

Read the following case study and answer the questions at the end.

Control over the Internet

Chinese web users are being denied access to a range of religious sites abroad as the Chinese government's "Golden Shield" firewall is used to censor the Internet. While blocking undesirable sites promoting pornography and vice, the firewall also limits religious web content such as sites related to the Dalai Lama, the Falun Gong cult and various Buddhist and Muslim movements. Sites blocked are sites covering persecution of religious communities in China, a number of Catholic sites, including the website of the Hong Kong diocese and Divine Word Missionaries in Taiwan. Not blocked are sites in European languages covering religious freedom issues, even those covering repression within China. While overall Internet usage in China may be low by developed country standards, it has been rapidly growing, especially in the capital of Beijing and the coastal region. The official China Internet Network Information Center puts the number of Chinese with access to the Internet in June 2003 at 79.5 million. This number has been doubling every six months. Internet censorship is part of a comprehensive attempt to censor all means of communication. While print publications have long been censored in China, authorities also have tried to keep up with technological developments. The Global Internet Policy Initiative unveiled in June of new technology from a Chinese firm that monitors "subversive" messages sent by mobile phone.

Questions

- a) What do you conclude from the above passage?
- b) Do you think it is right to exercise control over internet? Justify.
- c) What is the scenario of Nepalese Government in context to the situation described above?
- d) Write down some of the commercial implications of Internet in Nepal.