 💟

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The abundant sunshine of the past week will continue at least into the weekend. Although the hot sun is baking the plains and there are major afternoon updrafts, there isn't much moisture in the high pressure system over central Nepal to lead to any ocalised convection rain. The slight shift in wind direction has also blown away the dust from the desert, reducing the filtering of sunlight which will raise the maxima to up to 33 degrees in Kathmandu. Expect some cloud buildup on Sunday afternoon.

SATURDAY









# FOR NEPALIS BY NEPALIS

Nepali software developers have been prolific in creating smart phone apps

#### **GANESH ACHARYA**

'eed to check how much a taxi to Thamel should cost, update on the latest load shedding schedule, or how to say 'I like your dress' in Newari? The App Store maybe global but their apps are local thanks to Nepali developers who have created hit applications targeted at Nepali users.



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hankar Uprety works in an American

software development company and

is the man behind popular apps like

Hamro Patro, Nepali Dictionary and Hamro

downloaded over 500,000 times in Android

"We wanted a smart solution for

and important celebrations," says Uprety

who has expanded *Hamro Patro* from the

Nepalis abroad to keep track of the festivals

Keyboard. The three apps have been

and iOS platforms.

# What's the date?

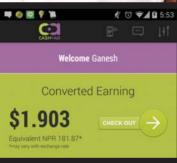
basic Nepali calendar to a one stop solution for information on currency exchange rates, news and daily horoscopes.

Nepali Dictionary and Hamro Keyboard help typing in Nepali in mobile phones. and also checks spellings and suggests new words. During the second Constituent Asssembly election, Uprety also posted live updates of the poll results through these apps.

"I feel proud that these apps which are a result of my personal interest have made lives easier for over 500,000 Nepalis," says Uprety who takes out two hours everyday from his day job to work on his hobby.



# ∜ ♥ ▼▲ 1 5:53



#### Watch and earn

ash On Ad is a unique app that pays subscribers money for watching advertisements on their phones. For every six second view of the  ${
m a}$ pays the viewer one rupee. According to Bishwas Dhakal of *Cash on Ad*, the app has been downloaded 200,000 times. The app was launched three months ago and the developers are presently working on its new version. They feel it can be used worldwide by advertisers to reach niche audience.

### Batti gayo!

oftware developers Elija and Chandraman Shrestha (*pic, above*) got tired of photocopying revised power schedules that changed every few months. So the conjugal team of software developers came up with Nepal Load Shedding Schedule, an app to keep tab on every-changing power cut schedules. The app proved to be a hit: over 400,000 users downloaded it within a week of its launch on the Google Play store.

"Users give us a lot of suggestions about what they like and want to see incorporated, so we learn as we go," says Eliza who worked on the software with her husband. Over three dozen versions of the app has been uploaded on the Playstore.



Apart from the popularity, the app also brings them close to USD 300 in revenue each month. "We even had to change servers after getting high traffic, but we didn't want to stop people from accessing easy information just because our operating costs increased," says Chandraman Shrestha.

"However it would be the happiest day for us when load shedding ends in Nepal and this app is no longer needed."

### Nepali apps worth installing

4.2 stars



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#### City Museum Kathmandu.

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#### Solitudes,

an exhibition of the work of Finnish photographer Päivi Wells. 20 May to 6 June, Image Ark Gallery, Kulimha Tol, Patan Darbar Square

#### Who is a feminist?

Find the answer at a feminist reading group by Chaukhat. 23 May, 3 to 5pm, Martin Chautari, Thapathali

#### Tuning Earth and Sky,

a rare collection of the works of artist Jimmy Thapa.

Runs till 21 June, Galleria Ishine, Kupandol Height, Sanepa

#### Story of a bulb,

Spanish experimental photographer Ana Alvarez's exhibition of the series of photography walks taken in Kathmandu. 18 to 25 May, 3pm onwards, Siddhartha Art Gallery, Babar Mahal Revisited

#### Open house,

featuring the work of artists Arpita Shakya, Ashuram Khaiju, and Palpasa Manandhar.

Runs till 7 July, 11am to 6pm, Gallery Mcube, Chakupat

#### Retrospective,

a look back at the oeuvre of senior artist and cubism enthusiast Surendra Pradhan. Runs till 18 July, Park Gallery, Pulchok, parkgallery.com.np

#### Life is flow.

an exhibition by photographer Susanna Ferran and poet Frederic Hoffman accompanied by sound healer Chaitanyashree. Runs to 22 May, Image Ark Gallery, Kulimha, Patan Darbar Square

#### Opening night,

DJs, slam poetry and movie screenings. 23 May, Alliance Français, Teku

#### Selling books,

buy and sell used books. 14 June, 10am to 4pm, Alliance Français, Teku



#### This country is yours

**16 May,** 5.30 to 6.30 pm, screening of film *Sweat drenched land* by Arun Pradhan

**17 May,** 3 to 4pm, gallery-walk through with acclaimed photographer Surendra Lawoti

**22 May,** 4 to 5.40pm, discussion on the visual representation of marginalised groups

audience

Surendra Lawoti

16 May to 1 June, 11am to 7pm, Nepal Art Council,

**25 May**, 4 to 5.30pm, Surendra Lawoti in conversation with

**31 May,** 11am to 7pm, get your portofolios reviewed by

photocircle.com.np



#### Dan Ran,

the best Japanese food this part of town. Jhamsikhel

**DINING** 

#### Embassy,

soothing ambience with an extensive menu. *Lajimpat* 

#### Froyo,

beat the heat with a cup or two of this world famous frozen yogurt. Metro plaza, Uttardhoka

#### Phat Kath,

offers French-ish food, a takeaway crêperie, low tables and hookahs for hippies, tables and chairs for normal people, and a formidable hip hop soundtrack for everyone. Thamel



#### Trout it all about,

the Olive Garden at Radisson Hotel is offering fish lovers a reason to rejoice. Special trout dishes in any style of your preference, 6.30 to 10.30pm, Rs 1500 plus taxes per person.



#### Haus Café,

pastas, pizzas, desserts, Haus does everything with equal perfection. Pulchok



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#### **MUSIC**



#### Arohan-awarahan,

go see the best of Nepali classical music at the 8th anniversary of Yalamaya Classics. 16 May, 5pm onwards, Yalamaya Kendra, Patandhoka, (01) 5553767

#### Dance-mandu.

party with 20 sets of performers from Nepal and India, with other attractions like cocktail bar, children's play area, djembe jamming, and a fire juggling show. 17 May, 10am onwards, Norling Resort, Gokarna



#### **Rocking Friday**,

join in the merriment as Kathmandu's The Spirit-X belts out a mixed bag of classic rock, blues, and rock n' roll. 16 May, 8pm onwards, House of Music, Thamel

#### Starry Night BBQ,

catch Ciney Gurung live as you chomp on your meat stick.

Rs 1499, 7pm onwards, Fridays, Shambala Garden Café. Hotel Shangri-La, (01)4412999

#### Kripa Unplugged,

young aspiring musicians give their own renditions of classics. youtube.com/user/ KripaUnplugged



#### Free launch,

the Nepali underground band Divine Influence play live to release their new EP 17 May, Purple Haze

#### Rashid in Kathmandu,

go watch the great Indian vocal maestro Ustad Rashid Khan live, accompanied by Jyoti Goho, Satyajit Talwakar, Murad Ali Khan, Yaswanth Golcha, Manoj Gautam, and Salikram Ghimire. Rs 1000/2000/3000/5000, 23 May, 5.45pm onwards, Royal Academy Hall



#### Take a bow.

catch the jazz violinist Guillaume Blanc live.

Free entrance, 6 June, Jazz Upstairs, Lajimpat

#### **GETAWAYS**

#### Barahi Jungle Lodge,

the first eco-jungle lodge of Chitwan directly overlooks the Chitwan National Park, spa, boutique guest room, individual and two-in-one private villas, including a suite with a private swimming pool. Andrauli, West Chitwan, www. barahijunglelodge.com

#### Atithi Resort,

a perfect place to stay, nearby pool, massage, sauna, and delicious food of your choice. Shantipatan, Lakeside, Pokhara, (61)466760, (01)4002077



#### Waterfront Resort,

take advantage of the summer discount and while away in the lake city. Rs 8,999 per person for two nights and three days, Sedi Height, Pokhara, (061)466370/04, 9801166311, waterfronthotelnepal.com

#### Weekend brunch.

start your weekend with a sumptuous breakfast at the corner of Kathmandu, swimming included.

Rs 1,499, 11am to 3pm, Park Village Resort, Budhanilkantha, (01)4375280/952, ktmgh.com

# India week

ndian Cultural Centre in association with U-turn events is organising a weeklong Indian cultural fest starting 16 May. "The event will provide a platform to spread the rich Indian culture in Nepal," read a statement issued by the Centre. "We aim to further boost bilateral, cultural relations with Nepal."

The event kickstarts with the ambassador's culinary challenge at Hotel Annapurna, followed by a long list of events which include an Indian carnival, food festival, film festival, marathon, and exhibition of RabindranathTagore's paintings. Troupes of Sarod players, Bhangra and Manipuri dancers will also be performing outside Kathmandu at Pokhara, Birganj, and Chitwan during the week-long fest. Indian classical singing maestro Ustad Rashid Khan will end the event with a performance accompanied by Nepali artists Manoj Gautam and





orn and raised in Dharan artist Subash Thebe graduated from Middlesex University London in 2011 in BA Fine

Art. After seeing the works of Gerhard Richter, Anselm Kiefer and most notably Jason Martin, in flesh, Subash began to explore abstraction and created paintings, inspired by classical music, which were eventually named after the title of the score. His recent works engage a variety of different themes and discourses; responding to the contemporary socio-political issues as seen through the lens of mainstream media. Hear this contemporary Nepali artist talk about his work this week at KCAC.

18 May, 3pm onwards, Siddhartha Art Gallery, Babar Mahal



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#### Yes, you can actually see stars reflected on the mirror surface of Rara Lake

**BINITA DAHAL** 

in MUGU

# ON HEAVEI



f there was a list of the ten places in Nepal to see before you die, then this jewel of a lake tucked away in the remote mountains of the northwestern corner of Nepal would be it.

Rara, even the name evokes longing, beauty and isolation. The beauty will probably remain, but Rara is not remote for much longer. A road linking it to the Karnali Highway is nearly complete, and by June the upgraded airfield at Talcha will open. It will theoretically be possible to fly out from Kathmandu in the morning and be on the shores of Rara before lunch.

The old way is to fly to Jumla via Nepalganj and do the three-day walk. This is not a trek in the usual

meaning of the term in Nepal: there are no lodges or restaurants. You climb past horse pastures up to Danfe Lekh, aptly named after Nepal's national bird, the impeyan pheasant. It was dark by the time we reached the pass which was still covered in snow.

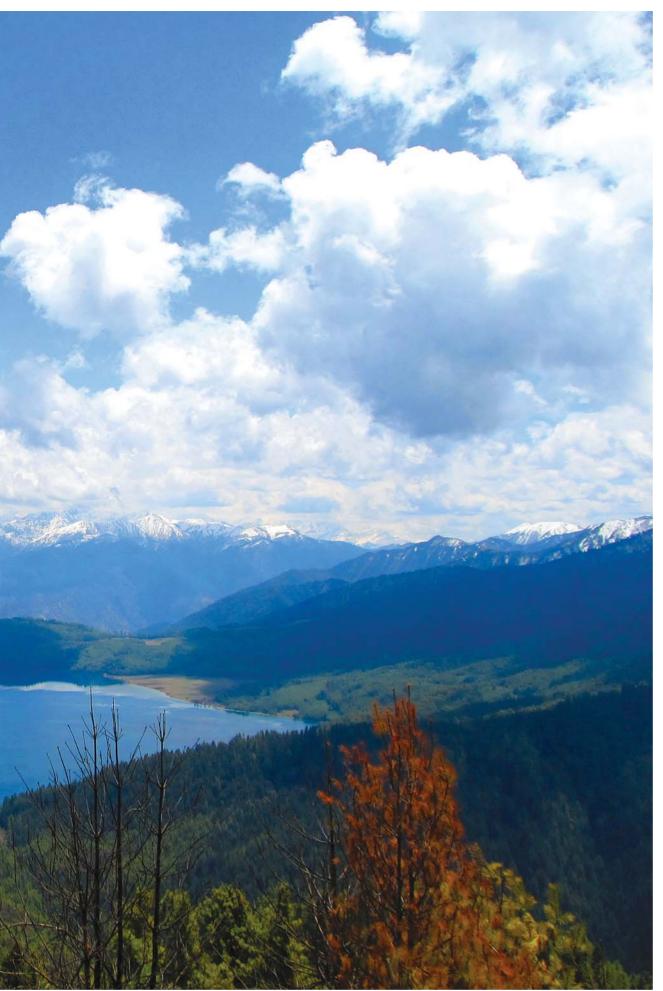
The night stop at Khali lived up to its name, it was completely empty by the time we got there. We knocked on the door of a house and asked to stay the night. The hospitable owner offered to cook rice, dal and bean curry. His wife Phulmaya offered her blankets even though we were complete strangers. This is the hospitable Nepal before 'trekking' arrived.

The second day my two companions decided the trail

was too difficult and turned back, sending me a note with a villager on the trail. I had to press on by myself, and followed the old foot trail that now has tractors and Swaraj trucks groaning and lurching on it. My feet were hurting and the dust from the vehicles did not make this a pleasant walk.

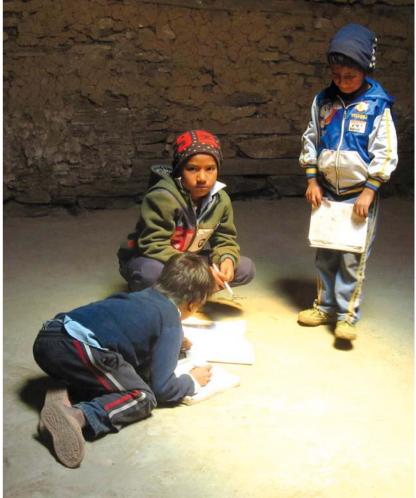
But the first sight of the azure blue Rara wiped away all the discomfort. I made my way to the army camp that guards the national park and the nearby guest house which is called (what else?) Danfe. My father, who had flown in ahead via Talcha joined me there.

The next morning, watching the dawn sky reflected on the mirror surface of the lake and the sun rising from behind the Dolpo mountains, was a sight that cleansed my soul.









Rara is one of those places that make you glad to be alive to be able to witness such beauty. That night

to witness such beauty. That night I saw that the saying "Rara ma tara talkancha" is actually true: the stars are actually reflected on the lake.

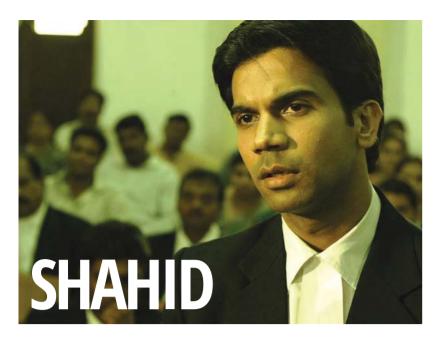
You can spend hours watching the lake change colour with the time of day, exploring the surroundings, the Shiva Temple and the summit of Murma Top at 3700m. By end-May the flowers will be out and the waterbirds migrating back from waterbirds migrating back from Siberia will have arrived.

There are sights that your mind never forgets for the rest of your life. My father woke me up at 2am to see the moon rise over the lake. The water radiated an otherwordly light of its own. A sight so sacred it was like seeing the dawn of the creation of the universe.





ALL PICS: BINITA DAHAL



n this part of the world, organised attacks on civilians Land the reactive policing that follows often get played out in the media but never make their way into films. Indian filmmaker Hansal Mehta treads where Bollywood refuses to glance in Shahid, a biopic about lawyer Shahid Azmi who was shot dead in 2010 for fighting pro-bono cases on behalf of those wrongly accused of terrorism.

The film starts with the young Shahid (Raj Kumar Yadav) narrowly escaping death in 1992/93's Bombay Riots and then training as an insurgent in the mountains of Kashmir. Unable to handle the physical and ideological teaching, Shahid escapes back to Bombay but is imprisoned on arrival for purported links to terrorist groups. In Delhi's Tihar Jail, the impressionable youngster has

to seek a careful balance between ideologues who want to recruit him and others who want to reform him. Ultimately, the latters' efforts prevail and Shahid gets acquitted.

Once outside and leading a free life, Shahid chooses to study and practice law. He starts his own firm and fights on behalf of the underdogs for nominal fees. This is how he meets Maryam, a divorcee mother who becomes his wife. The new husband is also married to his work, mostly fighting for bystanders who get scapegoated after terrorist attacks. Case after case, we see Shahid get the innocents out of jail. Soon, both the media and unseen enemies want him stopped for their own reasons.

The real-life Azmi was renowned for getting 17 acquittals in seven years, and director Mehta

spends most of the film enacting his brilliant career. Shahid's early journey to Kashmir and his time in jail are shown rather briefly. These 'formative years', when Shahid goes from innocent witness to wannabe rebel and his latter transformation from a traumatised prisoner to a lawyer for the misjudged, should have been crucial in a character study like Shahid. We are told our hero wants to fight for the voiceless but we aren't convinced why.

However, the film is worth the trouble of finding a DVD just for Raj Kumar Yadav's performance. Recently awarded the Best Actor award at India's National Film Awards (NFA) for "portrayal of the journey of a Muslim young man who is persecuted, who rebels and ultimately comes back to fight injustice as a committed law abiding lawyer", Yadav

> drives Shahid from start to finish.

> From 2010 to 2013, Mehta was on

a self-imposed break, tired of making cheesy and formulaic Bollywood films. His comeback has been vindicated somewhat with his reception of the Best Direction award at the NFA for Shahid, "a story that is an inspiring testament to the human spirit". The next film featuring both actor and director is CityLights, based on the BAFTA nominated *Metro Manila*, which is all set to release on 30 May. Sunir Pandey



Watch trailer

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#### **HAPPENINGS**



LET'S TALK: UCPN(Maoist) Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal, Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and CPN-UML leader Madhav Kumar Nepal during the three party meeting at Baluwatar on Monday.



NEW HOMES: Visitors examine apartment models at the Real Estate Expo in



ROYAL AFFAIR: Locals welcome former King Gyanendra Shah at the inaugural program of the Rajbanshi festival in Jhapa on Saturday.



SAY CHEESE (L-R): Nishchal N. Pandey of the Centre for South Asian Studies in Kathmandu with Former US Secretary of State George Shultz, Mallika Joseph from India and Ambassador Humayun Kabir from Bangladesh at a seminar at Stanford University Hoover Institution last week.



# The voiceless faces

aking Kathmandu as the geographic setting, and with focus on activists of six social and political movements during the constitution writing process, photographer Surendra Lawoti's (pic, left) exhibit This Country is Yours aims to provide space to "the historically marginalised."

NayanTara Gurung Kakshapati spoke to Lawoti about his ongoing exhibition.

#### What led you to start this project? What inspired you to look at these issues?

A lot has happened in Nepal in the last twenty-five years. I wanted my work to be about this transformation in Nepal. I wanted to make a body of work of contemporary Nepal that was socially, politically and visually engaging. As the work developed. I decided to focus on the six marginalised groups and their activists during Nepal's constitution writing process. I chose to work with these six groups because they are some of the key identities that have been historically marginalised and who face a tremendous representational deficit in the current constitution writing

process. This work aims to facilitate recognition of these identities and the larger issues that surrounds them.

As a photographer, how do you feel about visual representation of marginalised people or lack thereof? Visual culture in Nepal is not as developed as in the West. Most of visual representation of Nepal is done through the exotic lens - images of mountains, temples, rustic portraits of ethnic people and so on. I think there is a lot to be done in representing the marginalised in a respectful way. One of main reasons why I wanted to work with the six groups is that these activists are barely represented visually. It is my hope that my photographs serve as records of our historic moment.

#### How have you dealt with insider/outsider issues in this body of work?

My work is based on intensive research - reading, talking to people, interviewing people, and explaining the scope of my work and its potential dissemination to the participants. It is also a long-term body of work. I am not parachuting in with a fancy camera and am shutter happy for a day or two. I try to understand the underlying issues, its nuances as much as I can to blur the boundaries of the other.

THIS COUNTRY IS YOURS 16 May to 1 June, 11am to 7pm Nepal Art Council, Babarmahal



Screening of Sweat Drenched Land by Arun Pradhan, 16 May, 5.30 to 6.30pm Gallery walk-through with Surendra Lawoti, 17 May, 3 to 4pm, mail@photocircle.com.np to register

Panel discussion on 'Visual representations of marginalised groups or lack there of', moderated by NayanTara Gurung Kakshapati, 22 May, 4 to 5pm Artist talk with Surendra Lawoti, 25 May, 4 to 5.30pm

Surendra Lawoti offers portfolio reviews for Nepali photographers and visual artists, 31 May, all day, mail@photocircle.com.np to register



a Dolce Vita has been around since 1986 and is one of the Ifew restaurants in Kathmandu to be able to boast of such longevity. The secret to its success seems to lie in its conviction that it doesn't have to jump onto "serve everything and cater to everyone's demands bandwagon", but to quietly plod away, determined to provide the best quality Italian food in Nepal. And it is a philosophy that has clearly worked. Travellers recommend this tiny gem of a place to others and for Kathmanduites in the know, there is no other place quite like it if the craving for pizzas and pastas in rich sauces rise.

Located on the busiest intersection of Thamel, it is always amazing to see how quiet and relaxing it is inside. Spread out over three floors, earthy, rustic and comforting, La Dolce Vita is the

perfect place to slip away for some discreet people watching. I prefer it in the afternoons when it is less noisy largely due to the lack of wanna-be rock bands blaring out bad cover versions of 70s rock hits raucously from neighbouring rooftop restaurants

My fellow food explorers on this jaunt to La Dolce Vita were of the meat and pasta loving variety and I had been forewarned that they would not tolerate nibbling on





salad greens or biting off delicate bits of antipasti. So we dove right into the mains and started with the Pizza Hawaiian (Rs 550).

La Dolce Vita is owned by the same brothers who own the widely popular Roadhouse Cafés and the wood fired oven thin crust pizza did not dissappoint. Most pizza aficionados would shudder at the thought of pineapple on a pizza. But I happen to love the sharp sweet bits of pineapple that clash so delightfully with the rich fattiness of the mozzarella. The cheese bubbles and wraps itself around the little fruity chunks: the ham provides a salty burst of flavor - what's not to love? Also I will admit that I feel it is a healthier option- the fruit being better than say sausages and salami- my other two favourite pizza toppings.

Everything sounds better in

Italian- case in point - the Braciola de Maiale alla Griglia (Rs 650) which is a honey glazed pork chop with wedged potatoes and steamed veggies. The language transforms the humble chop into one of lip smacking deliciousness and thankfully the actual dish lives upto the rather fancy name. Yes, another dish with sucrose added to it and yet another case of the sweetness of the honey bringing out the full range of flavors of the meat but I loved the slightly charred edges on the meat, even using the bread to mop up the remaining sauce rendering my plate spotless.

If there was one dish that I would recommend wholeheartedly- it would be thisthe Ravioli di farmagio di Capra e Spinaci (Rs 525). My love for meat is well-documented so just the fact

that I would willingly choose this vegetarian dish says a lot about how good it was. Perfectly cooked pockets of pasta encase a delicate mix of goat cheese and spinach and this comes with a decadent béchamel sauce with generous lashings of parmesan cheese, accompanied with thick chunks of hearty beard to sop up the remaining goodness.

This is a place to go and have a long leisurely meal, take breaks between courses, and then make sure that even if you can't eat another bite, have enough space left in your tummy for an excellent cup of freshly brewed espresso. Lounge on one of the sofas at the terrace garden while sipping on your coffee after all La Dolce Vita is the good life... a good, good life. 💟 Ruby Tuesday

How to get there: La Dolce Vita is right opposite the Kathmandu Guest House gate in Thamel.



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# Still neglected

The term 'neglected illnesses' refers to diseases in the developing world that remain scourges without remedies in sight, even though the academic understanding has improved.



Buddha Basnyat, MD

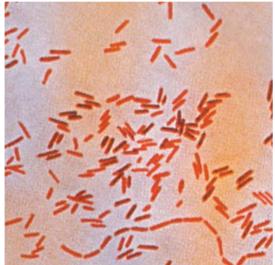
ome years ago the medical

journal *Nature* published the genomic sequence of the organism which caused the plague (Black Death) in Europe in the middle ages. The bacteria was reconstructed from the remains of buried victims. Genome sequencing of many organisms has happened rapidly, but has this 'basic science' enhancement of our knowledge helped us in a practical sense? Not really.

About 12 years ago the genomic sequencing of the typhoid bacteria (*see pic*) was carried out. Many scientists at that time wrote ecstatically about how this would lead to revolutionary changes in typhoid fever treatment. Sadly, more than a decade later we have made no obvious progress in taking care of typhoid patients. The academic thrill of discovery did not translate to more effective patient outcome.

Because typhoid can affect anyone in Nepal (from highlyplaced officials to high-altitude climbers to school children) we all continue to suffer from the lack of prompt, proper diagnosis and treatment for this ubiquitous disease despite a huge gain in theoretical knowledge. What happened?

After the laboratory scientists sequenced the typhoid bacteria they moved on to other 'virgin territories' in sequencing. The problem is that diseases like typhoid, typhus, rabies, hepatitis E, and snake bites really do not have a spokesperson or lobby groups, and are truly considered biblical diseases generally confined to the developing world. There is, for example, no financial incentive to take advantage of the typhoid bacterial sequencing to make cost-effective, accurate diagnostic tools to help with patient care in typhoid fever.



Compare typhoid fever with HIV/AIDS which continues to make important gains in prevention and treatment. This favorable bias towards diseases like HIV is obvious in the funding pattern of the US National Institute of Health (NIH) and even the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Of course, if we had clean drinking water and improved sanitation and plumbing, typhoid would disappear, but that would require

tremendous political will.

With summer we are already seeing outbreaks of a host of diseases such as hepatitis which has already started causing problems in Biratnagar. It has been reported as hepatitis A or E, but available rapid diagnostic tests are not always reliable and many cases of hepatitis E may be missed. Sophisticated tests like PCR (polymerase chain reaction) are generally expensive and unavailable in Nepal, so a proper diagnosis is often not made, hampering proper management of the case.

Another neglected problem rampant in the Tarai are snakebites. Year after year there

continues to be a shortage of life-saving anti-snake venom, which means more farmers and their families are going to fall victims.

Rabies is not a seasonal disease and is generally present in the same intensity the year around. But thankfully at least for dog bite victim, the Health Ministry administers the expensive anti rabies vaccine for free. Often rabies affects children and even a small puncture wound by a rabid dog's teeth may

potentially cause rabies. So it is crucial to obtain the vaccine and importantly also to clean the dog bite wound with soap and water and iodine very carefully as the rabies virus tends to stay at the bite site.

Targeted assistance from charities like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation would focus attention on disease that have been neglected for too long because they afflict mainly the poor in poor countries.

#### GIZMO by YANTRICK

# Tab that kids

o you've recently bought a top-of-the-line tablet, but even before your fingers begin to get comfortable with the new device, your child takes it away from you to play (whatelse but) Candy Crush. When you do get your device back, most likely only after your child goes to bed, chances are it will look nothing like the sleek new gadget you had purchased only hours ago.

Like adults, children these days are gadget crazy. Most get their first tablet/smartphone even before their teens and as with every tech-freak, want to own the latest in the market. Keeping this in mind, Samsung recently released a children's version of their popular Galaxy Tablet, the Samsung Galaxy Tab 3 Kids Edition that is tailored to keep

Despite its brightly coloured exterior, the kids edition, is essentially the same device as the Tab 3. However, there are a few tweaks. The Kids Edition comes with a rubbery surround case which protects it from low-level drops. There is also an additional case which includes a carry handle that can be converted into a stand (*see pic*) and a large stylus on a string.

both the parents and their children happy.

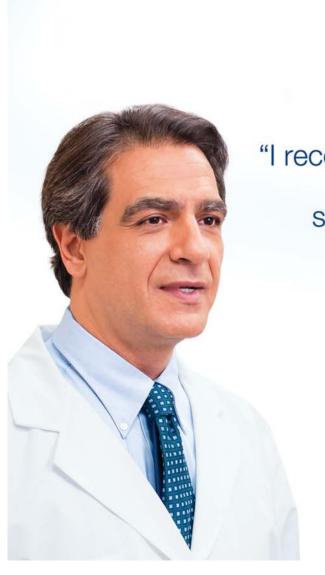
The 7-inch screen offers a decent resolution of 1,024 pixels x 600 pixels, and although the video quality fails to qualify as HD, it produces bright and vibrant pictures. There are two cameras on board, a 3 MP one on the rear and a 1.3 MP version on the front, both of which can be used with the kids' apps.

The Tab 3 Kids Edition is powered by a dual-core 1.2GHz processor, and is backed by 1GB Ram, which keep most of the kids' apps running at optimum speed, although the speed gets sluggish while playing more advanced games. Two modes of video display are available: standard Android screen and the Kids Mode, a simple colourful interface, which makes it easy for your little ones to find their way around.

With 8GB of on-board memory, the tab offers a plenty of room for apps, videos, and music but if your child has a large appetite, then you can always expand the memory upto 32GB via a microSD card. But if you are worried about your child spending too much time on this new purchase, relax. The built-in parental controls and time limit settings ensure that parents get to regulate web and Google Play access and manage the time usage.

Your little ones are guaranteed to have a ball of time accessing a wide range of games and apps on this one. And, you are never too old to hold one yourself. If people do see you playing with one, just switch to normal mode and claim you are checking emails. At Rs 20,000 it is also much more wallet friendly than many of other tabs on sale.

Yantrick's verdict: The Tab 3 Kids Edition might just be the best gadget in the market for children today.



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y the time you read this column in Nepal, the results from India's mammoth month-long elections will be coming in and there is one thing we can predict: the Congress will be blown out of power. What is uncertain is the magnitude of its impending defeat.



Ajaz Ashraf

India's grand old party faces an existential crisis that Sonia Gandhi's son and heir apparent, Rahul, may not be able to overcome. The crisis has both immediate and long-term implications.

In the short-term, the party needs to analyse the reasons for its defeat and the ouster of the Congress-led coalition government of Manmohan Singh, the only prime minister other than Jawaharlal Nehru to have completed two five-year terms in office. This remarkable feat has been diminished by inflation and economic slowdown.

But what really damaged the government was the slew of massive corruption scandals. You can say the Congress entered the 2014 electoral race with a torn hamstring, that it is victim of the worldwide recession, over which it had little control. It's possible to claim, therefore, that the debacle of the Congress is a hiccup, and not an existential

But Congress does face a crisis



INDIA FLECTIONS

of perception. Beginning 1989, it has won over 200 seats in the 545-member Indian lower house of parliament only twice - in 1991 and 2009. In 1991, it won because the coalition government comprising regional groups proved notoriously unstable.

The BIP couldn't become a national alternative as it failed to find allies in pockets where it

was absent. No less significant was the sympathy vote the Congress mopped up following the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi during the 1991 elections. In other words, the Congress won in 1991 not on its strength but because of the weaknesses of its rivals.

This was the dominant theme of the 2004 elections as well: the BJP-led coalition government's slogan of 'Shining India' triggered a reaction among the teeming poor who thought their poverty

was being mocked. They gave the Congress 145 seats, and a surprising shot at governance. It

> interpreted the mandate to introduce a slew of social welfare measures because of which it swept past the 200mark in the 2009 elections.

When out of power, the Congress wins because of the failures of others. In power, it woos the electorate through pro-poor policies, and its innate capacity to mean something

# The rise and fall of the Congress

India's grand old party faces an existential crisis



to everyone. This dichotomy proves that the party suffers from organisational atrophy which has disconnected it from the politics of the streets, precisely where new leaders and ideas are

spawned.

This explains why the Congress has been out of power for nearly 25 years in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar bordering Nepal, which together account for 120 seats in India's parliament. It hasn't had a government in Gujarat for 20 years, and failed to mount a credible opposition to its chief minister, Narendra Modi, who is the BJP's prime ministerial candidate in this election. It doesn't have a credible response to the BJP touting the achievement of its 'Gujarat Development Model' which Modi promised to scaleup nationwide if elected.

The biggest factor for the

crisis in the Congress is the splintering of its social support base, comprising upper caste Hindus, Muslims, and Dalits. In 1990, the government of VP Singh set aside a quota of jobs for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) much to the chagrin of upper castes, who felt betrayed by the Congress because of its reluctance to oppose this administrative measure.

Worse, the party did not support the policy of job quota either, thus alienating both the OBC and Dalits. The demolition of the Babri Masjid mosque in 1992 during the watch of Congress Prime Minister PV Narasimha Rao in 1992 led Muslims to desert the mother ship.

In the last 25 years, there has been a proliferation of parties in India representing the interests of lower castes who have greater allure for them than the famed charisma of the Nehru-Gandhi family. The diminishing importance of charisma is inversely proportional to the rationalisation of India's politics, evident in the slogan the 'lower' castes have coined: Our Vote, Our Rule'.

Sonia Gandhi's children, Rahul and Priyanka, can rebuild the Congress by taking to the streets, not by waving at people from vehicles. ashrafajaz3@gmail.com





# "My husband and in-laws



#### Patriarchal values in a male-dominated society keep the dowry system alive in Nepal

#### AYESHA SHAKYA

frail figure, heavily bandaged, lies on a bed at Bir Hospital in Kathmandu. She has a distant expression on her face which is writ large with the fatigue from her excruciating

Rihana Sheikh Dhaphali (pic, above) is just 19, and she was married last year. Her voice is barely audible as she recounts how her husband, Farid Sheikh, and in-laws set her on fire two months ago in Banke district for not bringing enough dowry. Rihana was seven months pregnant. Her husband and mother-in-law had been nagging her persistently about bringing a motorcycle, wrist watch and buffalo as dowry, even though there had been no request for it initially.

"Both my husband and mother-in-law would threaten me to bring dowry from my parents," Rihana said weakly. "First they only shouted at me, then they started hitting me. I didn't tell anyone what was happening, not even my parents. I just kept things to myself and cried alone." Farid then started torturing his wife, often burning her with cigarette butts.

On 17 March, he tied Rihana's hands, and while his mother-in-law poured kerosene, he lit a match and set her on fire. Although she sustained severe burns over the lower part of her body, Rihana was locked up in her room and not taken to hospital for three days.

When her condition worsened, Farid took her to a hospital across the border in Bahraich in India, threatening her not to tell the doctors what happened. Later, she was brought back to Bheri Zonal Hospital in Nepalganj. But as her health deteriorated, Rihana lost her baby, and the human rights group, INSEC, arranged for her to be taken to Kathmandu.

Police in Banke say they are investigating the crime, but Farid Sheikh

# Waiting for rain

#### For residents of Siraha, Kathmandu is too self-absorbed and too far away

he sun beats down mercilessly, baking the fields and dry river beds. There has been no rain for months here in the eastern Tarai, and the fallow fields wait for the monsoon that is at least a month away. It feels like this part of the



**INTERESTING TIN** Mallika Aryal

plains went straight from winter to summer this year, skipping spring.

A group has gathered in front of the health-post in the village of Bishnupukarti of Siraha district after a long hot day in the fields. Under the shade of a tinroofed porch, they sit murmuring to themselves. One gets up to bring a round of chiso, and the conversation veers towards

farming, the heat, water scarcity, and their concern about the monsoon.

The Indian border is 30km away, and the nearest town is in the throes of election fever. The conversation inevitably turns to how a possible BJP win will affect Nepal. Most people aren't sure, and someone asks: "When is the election?" Goma Shrestha is auxiliary nurse but is interested in politics. She tells the group: "We live next to the world's largest democracy where they are voting and we don't know when it is?"

The disinterest about Indian politics may be understandable, since it doesn't affect ordinary people in the Tarai directly. But this lack of interest is not just limited to Indian politics. They're not really interested in talking about Nepali politics, either. "We are ordinary people, we don't want to talk about politics," says Ram Yadav, "in fact, we're sick of it."



The village neighbours the constituency where Maoist Supremo Pushpa Kamal Dahal supposedly beat the UML candidate by a thin margin of 900 votes in November elections. It has been five months, and once more the politicians they elected have forgotten the voters. "The last election was just for show, to pacify poor people like us, real politics happens in Kathmandu

behind closed doors and it is messy and selfish," said Hile Lungdi.

Nearby is the highway town of Lahan, the epicenter of the Madhes uprising in the winter of 2007. The fatal shooting of 16-year-old Ramesh Mahato in a clash with the Maoists on the main road in Lahan sparked the Madhes Movement.

Seven years later, the anger seems to have dissipated here.

"The Madhes Movement was supposed to decentralise power away from Kathmandu," says Pritam Sah, "instead the leaders got entangled with Kathmandu politicians and now the movement has become defunct and its achievements amount to nothing."

The neglect and apathy is evident everywhere in the absence of the Nepali state. The only visible sign of change is that the roads are being widened. Hundreds of thousands of people of the Tarai, desperate for jobs, are voting with their feet and have left or are leaving for the Gulf or Malaysia.

But getting a citizenship certificate or passport is another ordeal. "We have to walk around for two days just to get a recommendation from the VDC for a citizenship certification because the ward office can't do it," says Jeevan Phunyal, "when we finally get to the VDC, the secretary is

There is frustration with local

#### 16 - 22 MAY 2014 #707

# left me to die"



and his family are believed to have fled to

Piyush Dahal, chief of the Burns Unit at Bir Hospital said her legs were heavily contracted and the wounds were oozing with pus when she arrived. So far, doctors are trying to prevent infection, and are waiting to perform skin grafts.

Says Dahal: "Burns related cases are always very critical if infections set in. We restrict visitors, but allow family members because she needs psychological support. It is not just about physical healing, emotional support goes a long way to help patients forget the pain."

Unlike many bride burning cases

where the girl's parents don't want to be involved, Rihana's family has been by her side all along. Her father, Samin Sheikh, says he was not aware of what his daughter was facing at her in-law's house. Rihana has seven siblings and one of her sisters, Hasina Banu, is with her at the hospital in Kathmandu. The family has appealed for Group AB+ blood for transfusion before the operation.

Burn Violence Survivors (BVS) which works with victims of domestic violence and burns victims, has taken up Rihana's case and is paying for her treatment. Apart from the operation, doctors are focusing on nutrition and physiotherapy, two factors

which are crucial in enabling Rihana to walk again. BVS also helps patients with rehabilitation and skills training for income generation so that they can be financially independent once she is well again. Although the agency offers legal help to patients to take their tormentors to court, most women who survive attacks back down after threats from in-laws.

"If Rihana's family don't change their mind considering legal actions against her husband and in-laws, it would be a test case for the rest," says Wendy Marston of BVS, "but we can only support them, not

From her hospital bed, Rihana says she wants her husband and in-laws to face justice. "I used to lead a happy life before my marriage. Now look at me, my husband and in-laws have just left me here to die,"

Although illegal, the dowry system persists because it is so deeply rooted in the patriarchy prevalent in Nepal, especially in the Tarai region (see map). In India, the incidence of bride burning is increasing despite a law against dowry being in place since 1961. In 2010 police said there were 8,400 cases of dowry deaths in India. Many more are said to have been unreported.

Activists note that education and middle class values have not reduced the incidence of domestic violence against women. They say entrenched patriarchy and the culture of consumerism has further encouraged dowry demands. Because of the cultural similarities. the same trends are visible across the border in Nepal as well.

"Women are aware of the dowry system but they don't yet have the capacity to speak up against it," says Sabitri Pokharel, program coordinator in the secretariat of Mahila Adhikar Manch. "We need to empower women so they are able to stand up for their rights and choices. We need to educate children on the dowry system so that as adults they learn to oppose it." She says the new constitution needs to ratify laws on the dowry system so perpetrators of violence don't go unpunished.

According to Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC), the most common form of domestic violence are beating and burning, normally perpetuated by the husbands or in-laws. Last month, WOREC started a "No to Dowry" campaign in two Tarai districts where the prevalence of dowry violence is said to be highest, Dhanusha and Siraha. The agency is using pamphlets, posters and street drama to spread awareness during the campaign. 🔼

#### **Burns Violence Survivors (BVS)**

http://www.bvsnepal.org.np/ For donation: Ace Development Bank Ltd Naxal, Narayan Chour Ward No 1 Kathmandu, Nepal Bank a/c #: 00400400000129007 Swift Code: ACDENPKA

To donate AB+ blood for Rihana: Bir Hospital



#### **ANGRY BRIDES**

An online game against dowry that is inspired by Angry Birds has got nearly 300,000 likes on Facebook. The game was developed by the matchmaking site shaadi.com and allows players to attack greedy grooms (a pilot, a doctor and an engineer) with a choice of projectiles. The grooms try to dodge the missiles, while presenting dowry demands. If the groom is hit, the player wins money that is donated to an online anti-dowry

To play: http://angrybrides.im

leaders and simmering anger towards the centres of power in Kathmandu. The disinterest of the people of Siraha with politics and their leaders is because they don't expect anything from them.

However, they believe local elections could improve their lives a bit. Elected local leaders would be more accountable, and pay more attention to their needs than faraway and self-absorbed leaders in Kathmandu. The people in the plains are worried that the despair will once more boil over because they have been without government for so long.

Says Pritam Sah: "Kathmandu stopped listening to us long ago, and unfortunately, we've learned to live with that. But if anyone is still listening to the people of the Madhes we have just one request — write the constitution and announce local elections. What you do in Kathmandu is your business. Give us back our local leaders."





#### **At Baluwatar**

Jana Aastha, 14 May

आरुश्रा

Conversation at Baluwatar between NC, UML, and UCPN(M) leaders about appointments to the Supreme Court.

**Prime Minister Sushil Koirala:** "The judiciary will be wrecked if

"The judiciary will be wrecked if you block everything we do. Is that what you really want?"

**Law Minister Narahari Acharya:** "We've done everything by

the book. Looking at each case individually will be too much trouble."

#### NC's Krishna Prasad Sitaula:

"Exactly, it's time to get this over and done with."

Finance Minister Ram Sharan Mahat: "But some say dismissing temporary justices and promoting others is manipulation. It would

be wrong to proceed if that turned

UML's Madhav Nepal: "Let's drop them if we are acting unconstitutionally, otherwise let

us just nominate them."

out to be true."

UCPN(M)'s Narayan Kaji Shrestha: "What do you mean by obstacles? Democracy is about checks and balances. You have to investigate each case

separately. What are the reasons

for dismissing temporary justices and recommending 8 names for 16 posts?"

UML's Ishwar Pokhrel: "Our official stance is that we shouldn't pass this at all."

UML's Bamdev Gautam: "We will come back with our official position after discussing this at a meeting."

UCPN(M)'s Pushpa Kamal Dahal:

"You have been planning to capture the Supreme Court for 20 years. Not one of those recommended justices meet the criteria."

**Sushil Koirala:** "Why are you obstructing everything? Don't you want us to get anything done?"



हिमाल

Bilash Rai in *Himal Khabarpatrika*, 27 April - 3 May

#### QUOTE OF THE WEEK



1याँ पत्रिका

Bhattarai wrote months ago that we needed a new power, but in Biratnagar he went along with the Chairman's proposal. He has become a player, not a politician.

UCPN(M) leader Mani Thapa speaking about Baburam Bhattarai, *Budhabar*, 14 May



Baburam Bhattarai, *Naya Patrika*, 14 May

I recently returned from a family trip to China. My 84-year-old father wanted to make a pilgrimage to Kailash Mansarovar so we made arrangements to visit China. I was especially interested to learn more about the economic prosperity of Tibet and meet the officials there.

On the first day, I discussed bilateral initiatives with Deputy Minister Guo Yezhou, from the Communist Party of China's International Bureau. I am thankful to the Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu, the Communist Party of China and the government of the Tibet Autonomous Region for ensuring that our trip was memorable. Although this was a purely family visit, the Chinese officials made it possible to sit for several political meetings in the week long trip.

We were concerned about whether or not my father would be able to cope in the 5,000m altitude on Kailash Mansarovar area but everything went smoothly. After visiting the scared pilgrimage site, I met the chief of Nagri and discussed the possibility of building roads connecting Humla, Hilsa to Kailash Mansarovar in Tibet. This would benefit both the countries and make the region more accessible to tourists.

Chinese officials repeatedly raised the issue of how the development and progress Tibet has made is painted in a negative light internationally. After seeing thef development in Tibet which has struck a balance between cultural preservation of places like the Potala Palace and economic progress, I feel this is a valid concern. The development model of Tibet is an excellent one, that can be emulated by all.

Nepali politicians are always slotted as anti India or anti China depending on the country they favour to visit. But I have always opposed such tags and think that Nepal can instead be a bridge to connect two of the biggest economies in the world. After my trip, I feel that there is no stopping China from becoming the economic power house of the world and there is so much Nepal can learn from the development there.

### Love for sale

Nisha Rai, Setopati.com, 11 May

सेतोपाटी

She worked as an auxiliary nurse at a hospital in Siraha. He had just passed the civil service exams. They fell in love and decided to get married. The parents, reluctant at first, eventually agreed and the wedding preparations began.

The date was set for 11 May. But, three weeks before the wedding, the girl attempted suicide. Why? Her parents weren't able to meet the dowry demands from the boy's family. Initially, Rs 300,000 was sought in the name of dowry. The girl begged her father to collect the sum anyhow, saying she couldn't marry anyone else, and even promising to pay back the debt. The family agreed and arranged for the cash with much difficulty.

Once the invitations were sent out, the boy's family had more demands: they now wanted a motorcycle and a laptop.

The families sat together to bargain. The boy said he would give the girl's family a year's time to make necessary arrangements. If the demands are not met, then there would be no wedding.

The girl returned home dissappointed. She was worried about what people would say, how would she live without the love of her life. She couldn't sleep at all, and decided ending her life was the answer. The bottle of pesticide that she consumed didn't kill her but hospitalised her for a week.

After her discharge, the girl's family filed a complaint against the boy's family demanding an investigation. The boy was then taken in for questioning by the police.

I was covering the story for a radio program and called the girl to inform her that the boy had been arrested. In her feeble voice, she told me she knew. She also said that the two families had agreed to resolve their differences. "We are getting married today," she announced.

I wish the newlyweds all the best for their life and I hope the boy accepts and learns from his mistake. Dowry practice is prohibited by the law in Nepal, but a quarter of all cases of violence against women are believed to be caused due to dowry demands from the groom's family.



#### **CAUGHT**

13 May, Facebook entry of Ujjan Shrestha's sister Sabitri Shrestha. One of those accused of killing Ujjan, Pushkar Gautam (*pic, left*) was arrested in Kathmandu on Tuesday.

facebook

Our entire family is grateful to the government and the police for arresting Puskar Gautam, who was involved in the murder of my brother, Ujjan Kumar Shrestha. But we fear that there will soon be protests against the arrests. Despite such protests, we do not want the government to back down from punishing the culprits. We request the government and the police to implement the Supreme Court's order by arresting the main mastermind behind the murder, Bal Krishna Dhungel, within 24 hours and bring him and the rest to court for a proper investigation so that justice can be restored.



#### 16 - 22 MAY 2014 #707

# "I need to know why"

The war is not over for relatives of those killed and disappeared during the Maoist insurgency

#### **GOPAL GARTAULA**

in JHAPA

🕜 amjhana Adhikari of Surunga was 22 when she decided to join the Maoist party. She was among a group of six other comrades who had left for Siliguri in December 2002 for training in India. She was never seen again.

Her group was caught by Indian Police at the Siliguri bus park and extradited to Nepal. Till about a month there were reports that the group was being held at the Charali Army Base in Jhapa district. But no more information after that.

"Whoever it was who disappeared that group, we want to see them face justice," says Samjhana's brother, Netra.

In the group was Suresh Pokhrel. His brother Gopal tried everything to find him, but still clings to the hope that he is alive. "We want to find him or his body, if they think they can get away with politically-motivated

pardons, our patience will break." Along with Suresh and Samihana, the others last heard to be in the notorious Charali Base were Chaturman Rajbanshi, Ghana Subedi, Tara Rijal, Misi Dhimal.

The conflict





intensified after the Maoists took on the Royal Nepal Army in November 2001, with massive human rights violations by both sides. While the security forces detained, tortured and dissappeared suspected Maoists, the rebels targeted "class enemies" using extreme brutality to execute them and sow terror.

Nagen Sunuwar and Sambhu Khadka were teenagers living in Dharampur of Jhapa. The Maoists

> abducted them from their homes, and took them to a forest in Mainachuli in southern Ilam. After torturing him mercilessly, the Maoists decapitated Sambhu in front of Nagen's eyes, later they dismembered his body and scattered his limbs.

> > Nagen was also beaten.

slashed with knives and left for dead. He was still breathing when a forest caretaker found him two days later. Nagen says he has so far spent Rs 1.3 million in treatment for his wounds, and 12 years later pus still oozes out of a deep cut in his hip. He is now homeless, and lives in a shack by the river in Mechi Nagar.

"I want to know why they did this to me," says Nagen, "let the government set up a commission and investigate those who did this and take them to the courts."

Narendra Chapagain was a member of a school management committee in Ilam's Chulachuli. His wife, Narmaya, had just served dinner at 7pm on the night of 6 September 2002 when a group of Maoists came into the house, took Narendra out to the vegetable patch and shot him.

Narmaya (now 52, *pic, right*) remembers hearing the shot, and then her husband staggered into the house trying to stop the blood squirting out of his chest. An hour later, his body went cold on her lap. The neighbours were so scared no one came to help.

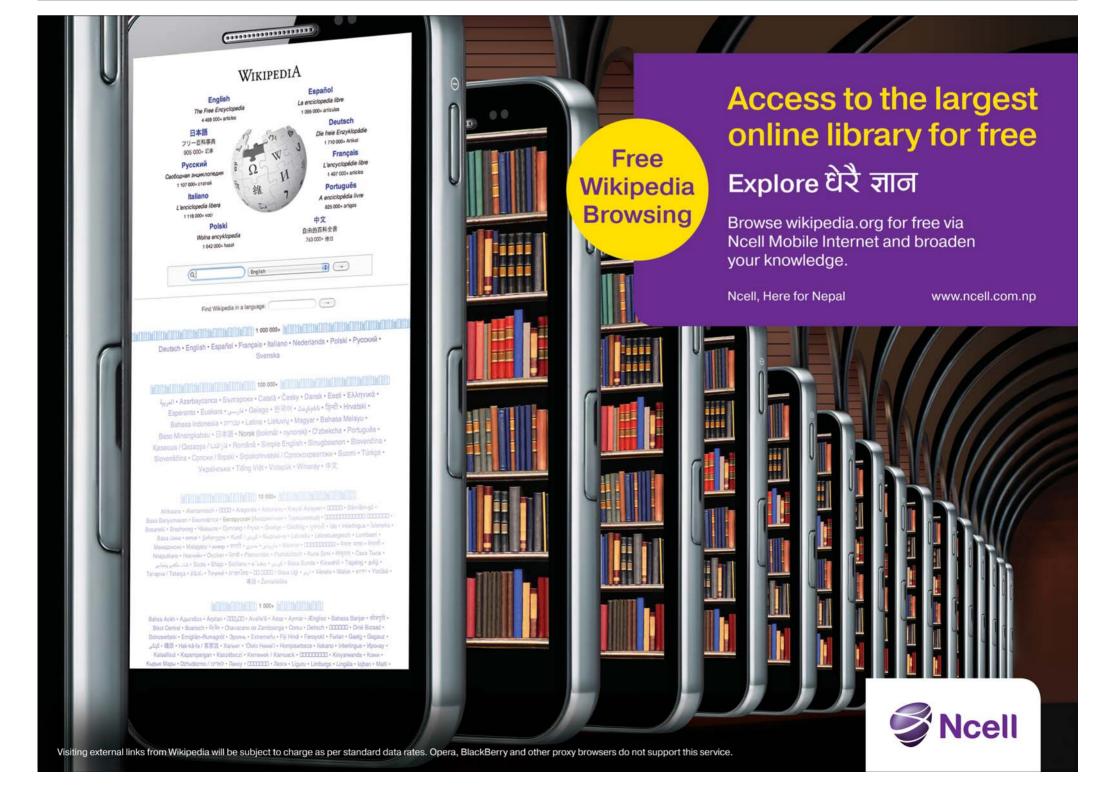
Narmaya's agony wasn't over. A month later, the Maoists returned and threatened to kill her son if she did not give them Rs 60,000. She borrowed Rs 15,000 to pay them off, then immediately fled to Jhapa with her four children.

Narmaya heard this week that the president has ratified the Truth and Recionciliation Bill in Kathmandu. She broke down in tears as we asked her for her reaction. "I don't want compensation, I will return what they gave me. But I need to know why they killed my husband."

THE WHOLE TRUTH: Tika Maya Bantawa holds a photograph of herself and her husband, Chetan, who was killed by the Maoists in 2004. Narmaya Chapagai's husband bled to death in her lap after the Maoists shot him in Ilam in 2002. When they returned and threatened to kill her son unless she gave them money, she fled with her four children to Jhapa.

Tika Maya Bantawa (pic, left) was 30 when Maoists came to their house in Damak and tried to force her husband, Chetan, to join them. Their three daughters, Sumnima, Pratima and Paruma were small then and Chetan had said he needed to take care of them. A few days later, on 23 March 2004, the Maoists returned in a motorcycle and shot him dead.

In the past ten years, Tika Maya has raised her children on her own, subsisting on a farm without irrigation, and owes money lenders Rs 300,000. From time to time, she admits wanting to just give up, but says she has to keep struggling till her daughters are older. She tells us: "I want to look the perpertrators in the face and ask them why they made me a widow. I want them to face justice. That would give me some relief."



# Once is More Than Enough

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nyone embarking, disembarking, or just barking, at Kathmandu airport these days will have noticed that the Department of Immitation has streamlined the forms you have to fill to go in and out of this country.

Nepal is known as a land of tolerance that allows diesel thieves caught in flagrante to block highways in protest, taxis that tamper meters to go on strike demanding the right to cheat passengers, nominates Supreme Court justices who are polygamists, gamblers, and drug traffickers, and illegal crushers are allowed to protest police action by stopping supply of gravel to Kathmandu's road-widening.

To reflect this broad-mindedness the Department of Immitation has completely revamped documentation to reflect the fact that besides being federal, secular, democratic and kleptocratic, Nepal is now also pro-choice (see pic). To further showcase our tolerance, we propose an even more inclusive Arrival Card that will demonstrate to visitors that Nepal is not for the faint-hearted.

The idea is to keep bored passengers busy throughout a flight so that they don't stage a sit-in protest outside the cockpit demanding better food and more beverages. The exam paper is divided into a multiple choice Objective Section and a Subjective Section for personal essays. Below is a sneak preview of the prototype in-flight immigration exam. Only those who pass this onboard test will be allowed to enter Nepal.

Family Name:	 	 	 	 		 		 			 		 	
Middle Name:	 	 	 	 		 		 			 		 	
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Nom de Plume:		 	 	 	 	 		 			 	 	 	 
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Date of Birth (if applicable): ..... Date of Expiry:
Place of Birth:
Zodiac sign:

Nationality at Birth: ..... Nationality in Previous Incarnation: Are you a nationalist:

- Jindabad
- Murdabad
- Allahabad

Sex (tickle only one):

- No, thank you
- Yes, please ☐ Once in Bombay

Permanent Address:

- Semi-permanent address:
- Underground Address:
- Keynote Address:

Race:

- □ Human
- Inhuman
- **Everest Marathon**
- Yak Attack

Pre-Occupation (tick at least three):

- Trafficking **Cheating Migrant Workers**
- Gambling Diesel Theft
- **Bribing Judges**
- Illegal Quarrying
- War crimes

Object of Journey (encircle one):

- □ Pilgrimage
- Asylum Seeking
- Meddling in Nepal's Internal Affairs
- Tryst with Destiny
- Tourism
- Terrorism

Answer three of the following four questions in no more than 140 characters:

- 1. Where was Buddha born? (Only for Indian passport-holders)
- 2. What am I doing here?
- 3. Climate change is a hoax. Discuss.
- 4. Which country has the world's highest mountain and the smallest man?

#### **Customs Declaration**

Are you carrying any or all of these items that are a threat to national security (tick appropriate box):

- 1. More than two bottles of dutiable Molotov Cocktails
- 2. Plastic Baby Tricycles
- 3. Five or more Perambulators
- 4. Binoculars in excess of everyday requirement
- 5. More than 50,000 poultry chicks in checked-in luggage
- 6 Indian black money in 500 or 1,000 denominations unless accompanied with separate envelope

Warning:

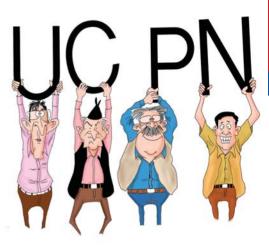
Green Channel is not a Green Light. Walking through the Green Channel with Dutiable Items may lead to confiscation of goods, penalty, prosecution, a medal, or an ambassadorship. However, running through the Green Channel is allowed, just don't get caught. Perambulator smugglers will face a Rs 50,000 fine, or 50 lashes with a

parliamentary whip, or both. Congratulations, you have passed the test. You may now enter Nepal.

The Ass

#### **PAST PRESENT FUTURE**

**DIWAKAR CHETTRI** 







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