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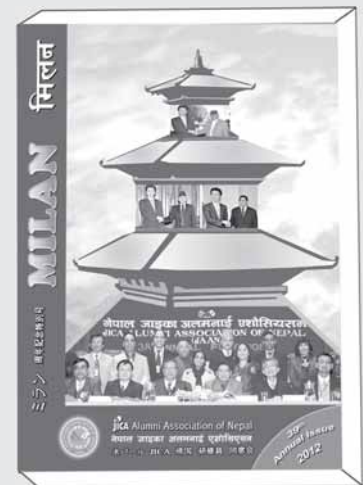
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Cover Photos :

Devotees carrying a chariot on their shoulders while participating in 'Gahana Khojne Jatra' in Kathmandu, Nepal (Left) and The most captivating of the parade group doing the Taiko Japanese drum beating, grand show of Japanese presence in the city.

The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily endorsed by JAAN. We apologize, if there are errors and typing mistakes unknowingly, though it is tried best.

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February 21, 2014

Message



It is indeed my great pleasure to congratulate all the members of JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) on the occasion of the Association's 40th Anniversary and publication of the annual issue of Milan Magazine. I am delighted to know that the members of JAAN have been endeavoring to promote friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and Nepal since JAAN's inception in Nepal forty years ago.

For forty years, Japan has been dispatching Japanese experts to share their knowledge and technology in various fields such as hydropower, water supply, law development, and education, and has been providing the opportunity to Nepali citizens to study and receive training in Japan under the Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). Human interaction, including training, is the most effective and useful means to understand each other and to strengthen relationships. I am very happy to mention that, as of 2012, JICA has dispatched 2,225 Japanese experts to Nepal and accepted 5,174 trainees.

In November 2013, the second Constitution Assembly election was carried out. I observed 13 polling stations as leader of an Election Monitoring Team of the Government of Japan. Many Nepalese people participated in the election by voting; in fact I felt their enthusiasm to participate in state affairs through this election. I believe that, in general, this election was concluded fairly and peacefully. Now, the new Constitution Assembly is going to draft and promulgate the new constitution. I hope this process will be accelerated as far as possible for the success of new Nepalese nation-building effort.

I expect that all JAAN members, through their duty and their outreach, will make continuous efforts to develop Nepal and to build friendly relations between Japan and Nepal by utilizing the knowledge and skills they have acquired in Japan.

I sincerely wish the JICA Alumni Association of Nepal success and prosperity.

With Best Wishes,

Masashi OGAWA
 Ambassador of Japan

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Message

I would like to express my heartfelt greetings on the auspicious occasion of the 40th anniversary of JAAN and also publishing this issue, "MILAN" magazine. On this occasion I would also extend my heartfelt congratulation to the new executive members of JAAN.

The establishment of JICA Alumni Association of Nepal has marked its 40th anniversary which itself is landmark achievement in strengthening the bilateral relationship between Japan and Nepal. The transfer of technical knowledge and skills to the developing countries was the prime objectives of JICA when it was established and the Nepalese people have obtained knowledge and skill in their respective fields in Japan has their own alumni association (JAAN) that confirms the better and strong relationship.

Over the past four decades, especially since the second half of its history. JAAN has made quite remarkable achievement and become more vibrant alumni institution. In general, the training of the human resources in their respective fields augments additional knowledge and skill so as to become more effective and efficient and we strongly believe that JICA's training on various fields has made substantial contribution to the overall development of Nepal. We always consider JAAN as the knowledge bank of the vast array of the managerial as well as technical knowhow and skills obtained from Japan and spread all throughout Nepal, in every nook and corner. Thus JAAN is the strong bridge between Japan and Nepal in this respect.

An institution which has encompassed forty years of its long way and more over JAAN with its diverse professional background should be considered as one of the sustainable knowledge sharing institution.

At this point of time JAAN could focus more on how their accumulated knowledge and skill could be appropriately managed to address the dire needs of Nepal. We strongly feel that JAAN should be strong and vibrant knowledge management institution that could adapt the improvised knowledge and skill that is appropriate to Nepalese condition.

Finally, I have strong believe that JAAN shall play pivotal role in mobilizing the JICA's trainees to make best use of their knowledge and skill and also develop the effective networking among participants and relevant institutions involved.

Tsutomu SHIMIZU
 Chief Representative
 JICA Nepal

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Message from the president of JAAN



At this Auspicious moment of 40th Anniversary of JAAN, what I feel that it is necessary to worth mention that the Nepal-Japan Students and Trainees Club (NJSTC) was established in 1973 by a number of students and trainees who had come back from Japan after completion of their courses conducted in Japan with the main objectives of sharing their experiences of applying their knowledge and skills acquired in Japan and striving to grow the relation between Nepal and Japan at the people level.

Upon completion of 25 years of the establishment of NJSTC the club members realized that since the objectives set originally were limited, the original name - NJSTC was changed into JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) with its wider objectives retaining the original objectives mentioned earlier and other additional objectives of transferring technologies through seminars, teaching Japanese Language through Government registered JAAN Information, Language & Culture Institute (JILCI) etc.

Based on the JAAN's additional new objectives, its activities have been expanded in time to time and after the construction of JAAN's own "CDC Building" its roles and contributions have increased by improving the community people's socio-economic conditions through launching the local community development and integrating socio-economic development, specially in agriculture, health and education sector through the collaboration with the government owned agencies and also in the interest of relation between Nepal and Japan. Again the time has come to expand its objectives and role for implementing the JAAN's community based program in the wider area.

As usual the publication of its Milan Magazine is being continued. In Milan magazine the articles written by JAAN members and other authors incorporated in this Milan Magazine and progress report of JAAN will definitely indicate JAAN's role and contributions. I am sure that these will benefit the readers of Milan and other people who are interested to know the JAAN's activities.

Whatever contributions JAAN has made till this date, the whole credit goes to JAAN's members and full-fledged support of JICA and the Embassy of Japan. Hopefully, such supports of JICA and particularly the Embassy of Japan are whole heartedly expected to be continued in the days to come.

Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya

President

JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN)

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Editorial

Dear Readers,
Namaskar

JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) would like to welcome new Ambassador of Japan to Nepal Mr. Masashi Ogawa. His Excellency Mr. Ogawa arrived in Kathmandu on 4 November 2013 and presented the Letter of Credence to Rt. Hon'ble President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav on 7 November. He is the 17th Ambassador of Japan to Nepal.


Mr. Ogawa will work co-ordinating all well wishers and friend of Japan in Nepal with the Nepalese personnel to further enhance the cordial relations already existing between two countries. JAAN is working various activities including social development in the Nepalese community to create awareness in the field of health services, education and transfer of Japanese technology to Nepal. JAAN will expand its services and activities further more during the tenure of H.E. Mr. Masashi Ogawa. It is expected that Mr. Ogawa will support JAAN social activities in the days to come as well, which will further strengthen Nepal-Japan relation.

Japanese co-operation has been expanding in Nepal year after year. We can cite the last example that the Government of Japan provided election related materials such as ballot boxes, security seals, ballot box stickers etc in connection to the election of Constitutional Assembly on 19 November 2013. Further, in response to the request of the Government of Nepal, Japan dispatched a five member election observer mission led by Ambassador M. Ogawa. The other members consisted of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and an expert from Tokushima University. The team conducted the observation at 13 constituencies and 20 polling centers in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Kavrepalanchok.

It is stated that the polling was conducted, by and large, in a peaceful, free and fair manner in the areas where they had carried out observations. It has helped to attain long lasting peace, stability and democracy in Nepal.

In the same way, Government of Japan will continue to support in the development of infrastructure such as road and transport and also improvement of farmers livelihood in the hill areas of Nepal. It is to be noted that Nepal-Japan relation will be further expanded and extended in people to people level. Long live Nepal-Japan relation.




Buddhi Narayan Shrestha
Editor-in-Chief

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Nepal-Japan Relations: Model of Co-operative Partnership



Prof. Dr. Mohan P. Lohani*

Even before the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Nepal and Japan in 1956, the two countries of Asia had people to people contacts which brought them together and facilitated understanding of each other's cultural heritage, religious outlook and spiritual awareness. In 1899, Ekai Kawaguchi, a Buddhist monk, had visited Nepal and advised Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher to introduce reforms, including educational reforms. Buddhism has been an important factor in cementing the bonds of friendship between Nepal and Japan. Mention should be made of Japan's 45th Emperor Shomu (701-756), who was the first monarch to become a Buddhist monk as he was inspired by the principles of peace, non violence and universal brotherhood propounded and upheld by Lord Buddha more than 25 centuries ago. Emperor Shomu abdicated in 749 and became instrumental in building a number of Buddhist shrines in the country. Japan is a monarchy, and the people of Japan continue to regard their Imperial Throne as a symbol of tradition, culture and the glorious past of the country.

The exchange of high level visits since the establishment of diplomatic relations has strengthened bilateral relations and deepened friendship, goodwill and mutual understanding between the two countries. While Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori visited Nepal in 2000 to which this country attached considerable significance, Nepal continues to hold in high estimation late Ryutaro Hashimoto who sincerely and deeply loved Nepal as evidenced by his visit to this country thirty three times. He also headed the Japanese team to Nepal-China-Japan joint expedition to the Mount

Sagarmatha. The team successfully scaled the highest peak. It goes without saying that the exchange of visits, be it high level or at the level of scholars, technical trainings, professional delegations and the business community, goes a long way in renewing friendship, reinforcing state to state relations, promoting people to people interaction and enabling both sides to understand each other's needs, aspirations and issues of global interest and concern.

Aware of Nepal's economic status as one of the least developed among developing countries (LDC's), Japan has generously assisted this country in its development endeavors in various forms such as grants, loans and technical assistance. Japan's aid policy administered by Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) towards Nepal has three components, namely, technical assistance, grant-in-aid, and Yen loan. The people of Nepal have appreciated Japan's decision in the past to write - off its loans and convert the same into grant aid.



It is gratifying to note that the volume of aid received by Nepal from Japan has increased over the years, despite the long period of recession that hit the Japanese economy in the past. JICA has made available to Nepal technical assistance, including expert services in various fields of social and economic development. More than one thousand Japanese experts and

Developing countries like Nepal can learn a lot from Japan. The first thing that strikes an observer is Japan's remarkable ability to maintain balance and harmony between tradition and modernity. Japanese experience has shown that modernization is possible without sacrificing traditional values.

**Prof. Dr. Mohan P. Lohani
Former Ambassador and
Former President, Nepal
Council of World Affairs
Email: m_p_lohani@yahoo.com*

volunteers have so far contributed to the implementation of development projects of far reaching significance.

Human resource development is one of the priority areas for Japan in promoting economic relations and cooperation with Nepal. Japan has provided facilities and opportunities to Nepali students, academics and experts for higher studies and advanced training in Japanese institutions of higher learning. As far back as 1902, a group of seven young students from Nepal had gone to Japan for higher studies. They returned home in 1905 with technological expertise and knowledge that has significantly contributed to the infrastructure development of Nepal. Under scholarship programs launched by Japan for this country, a large number of Nepali students are engaged at present in pursuing higher studies in various renowned universities and institutes of that country. It is estimated that thousands of Nepali students and trainees are currently studying various courses in Japan. Needless to point out, a developing country like Nepal needs trained manpower for all round national development.

Nepal has immensely benefited from Japan-funded projects such as the Medical Education Project, Forestry Extension Project and the Project for Strengthening Primary Health Care System. In the recent past, Japanese loan amounting to Rs. 8.6 billion to Nepal to facilitate the execution of a 144 MW Kaligandaki "A" hydro electric project serves as an example of deep and abiding friendship between the two countries. Yen loan, however, discontinued in 2001 owing to our own internal problem. Japan agreed to resume this loan from this year(2013) after a gap of 12 years, and the loan is expected to be utilized for executing Tanahu hydro-electric project.

So far as trade and direct Japanese investment are concerned, a lot remains to be done. To rectify the trade imbalance between the two countries, Japan is keen to reduce the trade gap or deficit by importing more from Nepal. It is possible for various exportable items from this country to find access to the Japanese market through the efficient and effective conduct of economic diplomacy. Nepal's current ambassador to Japan Dr. Madan Kumar Bhattarai, a career diplomat and former foreign secretary who also served as the country's ambassador to Germany, one of the economic powerhouses of the world, is busy promoting Nepal's economic interest by organizing trade fairs and Nepal festival in Japan which is one of this country's leading donors.

Japan is fully aware of the immense tourism potential in this country. Japanese tourists love to visit Nepal, in particular Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha. A master plan for Lumbini Development Project, including the construction of an International Buddhist Library and a Cultural Center, has been prepared with financial assistance from the government of Japan. It may be recalled that a master plan for Lumbini in response to the proposal made by U Thant, the then UN Secretary General who visited Lumbini in the late sixties, was prepared long ago by Japan's famous architect Kenji Tange.

Japan has proved its resilience in building anew cities from the ashes of destruction. Two cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were devastated and thousands killed and maimed as a result of the atom bomb that was dropped by the US during the second world war. These two cities have been rebuilt and modernized, although memories of destruction are still indelible among the people of these cities. Japan's preparedness for coping with natural

disasters such as earthquake and Tsunami has also been widely admired.

Japan has surpassed several industrialized countries in modern sophisticated technology. Japanese cars, soft ware products and other electronic equipments are popular all over the world. Japan, no doubt, has emerged as a leading economic power willing to discharge its responsibility in world affairs that include increased development assistance and involvement in the UN peace keeping operations. In view of its expanding and influential role in world affairs, Nepal would be more than happy and delighted to see this friendly country admitted to the UN Security Council as a permanent member.

Developing countries like Nepal can learn a lot from Japan. The first thing that strikes an observer is Japan's remarkable ability to maintain balance and harmony between tradition and modernity. Japanese experience has shown that modernization is possible without sacrificing traditional values, culture, and historical roots. Japanese believe in hard work, discipline, punctuality, and efficiency. One of the secrets of their success is their trained, educated, dedicated, and highly skilled manpower.

Japan with a long tradition of democratic government has welcomed the recently concluded peace process in Nepal and has expressed the hope that upcoming elections to the Constituent that newly elected Constituent Assembly (CA2) will be able to adopt an inclusive constitution for institutionalizing and consolidating democracy, ensuring political stability and creating congenial conditions for rapid economic growth and development. In the years to come, Nepal is sure to find in Japan a well wisher and a reliable development partner. ♣♣♣

Ekai Kawaguchi, Fukuoka Prize and Japanese Cooperation in the Promotion of Nepalese Cultural Heritage



*Dr. Shaphalya Amatya**

Buddhism was introduced in Japan by the Chinese monks. The relations between Chinese and Japanese and between Nepalese and Chinese have a long history. Probably the monk Ekai Kawaguchi was the first Japanese to visit the Nepal (Kathmandu) valley in 1900. In Kathmandu he stayed at the residence of Chiniya Lama, Buddha Bajra at Boudha. It was in BS 2054 (1987) on the occasion of the fourteenth year of the establishment of Japan-Nepal diplomatic relationship, Mrs. Michiko Sumiyoshi, the wife of one of the disciples of Kawaguchi late Dr. Khobaru Sumiyoshi sought the permission of the Nepalese Government to erect a copper plate engraved with the portrait of Kawaguchi in the front façade of the house of Chiniya Lama as his memorial. Since then it is becoming an attraction spot to the Japanese visitors in Nepal. The visit of Boudha Bhikshu Kawaguchi was an important historical event because since then the relationship between Nepal and Japan have been flourishing and prospering day by day. Kawaguchi during his third visit in Nepal, he had written a long letter to the then Rana Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher. In this letter he has laid stress on unity in Asia and Pan Asianism. He has mentioned Nepal as a country which is the birthplace of Lord Gautama Buddha and who spread light and tranquility in Asia. Kawaguchi thought it appropriate that Nepal also must learn science and technology from Japan and had given several recommendations with regard to

developing infrastructure related with education, politics, administration and industrial development, social and financial infrastructure. He was the first Japanese to consider the feasibility of Japanese assistance for the development of Nepal.



There are two Himalayan pine trees in a Buddhist temple near Kyoto even today. It is said Bhishu Kawaguchi used to pass his time under these trees studying Buddhist religious texts. He had taken back home a good collection of Nepalese Buddhists texts. He had carried these pine trees from Nepal. Kawaguchi had chosen Nepal's route to go to Tibet because he might have learned that Nepal was a sacred pilgrimage for the Buddhists since the time of the birth of Lord Buddha. He had played great role in popularizing Nepal as the birth place of the immortal soul, Lord Gautama Buddha in Japan.

Since the inception of the Fukuoka Prize in 1990 the selection committee has been giving me the honor as one of its nominators from Nepal. They have three categories of prizes, grand prize, academic prize and

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since 1967, when
Risso University of
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Government of
Nepal signed an
agreement on
archaeological
exploration,
excavation and
research at ancient
Kapilavastu,
present Tilaurakot.***

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arts and culture prize. Till today only two persons related to Nepal have been honored by this prize. The first one was Mr. Ram Dayal Rakesh, scholar of folk Culture Studies. He was awarded by academic prize in 2004 and another one was Mr. Niels Gutschow, architectural historian and a German Citizen, who has been studying and researching on Nepalese architecture, especially Newar architecture since 1970. He was given the prestigious arts and culture prize in 2011.

The Fukuoka Prize was established in 1990 to honor outstanding achievements by individuals or groups/ organizations in preserving and creating the unique and diverse cultures of Asia. The aim is to foster and increase awareness of the value of Asian cultures as well as to establish a framework within which Asians can learn, and share with, each other.

On November 13, 2011 a press conference was organized at Mul Chok , Patan Durbar to announce the name of Prof. Niels Gutschow as the Arts and Culture Prize Laureate. His Excellency Takahashi Kunio, ambassador of Japan to Nepal, Prof. Fujihara Keiyo, Kyusyu University, Japan and a member of the Fukuoka Prize Selection committee, Mr. Hyakutake Takanori, Secretary General of the Secretariat of Fukuoka Prize Committee, Prof. Niels Gutschow, Dr. Shaphalya Amatya, Executive Director of Heritage Nepal, and some others were present on the occasion. The press conference began with the reading of the award citation by Prof. Fujihara , then the congratulatory speeches were delivered by Dr. Amatya and H.E. Takahashi. The award winner Dr. Niels Gutschow in his speech said what a rare occasion that people from Nepal to join those from Japan and Germany in such a magnificent courtyard (Mul chok). He thanked and mentioned the names of those Nepalese friends who have helped him in his research works for a long time of nearly four decades. After the speeches a panel discussion was held, in which Prof. Gutschow, Dr. Amatya, Dr. Rohit Ranjitkar, Country Representative of Kathmandu valley Preservation Trust (KVPT), and Prof. Fujihara have taken part. Then the panelists were asked some questions by some prominent Nepalese journalists such as Keshab Poudel, editor of Spotlight, by monthly, Dhurba Hari Adhikari , a long time representative of BBC in Nepal, and a lady journalist from Nepal Television and some others. The ceremony was ended with a cock-tail reception on the backyard of recently restored Bhandarkhal Garden tank.



Nepal and Japan are coming close in cultural collaboration since 1967, when Risso University of Tokyo and the Government of Nepal signed an agreement on archaeological exploration, excavation and research at ancient Kapilavastu, present Tilaurakot. In 1968 Japanese embassy was established in Nepal and in the same year a grand Nepalese art exhibition was sent to Tokyo. This exhibition has in fact introduced Nepalese cultural heritage among the Japanese. Since 1972 Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco (ACCU) based in Tokyo has taken the responsibility of strengthening cultural relations between our two countries and other countries of Asia and the Pacific. In 1991 ACCU has organized an open forum in Tokyo and Yokohama for the promotion of Kathmandu Valley cultural heritage among the Japanese people and business houses. In this forum experts from Japan and Nepal discussed various issues relating to the Kathmandu valley cultural heritage. This forum was attained by nearly seven hundred people. For the promotion of the Kathmandu Valley cultural heritage ACCU has also produced a video-film, guide book, posters, postcards and leaflets.

Nippon Institute of Technology (NIT) Japan and Department of Archaeology, Nepal has worked together from 1978 to 1996. NIT was headed by none other than the famous architect and art historian and restorer late Prof. Dr. Michio Fujioka. Dr. Fujioka came to Nepal for the first time in 1969 as a tourist. Since then he fell in love with Nepalese architecture. He had once told me that though he does not know much about Nepalese architecture, its origin, development and history, but he thought that for the preservation of Nepalese architecture, art, culture and history these architectural heritages should be well documented and preserved. He told me that these heritages of Nepal are the

invaluable contribution of Nepalese to the world community. About decade collaboration with Nepal the experts from NIT produced two memorable and scholarly volumes on Nepalese architecture. The first volume titling "The Royal Buildings of Nepal" was published in 1981 and the second volume titling "The Royal Buildings and Buddhist Monasteries in Nepal" was published in 1985. NIT also helped Nepal in the restoration of one of the oldest monasteries of Patan known as I-Baha-Bahi.

In 1983 the Reiyukai International helped Nepal to organize a photo exhibition on the cultural heritage of Kathmandu Valley at Tokyo. Risso University was the main partner of Nepal in organizing this exhibition at Reiyukai Shakaden from 30th august to 10th September. This exhibition was jointly inaugurated by H.E. Dr. Badri Prasad shrestha and Mr. Kubo, the President of Reiyuka International. In Nepal the Reiyuka International has constructed an International Buddhist Research Centre at Lumbini. It was inaugurated by his late king Birendra in 1996. This centre has one of the biggest collections of Buddhist literature.

In 1990 Japan Buddhist Federation (JBF) and the Lumbini Development Committee (LDT) signed an agreement for the restoration of the Maya Devi temple. The JBF has helped LDT in conducting excavations, research and conservation of the site for many years. The most remarkable achievement of their cooperation



was the discovery of the "marker stone". It was most probably placed on the spot where the great soul was

born by none other than emperor Ashok during his pilgrimage at Lumbini.

Another Japanese monk Rev. Fuji Guru through his organization Nippon Zan Nyohogni has constructed the famous "Shanti Stupa" (peace stupa) at Lumbini. It is



the tallest architectural structure at Lumbini area. It is very attractive piece of architecture which can be seen from a long distance.

In fact, Japanese government and non-government sectors have been helping Nepal in promoting and preserving Nepalese cultural heritage since decades. To mention some most prominent non-government organizations which are helping Nepal are Tokyo National Institute of Cultural Properties, Toyota Foundation, Sumitomo Foundation and so on. The Japanese government has helped Nepal National Museum to reorganize and modernize its exhibition galleries in 1989. Co-operations between Japan and Nepal have been continuing to both government and non-government organizations and recently UNESCO/ Japanese - Funds –Trust Project on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage through the Strengthening of National Capacities in Asia and the Pacific has helped the Nepal Government to organize a workshop on capacity building for preparing a list of intangible cultural heritages of Nepal. Such close collaborations in preserving and promoting Nepalese cultural heritage will certainly strengthen the bond of relationship between Japan and Nepal. Hope this cordial friendship and cooperation between these two countries will continue and prosper in future. ♣♣

Exercise relieves stress. Nothing relieves exercise.

- Takayuki Ikkaku

List of the attending Doctors/Supporting Staffs free health camp in Bosan on 2069/09/07

S.No	Name of the Doctors/Supporting staffs	Subject	Tel No
1	Dr.Govinda K.C	Orthopaedic	4720637
2	Dr.Pramod Bhatta	G.Medicine	9841200068
3	Dr.Arjun Raj Sharma	G.Medicine	9841649144
4	Dr.Rubi Bajracharya	G.Medicine	9803180986
5	Dr.Kenin Rai	G.Medicine	9818277446
6	Dr.Saroj Kr.Ray	G.Medicine	9818926193
7	Dr.Rachana Paudel	G.Medicine	9843284335
8	Dr.Sanjeev Bhattarai	Eye	9841509323
9	Prativa Devkota	Eye	9849659807
10	Sujita Rijal	Eye	9813800681
11	Sudarsan Khanal	Eye	9841712969
12	Arjun Shrestha	Eye	9841200314
13	Sarina Joshi	ENT	9851094344
14	Manisha Maharjan	Nursing	9841173590
15	Sharmila Budhathoki	Pharmacy	9841811043
16	Shulav Paudel	Pharmacy	9851058518
17	Saru Deuja	Pharmacy	9841803360
18	Irina Sherchan	Teacher	
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3	Dr.Ram Chandra Bhusal	Gen.Secretary	9841358988
4	Kundan Raj Satyal	Coordinator Health Camp	9851065414
5	Menuka Basnet	Member JAAN	9741139181
6	Akrati Moktan	Support Staff JAAN	9851065414
7	Roshan Sapkota	Support JAAN	9851065414
8	Sanjeev Rijal	Support Staff JAAN	9851065414
9	Rupa	Support Staff JAAN	9851065414
11	Milan Gurung	Support Staff JAAN	4285-520

Japan-Nepal: Prospects for Economic Strategic Partnership ?

Background

I came to be aware of Japan as a child in the 1950s when I learnt that an uncle, Harihar Shumshere JB Rana, along with 5 others, had been sent by Maharaja Chandra Shumshere to study mechanical engineering in Tokyo in 1915! This event occurred following the advice of the world-famed Buddhist Monk and Traveller, Ekai Kawaguchi, in 1912-13 to take steps to modernise Nepal. It was Kawaguchi's fourth and last visit subsequent to his first in 1899, when he said, at the time, of Pokhara thus: "In all my travels in the Himalayas I have seen no scenery as that which enchanted me at Pokhara".

My eldest uncle, Brig Gen Laxmi Shumshere, had been sent to war with Japan in Burma and was awarded the Nepal Tara for his valour. He was the youngest Nepalese soldier to receive this honour. Despite our national experience of war during WW-II, the Japanese were highly admired by him and the Nepalese ruling elite. I began to appreciate why when, as a student of Political Science in Delhi University during 1959-62, I learnt of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05, considered the 20th Century's first great war, when the Japanese snatched victory against all expectations.

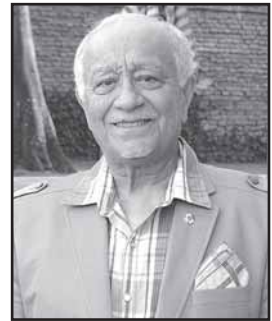
Its impact on Asian geo-psychology was transformational, as most of Asia was exploited, enslaved and humiliated under the colonial yoke of Western imperialism. It also transformed the geopolitical balance of power in Asia. Japan was, henceforth, recognized as an equal with Western powers much to the admiration of Asians.

The Russo-Japan war symbolized its coming of age as a modern industrial nation. As for Imperial Russia the humiliating defeat in 1905, it is said, planted the seeds of revolution and the end of Monarchy in 1917.

End of Feudalism and Birth of Capitalism Modernization began in Japan in 1867 with the Meiji Restoration. Japan sought to end its policy of isolation and started to adapt Western ideas towards modernity by selectively borrowing Western ideas, institutions and technology.

Until the Meiji Restorations Japan was ruled, for centuries, by warrior clans, or Samurais, who fought endlessly between clans and gentries. The Shoguns were drawn from the most powerful Samurai military dictators who ruled Japan till the Meiji Restoration. This period lasted only 45 years with the death of the Meiji emperor. When it ended Japan had been able to have a powerful, modern national army and navy; a constitution with an elected parliament, highly developed transport and communications infrastructure, highly educated population, highly centralised bureaucratic structure and a large manufacturing base.

The first modern thrust of 'modernization' arose when it sought to end feudalism by adopting capitalism and allowed the private sector to be the vanguard of economic development with the role of government being that of facilitator for the desired industrial revolution. This created a social structure that fostered greater social mobility based on merit, hard work and innovation.



Madhukar SJB Rana*

Consideration of the above strategic vision for a possible Nepal-Japan Comprehensive Strategic Partnership the private sector must now set up a dynamic Nepal Japan Bilateral Chamber of Commerce and Industry and deliberate on trade, investment, finance, technology, management.

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Of course the government spent heavily on education for its social modernisation. At one time, during the early Meiji period, in addition to sending thousands to learn from Europe and America the government also hired 3,000 Westerners to teach science, technology, mathematics and languages. As facilitator, government spent heavily on roadways, railways, sea ports and also introduced land reforms.

In short, the lesson we have yet to learn from Japan is that for economic prosperity and social transformation you need to allow the private sector to flourish, introduce agrarian reforms, financial reforms and spend heavily on human capital development to end the vestiges of feudalism and the lingering feudal mindset that currently plagues all our political leaders, irrespective of their party ideologies. You also need a strong central government to usher in the modernisation process on a sustained manner.

It remains to be seen to what extent the Nepali Congress, United Marxist Leninist and the United Communist Party (Maoist), after the CA elections, will truly honour their pledge to the Federation of Nepalese Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) to let the private sector serve as the engine of economic growth.

One is very sceptical of this pledge given that their Manifestos have no space for privatization of the public enterprises which are veritable fiscal drags on tax payers with severely their underemployed human and physical assets that could be to to other uses. These parties happen to lean more towards socialism and communism rather than capitalism and a market economy that seeks

to maximize internal competition for maximum economic efficiency, labour productivity and consumer welfare.

One of the most notable modernization drives in the Meiji Restoration was the development of banking institutions which is largely responsible for the rapid industrialisation of Japan and the abolition of feudalism (as a national currency replaced local currencies of the various feudal lords). The Bank of Japan was founded in 1882.

Japan Today

We learnt from the Japanese style of management how extraordinary results could be had from ordinary people. Now nothing seems to be working. So much so that management schools are beginning to ignore the wonderful management innovations made by the Japanese. Japan has somehow lost its competitive edge.

Japan accounted for 8 out of top 10 companies globally in 1987. In 2013, no Japanese company is in this list. The Tokyo Electric Power Company was famous then as number three global company but infamous now after the Fukushima nuclear disaster with one tenth its value intact. This crisis, started in 1990, has lasted 23 years and one is beginning to wonder if the crisis is just economic or more— political and societal? The GDP in 2013 is, nominally, the same as it was in 1991! By 2010 China had edged it out to the third rank in global GDP after the US. Many blame the banks, the very institution that was in the forefront of Japanese modernisation and the post WW-II economic miracle. How else would an economy experience both a recession coupled with a deflation, they ask?

The private sector refuses to invest and the household sector refuses to consume. It is the cause of the ever-rising bad loans with the banks. Some financial analysts believe that it may be as high as 15% of its GDP! A country that prided in life-time employment is now facing unemployment levels experienced just after World War-II. This is because bankruptcies are growing at an alarming rate, especially amidst the small and medium enterprises (SMEs). To this author, Japan looks a divided nation between the young and the old, between political ideologies, between big and small businesses and between those who want to maintain the status quo and seek radical change.

The national genius to think global and act local has been the heart and soul of Japanese national resilience, drive, creativity and innovation. No Asian country, to my mind, thinks and acts with emphatic strategic intent as Japan. However, in the last two decades this is in a the state of acute limbo and deep void. The older generation tends to blame the younger for this state of affairs. While the voice of the young is yet to be heard. It is a divided nation now politically and socially. Some say it's owing to lack of political leadership.

Has the Japanese spirit revived with the leadership of Prime Minister Shinto Abe? "Japan is not, and never will be a tier-two country" said the PM recently on a visit to the US. He went on to underscore "it is high time, in this age of Asian resurgence, for Japan to bear even more responsibility to promote our shared rules and values". Shinto Abe has introduced 'Abenomics', which is a highly unorthodox

economic stimulus package which is, however, bearing results that has taken his poll ratings to over 70% of the people.

Abenomics involved additional government spending of around \$100 billion) even when the Debt-GDP ratio stood at a whopping 240% of GDP! He has brought back the people's faith in the political elite with a 3.5% GDP growth in the first quarter of 2013; consumer spending increased, on annual average, by 3.5%; the stock market rose by 55%. The target for 2013 is to grow GDP by 2 % and target inflation to 2% too. Japan's attempts at reforms have floundered far too long. Japanese society is still unwilling to shed change to giving more space to women, youth and allow more immigration. Abe has unleashed two of his "Three Arrows" to reform the economy. But most believe that without the third arrow the economic gains will not be sustained.

The third arrow must seek political and social reforms to get rid of vested interests by backing all manner of competition through institutional reforms as well as empowerment of youth, women and small and medium enterprises in the context of the evolving new world order of the 21 st century. Japan has been far too complacently relying on the US-Japan Security Treaty as a given oblivious to the geo strategic transformation in the global balance of power.

Shinto Abe is awake to the fact that it has to be more self reliant henceforth as the US hyper power status is quickly eroding towards a multipolar world order. He does not wish Japan to be sidelined by China and/or India. This is what he meant

when he said " Japan is not, and will never be a two-tier country". I am sure he would be as flabbergasted as I was at the UNCTAD - I Conference in Geneva in 1964 when the Japanese Minister proudly proclaimed in his statement that Japan was not a Far East nation- but actually a Far West nation!

Japan Tomorrow

Shinto Abe is a conservative nationalist in the sense who seeks to re-position Japan not just as a global geo economic power but also re-position it as a global geo-political power where the world will not write off Japan geopsychologically- as a once upon a time major power in international affairs that plays second fiddle for the US. Shinto Abe is a conservative nationalist that he looks back with pride to Meiji era Japan where international respect was borne out of its military might and its own standing army- rather than serve merely a self-defence force to supplement the US' Pacific Command.

Japan has been far too complacently relying on the US-Japan Security Treaty as a given oblivious to the geo-strategic transformation in the global balance of power. Abe is awake to the fact that it has to be more self reliant henceforth as the US hyper power status is quickly eroding towards a multipolar world order.

He, most likely, sees the benefits that can be had from a dynamic defence industry, which is the world's largest industrial sector. In short, he wishes to have a strong Japan that counts geo-strategically with its own military might duly seated in the UN Security Council; and reaching out to Asia and the

world at large with not just aid diplomacy but also its technology, investments, trade, culture and political values to create a harmonious world underscored by comprehensive human and environmental security for all. He seems to want strategic partnerships suitable for the 21st century.

New Japan and Nepal: Prospects for Strategic Partnership? Given the above analysis, it should be asked how sagacious does the clamouring by some analysts for China-Nepal-India trilateralism as the cornerstone of Nepal's new foreign policy? Does it make sense, in the context of resurgent Asia, to exclude resurgent Japan- and not least US and European Union? It all depends on what PM Abe's policy to South Asia is and where he positions Nepal and how Nepal wishes to position itself.

It is submitted here that Nepal sound out Japan for a strategic partnership before it opts for any form of trilateralism. The theme for Nepal-Japan Strategic Partnership be "Towards Comprehensive National, Human and Environment Security for the 21st Century". The parameters for such a comprehensive strategic partnership may envelop security regimes to cover defence, food, water, energy, employment, old age, environment and including cooperation in disaster management. With respect to global security, Japan may examine the prospects of developing the Nepalese army as a permanent UN Peace Keeping and Peace Enforcement Force.

It is anticipated that strategic institutional relationships will be developed by and between the

private sectors, civil society, media, academia, bureaucracy, armed forces. Sectors that may be examined on a priority basis would involve those related to arts, culture, music, sports, tourism, health, education, labour, industry, commerce, finance, infrastructure, defence, ITC, agriculture, floriculture and forestry.

Pending the consideration of the above strategic vision for a possible Nepal-Japan Comprehensive Strategic Partnership the private sector must now set up a dynamic Nepal Japan Bilateral Chamber of Commerce and Industry and deliberate on trade, investment, finance, technology, management, health, engineering by inviting Japanese big, medium and small businesses (following signing of

BIIPPA and Avoidance of Double Taxation Treaty) to enter our markets in tourism, banking, airlines (getting Japan Airlines as Nepal Airlines' strategic partner would be ideal), pharmaceuticals, skill development for immigration into Japan as priority focus for economic diplomacy.

At the government's level, it would be ideal if negotiations were held with Japan to take up the Karnali Multi-Purpose Project; setting up a Japanese Industrial Township SEZ in Mahendranagar to take advantage of the Terai location to access the emerging UP and Bihar markets (given the cheap energy from the Karnali project). A youth Exchange Programme needs to be developed to foster People to People diplomacy. Invite Japanese

citizens to live in Nepal with 10 year multiple entry visas and also to buy apartments in their own names and negotiating work permits for Nepalese to enter Japanese labour markets. Set up Joint Venture Institutes for quality control, standardisation and certification for exports of goods and services to Japan from Nepal.

Given that Japan will be involved in a big way with infrastructure development in India it may, at the margin, extend its Indian strategic partnership into Nepal and help boost Nepal's economy by extending its Indian investments in road, rail and air transportation into Nepal. This way, it will create an efficient supply chain using Nepal as a production base for the benefit of all three nations. ♣♣

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Nepal-Japan Relations

The relations between Nepal and Japan are cordial and friendly, and characterized by profound goodwill, mutual respect and close cooperation. The diplomatic relation between Nepal and Japan was formally established on 28th of July 1956, the year which marked the successful ascent of Mt. Manaslu of Nepal by Japanese expedition. Though the diplomatic relation was established only in 1956, Nepal and Japan were bound by very unique and intimate traditional socio-cultural affinities since a long time in history.

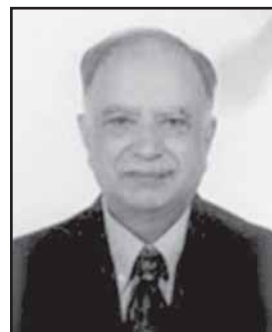
Nepal has profound faith in Hinduism and Buddhism and practices them with total devotion. Japan's main religion is Sintoism and has also adopted Buddhism. Common sermons of these religions are pathos, peace, love and universality of brotherhood among mankind. Because of this commonness, both have, among them, sense of oneness and feeling of goodwill and mutual respect and intimate fondness towards each other.

Speaking of commonalities, both Nepal and Japan endowed with rich flora and fauna were agricultural countries for a long period in history, preoccupied with cultivation of land and agro-based activities. This was true up to whole of Okugawara period in Japan which coincided with Malla and Rana periods in Nepal. Nepal and Japan remained introverted in isolation for most of the period of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. While Japan came out of its isolation with the advent of Meiji period in 1868, Nepal opened up to the outside world only in 1951 with the end of autocratic rule of Ranas. In the annals of Nepal-Japan relations, the

name of Japanese Buddhist monk Rev. Ekai Kawaguchi, is indispensably linked. His first visit to Nepal in 1889 was a landmark in Nepal-Japan relation. His famous 51-page letter to the then Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher Rana offering suggestions for development of education, administration, industrial and social infrastructural building in Nepal, has played a predominantly pioneering role in initiation of development in Nepal and in establishing primary link of cooperation between Nepal and Japan. It is notable that the Government of Nepal, in recognition of his laudatory work, issued a commemorative postal stamp with his portrait in the year 2002.

In 1902, perhaps as follow-up of his advice, the then government of Nepal dispatched a group of eight Nepalese youths to Japan for technical training in various important fields on government funding. Upon their return, after three years of successful training, they are on record of having been given different important and responsible works in various areas of their individual expertise which yielded many good results and laid down solid foundation for development of Nepal. This may be taken as the very first and the beginning of technical cooperation between Nepal and Japan.

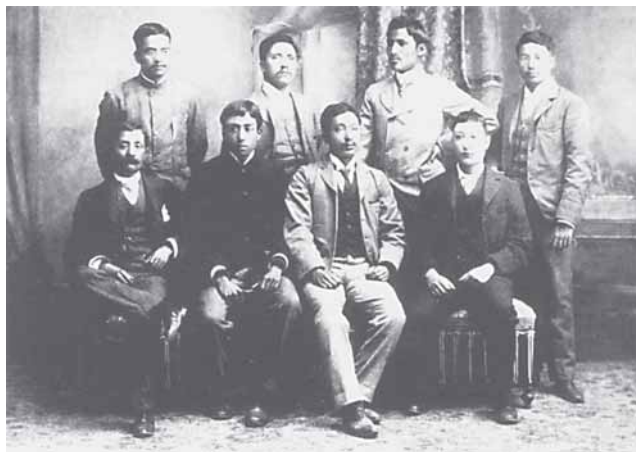
This, however, remained to be an one time affair. After a long gap since then, with one or two exceptions, it was only after the establishment of diplomatic relation in 1956, Nepalese students started going to Japan, on more or less, a regular basis for higher studies in various areas of educational discipline both on Japanese scholarships and in private capacities. One



Sundar Nath Bhattarai*

There are, in present days, many avenues and opportunities by virtue of increased in between the people of Nepal and Japan, very many willing and devoted individuals and institutions contribute to the enhancement of Nepal-Japan relations.

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prominent person to have pursued his study on 'Modernization of Japan' in Tokyo University was late king Birendra in 1967 when he was Crown Prince. Nowadays, Nepalese students are pursuing their studies in various educational faculties in Japan in Undergraduate, Post-graduate, Ph.D. and Research and training levels as well. In 2011, Nepalese students studying in Japan were 3589 in number. Because of miraculous development achieved by Japan and high educational standard of its educational institutions, many students have continued to be attracted to Japan from many countries of the world including Nepal.

Japan, along with the advent of Meiji restoration in 1868 till up to the present day, recorded a very high level of development due to industrious efforts, hard work, self-discipline and what is popularly termed as 'workaholic' character of the Japanese people which helped Japan to reach to the height of world's leading position. Whereas Nepal, due to its various inherent deficiencies of its own, including Nepal's political trauma and ups and downs, could not keep pace to the vistas of economic development and was placed in the category of least-developed country.

Japan's industrial expansion was so accelerative and continuous that by the end of 19th century, it surpassed many developed countries. However, the great depression of 1929 and Japan's defeat in World War II had the most devastating and decelerating effects to its expanding economy and ascending political strength. In the post world war period, with the US economic assistance which included massive technical skill and expertise and the US-Japan military pact of 1951 which provided security guarantee to Japan's industrial base, Japan was once again capable to reinvigorate and reinforce its economy which was in the average of 10 percent growth for almost 10/12 years up to 1970. By

the year 1991, economic pace of Japan was so great that it surpassed most of the industrial nations, making it one of the richest, second only to the United States till recently.

Nepal maintained friendly relations with Japan throughout, except for a short period of time during Japanese military expediency towards the end of World War II in South and South-East Asia including Burma where Nepalese soldiers under British command had even fought against it. Japan's peaceful overture after the war brought Nepal and Japan closer again and developed very affable relations which developed into a strong bond of friendship between them.

Japan has been supporting Nepal's development endeavours by providing generous cooperation in the forms of grants, loans and technical assistances since the opening of the Japanese embassy in Nepal in 1968, which was one year after the opening of Nepalese embassy in Tokyo. The total amount of Japan's Official Developmental assistance (ODA) to Nepal till 2012 has been 336.3 billion Yen as shown below.

Japanese Development Assistance (ODA) to Nepal 1969-2012

Type of Assistance	Amount (in billion Yen)
Grant Assistance	195.588
Loan Assistance	79.026
Technical Assistance (Till 2011)	71.779
Total	336.393

Source: Embassy of Japan, Kathmandu

Japan's **Grant Assistance** to Nepal has covered a wide variety of areas ranging from agriculture, irrigation and food aid to health, education and drinking water; from civil aviation, communication and energy to road / airport/ bridge, rural electrification and environment conservation.

Loan aid to Nepal was for commodity loan (1969), Kulekhani Hydro-electric project, power station and disaster prevention project (1975-1983), Kaligandaki 'A' Hydroelectric project (1996) and Melamchi Water supply project (2000). A new loan after a gap of 12 years is also provided recently in 2012 for Tanahu Hydropower Project with ADB as co-financer. The loan will be to the tune of 15 billion 137 million yen for a period of 40 years at a very minimal rate of interest of 0.01 percent to be paid back semi-annually. These and other projects constructed under generous Japanese

assistance like 300 bed Teaching Hospital, Kanti Children's Hospital, Kathmandu-Bhaktapur broad link road, Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas road which JICA aims to complete by 2015 will remain to the landmark edifices of Japan-Nepal cooperation forever.



Japan's **Technical Assistance** co-operation had reached 61.7 billion till 2011. In the project type technical assistance more than 115 projects have already received this assistance. Apart from this, altogether 5003 trainees are already trained, 2031 JICA experts, 1058 JOCV volunteers and 140 senior volunteers have already been dispatched to Nepal and equipments worth of 7.13 million Yen has already been provided to Nepal.

Apart from the above mentioned ODA cooperation, Japan has been providing **grant assistance for grass root human security projects** which benefit local community projects. Various organizations engaged in community welfare as well as social, educational, medical activities, poverty eradication, vocational training, waste management, drinking water, even media, telecommunication and other areas of wide varieties of grass root importance have been greatly assisted under this cooperation programme.

Mention may also be made here of some of the recently signed new projects under Japanese cooperation. One of them is Tribhuvan International Airport modernization project (surveillance system) under Japanese grant assistance scheme in the year 2012 which is important from the point of aviation safety.

Another important note recently signed and exchanged was relating to the pledge of support of Japan to the constituent assembly election. Japan provided logistic support mainly internet servers in all 75 districts and other additional supports. Japan has also pledged to provide an amount of 149 million Japanese Yen to

support the election. JICA handed over 50 computer server and 10 solar backup systems worth Rs. 14.615 million to the election commission. JICA had also provided 25 computers last year which has contributed in enhancing the capacity of the election commission in the management of district level voters' database.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is Japan's ODA executing agency, has been playing a predominant role in the channelization of Japanese ODA since the very beginning of its establishment in 1976 although Japanese technical cooperation has the history of its beginning in 1954 when it first started in affiliation with Colombo Plan. JICA was revamped in October 2008 and was launched as a renewed organization as New JICA, with clearly defined vision, missions and strategies. Emphasis has been laid down on effectively addressing global cross border issues, reducing poverty through equitable growth, improving governance and achieving human security through integrated and seamless assistance in view of different developmental levels and needs of the recipients countries while, at the same time enhancing research and knowledge sharing. JICA, with new vision, missions and strategies and guiding principles, is expected to gear Japanese aid assistance more effectively, more efficiently, more transparently and more beneficially and become a real good partner of the developing countries an per its aim.

For Nepal, Japan remains to the one of the important donors and was in fact, in the forefront among the bilateral donors for many years. Japanese cooperation has been extremely helpful in alleviating poverty reduction efforts and overall economic development activities of Nepal. The government and the people of Nepal are indeed very grateful to the government and the people of Japan for this generous economic and technical assistance and eagerly look forward to continue to be benefited in a greater degree under the new vision and programme of new JICA as always.

In the long history of deeply rooted intimacy in relationship between Nepal and Japan, Buddhism has been the strongest cultural bond. As the birthplace of Lord Buddha, Japanese people have tremendous goodwill and respect for Nepal. The blue-print of the 'Master Plan' for the development of Lumbini, prepared with financial assistance of UNDP, by Prof. Kenzo Tange, the renowned architect of Japan has generated a great deal of interest among Japanese people, specially its Buddhist community, who are happy to see it developed as an international pilgrimage centre

of Buddhism. Nepal could greatly benefit by devising appropriate plans and programmes for the development of Lumbini which may attract great number of tourists not only from Japan but also from countries like China, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Thailand and elsewhere in South and South-East Asia, as well as from the US and European countries.



Japanese mountaineers and tourists, for whom Nepal's high altitude mountains and Nepal's natural scenic flora and fauna has been a great attraction, love to continue to make Nepal their popular destination for a long time to come. Japanese mountaineers who have successfully scaled great Himalayan peaks of Nepal like Manaslu, Everest, Choyu and many others have shown their continued profound love and affection to Nepal by contributing towards the development of mountaineering in Nepal and by helping to establish mountaineering school, mountaineering museum, high altitude sickness centers and by undertaking programmes like cleaning mountaineering peaks and treks and programmes of waste management in high altitude Himalayan slope. Many Japanese lovers of of Nepalese mountains and related Association like Japan Mountaineering Association and Japan Alpine Club and others have been contributing by initiating various programmers which generate worldwide interest in Nepal's high altitude mountains. One such adventurous event was that of skiing down Mount Everest by a Japanese skier called Yuichiro Miura, aged 69. Mountaineering and tourism are prominent areas in which Nepal can reap immense benefit from Japan.

In the foreign policy front, Nepal is committed to the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, whereas Japan is strongly tied up with military security arrangements with the US. Besides this subtle difference, both Nepal and Japan are members of the United Nations and many other international organizations and hold similar views on most of the

international issues. On issues like international peace and disarmament, social and humanitarian affairs, peace keeping and peaceful resolution of disputes, terrorism, environment and many other areas, Nepal and Japan have worked together in unison in the UN and other international fora. Like Nepal, Japan keeps unflinching faith in the principles of the charter of the United Nations and is playing active role in enhancing the effectiveness of this world body. Japan also substantially contributes to the UN's annual budget. Japan has become non-permanent member of the Security Council for 9 times already and is also vying for similar position in the next term in 2015. Japan's eagerness for the permanent membership of the council is also well known. It seems to be looking forward to a workable implementation of the much talked of agenda of UN reform. Nepal welcomes Japan as observer to SAARC and looks forward for its meaningful support and cooperation towards achieving goals and objectives of the organization.

The story of Nepal-Japan relations is that of a land looked agricultural country with least developed economy on the one hand and a sea-locked island country, with most advanced industrial superiority and rich economy on the other. In spite of this difference, both being Asian and having been bound by similar historical and cultural values, similarities between them are also equally striking. From the very beginning of their existence, both were fully devoted to preserve and promote their identities, safeguard their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and shared feelings of mutual goodwill, respect and appreciation.

The contribution of Nepalese as well as Japanese high dignitaries nurturing Nepal-Japan relation to reach to such a height of mutual friendliness are also worth mentioning without which the account of Nepal-Japan relations will not be complete. Prominent among them were the visits to Nepal of Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, as crown prince and crown princess in 1960 followed by their another visit in 1975 during the coronation of late King Birendra. Other mentionable visits were that of Prince Hitachi and Princess Hanako in 1970, official visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori in 1999, the visit of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and that of Japanese parliamentary delegation, all of which greatly contributed to the further deepening of relations between Japan and Nepal. Likewise, prominent visits made from the Nepalese side was the state visit of Late King Mahendra in 1960, the state visit of Late King Birendra in 1978, that of ex-prince Paras and ex-princess Himani in 2005, the official

visit of the then Prime Minister, Girija Prasad Koirala in 1998 and other visits made by prominent personalities from both sides have to be duly credited for bringing Nepal-Japan relation much closer, which culminated on several occasions, into realization of projects of high importance benefiting both Nepal and Japan.

There are, in present days, many avenues and opportunities by virtue of increased in between the people of Nepal and Japan, very many willing and devoted individuals and institutions contribute to the enhancement of Nepal-Japan relations. Various organizations like Nepal-Japan friendship and cultural societies, mountaineering associations and JICA Alumni

Association of Nepal (JAAN), parliamentary friendship groups, students and youth forums are, in fact, engaged in such promotional activities both in Nepal and Japan. The Nepalese nationals living in Japan, at present as of February 2013 are 20,383 in number according the Japanese immigration. This is not a small number who can contribute in ample measures for the promotion of Nepal-Japan relation in an organized and united way. Correspondingly, due attention and concerted efforts at government levels through embassies of both the countries could greatly promote as well as further strengthen existing friendly relations between Nepal and Japan to a new height for the common good of both the countries and their people. ♣♣

***We Extend Our Hearty Wishes and
all the Success
To
JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL
(JAAN)
On the occasion of
its 40th Annual Function***



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MILAN Release & News of JAAN- 2013



जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन अफ नेपाल (जान) ले विहीवार आयोजना गरेको 'नेपालको आर्थिक विकासमा जापानी लगानीको महत्व' विषयक कार्यक्रममा पुस्तक विमोचन गर्दै शान्ति तथा पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्री टोपबहादुर रायमाझी।

जानमा नयाँ समिति

काठमाडौं, १७ चैत (अन्नपूर्ण) : दिल्लीरत शाक्यको अध्यक्षतामा नेपाल जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन (जान) को नयाँ कार्यसमिति गठन गरिएको छ।

संस्थाको उपाध्यक्षमा कुन्दनराज सत्याल, महासचिवमा डा. रामचन्द्र भुसाल, कोषाध्यक्षमा रेशन बज्राचार्य, सचिवमा शान्तिलक्ष्मी शाक्य र सहकोषाध्यक्षमा हेमराज सुवेदी छन्। त्यस्तै सदस्यमा बुद्धिनारायण श्रेष्ठ, सुशीलकुमार भट्टचन, किरण रूपाखेती, विभाकालिका श्रेष्ठ, गोमादेवी पौडेल र रामेश्वरप्रसाद कलवार चयन भएको एसोसिएसनले जनाएको छ।

नेपालको जनशक्ति विकासमा जापानको सहयोग

नागरिक सवाददाता

काठमाडौं पुस १२

नेपालका लागि जापानका राजदूत कुनियो ताकाहासीले नेपालको जनशक्ति विकासमा जापानले तीन दशकदेखि सहयोग गरिरहेको बताएका छन्।

उनले नेपालमा जाइका स्थापना भएपछि यसैमार्फत नेपाली जनतालाई अध्ययन र तालिमको अवसर दिइरहेको जानकारी दिए। नेपालको प्राविधिक जनशक्ति विकासका गरी मुलुकको विकास गर्न जापानले प्राविधिक सहायतासमेत उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको छ। जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन अफ

नेपाल (जान) ले विहीवार आयोजना गरेको 'नेपालको आर्थिक विकासमा जापानी लगानीको महत्व' विषयक कार्यक्रममा ताकाहासीले भने।

उनले सन् २०११ सम्म जाइकाले नेपालमा २ हजार ३१ जापानी विज्ञ पठाएको र ५ हजार ३ जना नेपालीहरूलाई तालिमका लागि जापान लग्नेको जानकारी दिए। 'यो सबै कार्य जापानले नेपाललाई दिएको विकास सहायता अन्तर्गत हो,' उनले भने।

शान्ति तथा पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्री टोपबहादुर रायमाझीले नेपालको विकासमा जापानले गरेको सहयोगको सरकारले उच्च मूल्यांकन गरेको बताए। 'दातृ मुलुकहरूमध्ये जापान नेपालका

लागि दिगो र भरपर्दो सहयोगी हो,' उनले भने 'सडक, कृषि र सामाजिक क्षेत्रमा जापानको सहयोग सबैभन्दा ठूलो छ।' रायमाझीले कुलेखानी, कोटेश्वर-भक्तपुर सडक, बनेपा-सिन्धुली सडक, महाराजगन्जस्थित शिक्षण अस्पताललगायतका पूर्वाधार बनाउनमा जापानले ठूलो सहयोग पुऱ्याउने उनले बताए।

प्राकृतिक स्रोत र साधनले भरिएको नेपालमा लगानीको प्रचुर सम्भावना भएको बताउँदै उनले यो कार्यक्रमले कुन-कुन क्षेत्रमा जापानी लगानी भित्र्याउन सकिन्छ भन्ने निष्कर्ष निकाल्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गरे। सरकारले लगानी मैत्री वातावरण

बनाएको जानकारी दिँदै उनले विदेशी लगानीकर्तालाई नेपालमा लगानी गर्न आह्वान गरे।

जानका महासचिव रामचन्द्र भुसालले कुन क्षेत्रमा जापानको लगानी ल्याउन सकिन्छ भन्नेबारे कार्यक्रम आयोजना गरिएको जानकारी दिए। उपाध्यक्ष केदार पौडेलले जापान नेपालका लागि ठूलो दातृ राष्ट्र भए पनि निजी क्षेत्रमा लगानी नभएको बताए।

कार्यक्रममा जापानी राजदूत ताकाहासी, लगानी बोर्डका सिइओ राधेश पन्त र नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य महासंघका कार्यकारी निर्देशक हेमन्त दवाडीले कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत गरेका थिए।

जानमा पुनः शाक्यको नेतृत्व

काठमाडौं, (नेस)

नेपाल जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन (जान) को हालै सम्पन्न निर्वाचनबाट ई. दिल्लीरत शाक्यको अध्यक्षतामा नयाँ कार्यसमिति निर्वाचित गठन भएको छ।

जानको नवनिर्वाचित कार्य समितिको उपाध्यक्ष कुन्दनराज सत्याल, महासचिव डा. रामचन्द्र भुसाल, कोषाध्यक्ष रेशन बज्राचार्य, सचिव शान्तिलक्ष्मी शाक्य र सहकोषाध्यक्ष हेमराज सुवेदी निर्वाचित हुनुभएको छ। अध्यक्ष ई. शाक्य र महासचिव डा. भुसाल यस अघिको कार्यसमितिसँग पनि सोही पदमा हुनुहुन्थ्यो।

त्यस्तै गरी, सदस्यहरूमा बुद्धिनारायण श्रेष्ठ, सुशीलकुमार भट्टचन, डा. किरण रूपाखेती, विभाकालिका

श्रेष्ठ, गोमादेवी पौडेल र ई. रामेश्वरप्रसाद कल निर्वाचित हुनुभएको छ। जानको हरेक तीन/तीन वर्षमा निर्वाचनका लागि डा. श्रीराम बस्कोटाको संयोजकत्व तीन सदस्यीय निर्वाचन उपसमिति गठन गरिएको थियो। जान जाइकाबाट जापानमा गई तालिम अध्ययन गरी आएका विभिन्न सरकारी, गैरसरकारी संघसंस्थाहरूमा कार्यरत बहालबाला तथा सेवानिवृत्तिहरू, प्राविधिकहरू र स्वतन्त्र व्यवसायी सामाजिक संस्था हो। जान नेपाल र जापानको मै सम्बन्धलाई सुमधुर बनाउनका साथै अध्ययन क्रममा जापानमा आर्जित ज्ञान तथा सीपलाई मुलुक विकासमा लगाउने प्रमुख उद्देश्य लिई विगत वर्षदेखि कार्यरत छ।

'Instability in Nepal worries J

Himalayan News Service

Kathmandu, December 28

Japanese Ambassador to Nepal Kunio Takahashi has expressed serious concern about the growing political instability in Nepal following the Constituent Assembly dissolution without adopting a new constitution.

Speaking at the General Meeting of JICA Alumni Association Nepal (JAAN) in the Capital on Thursday, the envoy expressed his discontent over the failure

of the Constituent Assembly to bring a permanent constitution, which would have laid the foundation for lasting peace and stability in the country.

Describing Japan as a good friend of Nepal, Ambassador Kunio said the failure to have peace and economic growth have been pushed the country to the back burner due to political instability. "If the country was stable and peaceful, more economic growth would have been achieved,"

a statement.

He would also consider a friend.

Ambassador Shrestha that Japan's contribution to the country's development is a testament to the country's stability and peace.

Rice: Learning from IRRI and Japan

Introduction

Rice is the world's peace-maker, political commodity and is the major staple food for more than half of the world's population i.e 3.5 billion plus more than ninety percent Asians depend on rice and the crop with the longest history of cultivation. The Philippines-based International Rice Research Institute's (IRRI) modern rice varieties, pushed world paddy production from 257 million tons in 1966 to 700 million tons by 2011. The present global rice production is about 490 million tons. Between 1966 and 2009, 457 IRRI rice breeding lines were released as 864 varieties in 78 countries and it is estimated that 60% of the world's rice is now planted to varieties developed from IRRI breeding materials.



In 2009, 3 new IRRI-bred rice like- flood tolerant (Swarna sub-1, Sambha Mahsuri sub-1), drought tolerant (Sukhadhan-1, Sukhadhan-2, Sukhadhani3) and salt tolerant varieties are performing very well in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Africa. One of the variety, IR 36 is the most widely planted food crop ever grown. Had the yield of rice remained at its pre-green revolution level of 1.9 t/ha, current

production would have required more than double the current rice land areas and forest areas would have been halved. IRRI was established in 1960, among the largest non-profit agricultural research centers in Asia, with headquarters in the Philippines and offices in 14 nations including Nepal. Supported by donors and partners around the globe, known as the home of the Green Revolution in Asia. IRRI helps to feed almost half the world's population. Its mission is to reduce poverty and hunger, improve the health of rice farmers and consumers, and ensure that rice production is environmentally sustainable. New, higher-yielding rice plant along with package of practices could ease threat of hunger for poor. Half-century (1960-2010) of rice research helped to feed the world.

IRRI, Asia's largest and oldest international agricultural research institute, marked its 50th anniversary in 2010 in Hanoi, Vietnam. In 50 years, IRRI's high-yielding rice varieties have helped significantly increase world rice production, especially in Asia including Nepal, saving millions from famine while protecting the environment and training thousands of researchers. IRRI's Golden Jubilee come as Asian and world food security face unprecedented challenges, but it also



Bhola Man Singh Basnet*

It is estimated that there are about 1,40,000 rice landraces in the world, IRRI is the custodian of the International Rice Genebank, which contains about 1,17,000 different types of rice including 3,000 from Nepal.

"Hungry man is no peaceful man", "Hungry stomach is restless one" and "Hungry man is angry man".

*Bhola Man Singh Basnet
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(Agronomy) and Rice
Specialist,
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comes at a revolutionary time for rice research. The Green Revolution in Asia, which began in the mid-1960s with the introduction of modern, high-yielding rice varieties like IR-8, which is known as the miracle rice and known as Honda rice in Vietnam because a good IR-8 helped to buy one Honda Motorcycle, actually, this variety led to a rapid rise in both rice yields and overall production.

How is IRRI helping?

IRRI is doing a whole host of research that is helping the world to increase rice production. Global farmers eagerly adopt new technologies and varieties that have resulted in a steady increase in rice yields over the last 50 years since IRRI was established. Research that



IRRI is involved in that is helping farmers increase their rice yields includes: developing new high-yielding rice varieties with built-in resistance to pests, diseases, and other stresses such as heat and drought; developing rice crop management strategies that improve nutrient-use efficiency to get the most value out of inputs and reduce wastage; developing climate change mitigation plus adaptation strategies and technologies; training the next generation of rice scientists and building the capacity of rice practitioners to ensure the sustainable development of the rice industry.

The International Rice Genebank

It is estimated that there are about 1,40,000 rice landraces in the world, IRRI is the custodian of the International Rice Genebank, which contains about 1,17,000 different types of rice including 3,000 from

Nepal. The Genebank in Nepal is also inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of Nepal at Khumaltar, Lalitpur under the banner of Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC).

Rice research and dissemination

IRRI also shares information and technology, and builds capacity in a number of ways. The Rice/Cereal Knowledge Bank and the International Rice Information System are tools to help this process that are used to



disseminate more effective rice technologies and train scientists, developing workers and farmers in many developing countries.



Fifty years ago, a turning point in agricultural research that helped launch a revolution in food production occurred – the formation of the IRRI. “Rice science has helped to more than double rice yields in the last fifty years “. The vision of IRRI’s founders to invest in rice research to improve food security is the sort of long-term thinking we need now as we look to find solutions to address the challenges, including climate change, which threaten rice production. Partnership was at the

heart of the original agreement to form IRRI, and, since then, IRRI has forged many important private and public sector partnerships across the world to support efforts to reduce poverty and make sure rice production is sustainable.

IRRI is the inspired vision of two philanthropic organizations from the United States of America – the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations – and the government of the Philippines to help improve food security in Asia through rice research. About eighty five crore people throughout the world suffer from hunger. The director general of the FAO said the level of hunger, one-sixth of the world's population, posed a "serious risk" to world peace and security.

More than 3.5 billion of our poorest people depend on it for their daily food requirement, but for Asia, rice means even more. Rice is cultivated in 113 countries. Rice is a great source of national pride. Most important of all, rice is the one thing that ties Asia together. The one thing that Asia does share is rice. In 1966, the UN designated rice as the first ever agricultural commodity declared as the Crop of the Year with the theme of Freedom from Hunger. Hunger was the big story in Asia in 1966. Asia became importer from the status of exporter and dependent on west to stay alive too. There was a time for war on poverty. Asia gave priority too for agriculture which ushered the bold step or slogan of Green Revolution in practical sense. IRRI released a miracle and high yielding first modern semi-dwarf rice variety named IR-8 in November 1966 which revolutionized the rice production. One farmer of Madras, now Chennai in India was so impressed with this first rice variety and thus named his son as IR-8. It is said Hungry man is no Peaceful man, Empty Stomach is Restless one and Hungry man is angry man. That is why rice is also known as the peace-making commodity. If someone wants to support the poor then investment on rice/agriculture sector is must.

There is other project which aims to create the second green revolution by supercharging photosynthesis i.e making C3 rice to C4 one. The C4 project aims to develop rice plants that can produce 50% more grain using less fertilizer and less water.

Rice in Nepal

Rice is one of the most important and number one cereal crops plus staple food in Nepal. Not only is rice a key source of food, it is also a major employer and source of income for the poor. There is more than 50 percent share of rice in total food grains. Nepal's economic



growth depends upon rice production. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) had reported that in fiscal year 2011-12, the economic growth of the nation was 4.56% because of higher rice production. As per the preliminary estimate of fiscal Year 2011/2012, the rice crop was grown in 1.532 million hectare with the production of 5.072 million metric tonnes and the productivity was 3.312 t/ha. That year's rice production was the historic one since the last 62 years and the monetary value was more than one kharba rupees. The economic growth was only 3.5% in the fiscal year 2012-13 because of drop in rice production by about 11%. Rice yields are low and large yield gap exist between what farmers are harvesting in their rice fields and what has been demonstrated by research.

The Government of Nepal aims to reduce poverty level in Nepal. The twenty year agriculture perspective plan (APP) of the government had also given the highest priority to rice. Rice contributes nearly 20% to the agricultural gross domestic product and provides more than 50% of the total calories requirement of the Nepalese people.

There is less possibility of bringing more area of land into rice production, that is why, we have to increase the productivity per hectare per day by any means. The promising technologies generated by agriculture research play the pivotal role. Nepal so far has released sixty nine rice varieties with complete package of practices within a span of fifty years. The coverage by improved varieties in Nepal is about 93%.

It is said: to get success, there should be "**Research push and Market pull**". Moreover, the modern varieties can express their yield potentiality, only when recommended packages are practiced or followed well. Author's 10-month rice cultivation and its extension training in Japan helped a lot for increasing rice productivity plus production in the work place like former

Hardinath Agriculture Farm (now National Rice Research Programme), Dhanusha, Janakpur Zone in the past. Because author used, what he learnt, the rice principles of Japan like: "Grow Paddy with Soil Fertility Wheat with Fertilizers" and "Healthy Seedlings are Responsible atleast for Half of the Yields". These principles carry a great or significant meaning in rice farming in any part of the world. These are the universal principles. Quality seeds alone can contribute 15-20% in yield. It is even experienced to get 100% yield increase by quality seeds alone in case of wheat in Kapan of Kathmandu. Rice seeds can be selected based on the principle of specific gravity principle as practiced by hundred percent Japanese farmers. Early paddy and Boro (winter) rice can be used for increasing rice yield by utilizing higher intensity of solar radiation especially after flowering. At the time of harvest there is problem of rain for early paddy. There should be provision for drier in such difficult time of rice harvest. The system of rice intensification (SRI) is the other way of agronomic manipulation which can increase rice yield. There are a few agronomic modification in SRI like: transplanting young seedlings (10-12 days in Tarai) immediately after uprooting, wide spacing, use of organic manures like compost/FYM, Green Manure, frequent wetting and drying of fields, better weeds management etc. However, we should not forget the environmentally-friendly and sustainability issues while increasing the productivity and production. That is why these days we say "**Evergreen Revolution**" and not "**Green Revolution**" only. Like green revolution, yellow revolution, white revolution, blue revolution, also, these days people even talk about "**Rainbow Revolution**" too in agriculture.

There is a need to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger for maintaining peace plus law and order in the country. It is said "**Hungry man is no peaceful man**", "**Hungry stomach is restless one**" and "**Hungry man is angry man**". Had the yield of rice remained at its pre-green revolution level of 1.9 t/ha, current production would have required more than double the current rice land area. It is universally accepted that investment on agriculture research has very high pay-off. Present budget of agriculture research is 0.2-0.3% of AGDP. It should be at least 1%. The performance of agriculture sector directly affects the national economy specially the national status of rice production. Rice production is closely related with the national economic health. The main aim is to increase in crops production, thus leading to less hunger, better nutrition, less poverty and a better quality of life. There is subsidy in seeds,

fertilizers, agri-machineries, electricity used for irrigation in India and Nepalese farmers' lacks in such subsidies. Therefore, it is unwise to compare yields of Nepal with India. One kilogram of nitrogen can contribute for 20 kilograms of paddy. A few years back Newsweek magazine had reported that since the last 30 years, the global water supply has been halved. What will happen 30 years from now? Glaciers have been melting because of global warming. There will be flood followed by drought. It is estimated that three to five thousand litres of water is needed to produce one kilogram of paddy or eight hundred thousand liters of water for cultivating one hectare of paddy. Drought tolerant rice varieties with less water consuming agronomical manipulations are needed to combat with global warming. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has also providing financial help to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) for developing drought tolerant rice varieties for Nepal, India, Bangladesh and some of the African countries. The project has plan to double the rice production within 10 years. Improving the productivity of crops would contribute to hunger eradication, poverty alleviation, national food security and economic development. Overcoming hunger, poverty and malnutrition while protecting the environment requires collective action by all stakeholders.

Adoption of modern technology of intensive cropping with new varieties, leads to a considerable demand on the soil for plant nutrients, thus necessitating the application of manures and fertilizers. Year after year cultivation without adequate compensation of the nutrients and even with balanced dose of chemical fertilizers found to have soil degradation problem. Under these circumstances, the pre-rice green manure *Sesbania cannabina* and *Sesbania rostrata* (dhaincha), specially as source of nitrogen should be stressed so as to maintain soil health for regenerative agriculture. Experiments conducted at several research stations of Nepal including Hardinath Agriculture Farm showed that green manuring with dhaincha in rice increased the grain yields by about 20-25%. The long-term (more than 20 years) integrated use of dhaincha as pre-rice green manure along with chemical fertilizers resulted in the higher and sustained rice yields without deteriorating the soil health. This is an example of low-cost successful environmentally-friendly and sustainable technology which can be replicated with similar agro-ecological conditions. Over-taxed soils imperil food security. In other words, food security, nutrition security, profitability and sustainability are the major issues at present and future. This question has been asked more often than

answered, but this paper really answers this burning question.

Rice productivity and production can be increased in Nepal based on the experience of Japan. This author received about 10-month (1976) “**Rice Production and its Extension**” training course in Japan. This author worked as the Farm Manager for 5 years in National Rice Research Programme (Formerly Hardinath Agriculture Farm, HAF) in Nepal, which was under JADP practiced *Sesbania cannabina* (Dhaincha) as pre-rice green manure annually in 20 ha for more than 20 years. At present, the average national productivity of paddy in Nepal is 2.981 t/ha whereas, HAF's was 3.750 t/ha. The HAF on an average was producing 120 metric tonnes quality foundation paddy seeds annually with better agronomic practices for twenty years by maintaining “**Soil Health**” too with more than 1:2 ratio of revenues. Six hundred metric tonnes of quality rice seeds were produced within the span of 5 years and the monetary value of those seeds were about 2 crores rupees at the present price. Such type of practical long-term experiences of integrating/combining chemical fertilizer with the pre-rice green manure in irrigated lowland fields of Tarai (93 masl) by following complete package of practices is the model practice for others to follow. This can be practically said as environmentally-friendly plus sustainable, low-cost successful story, by deeds, not by words only, and can be replicated in other parts of the world having similar agro-ecological zones. Seeing the successful example of rice research and development in Hardinath,

the National Rice Research Programme was shifted from Parwanipur to Hardinath. We can not copy hundred percent rice technologies of Japan in Nepal but we can modify them as per our need. That is why it is said “**Think Globally act Locally**”.

The author of this article was instrumental for convincing the Government of Nepal to declare Aasaadh 15 (Nepalese culture of eating beaten rice plus curd/ yoghurt) as the National Rice Day. The last Aasaadh 15 was the 10th National Rice Day with the theme; Rice-the boon for food security and economic growth, which was celebrated throughout the nation. With the continuous and relentless efforts of this author plus good performance of Nepal during International Year of Rice – 2004 as declared by UNO with the theme “Rice is Life”, IRRI in its Rice Today (Vol.3, No.3, 2004) Magazine, has written one column mentioning “Year Achieves High-Profile in Nepal”.

At last but not the least, because of increased food prices, the author of this article would like to request Government of Nepal to form immediately, **A High-level National Food Security Mission**, involving field-hardened experts with proven track-record. Government of India banned for exporting wheat and coarse rice or non-basmati rice for four years starting 2007-08. If Nepal is not self-reliant in food grains, the situation may come whereby we cannot buy food grains even if we have money in our pockets. Therefore, our goal/motto must for food self-sufficiency. Nepal had signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) with IRRI for enhancing the rice productivity. ♣♣

*All great things are simple, and many can be expressed in single words:
freedom, justice, honor, duty, mercy, hope.*

- Sir Winston Churchill

Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest.

- Mark Twain

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Nepal, Japan and SAARC: A context of Regional Approach

"If we don't end war, war will end us" – H. G. Wells. Just as the quote described above, the World War is perhaps the most tragic episode in human history. The World War II has rather become the nightmare in the global history as innumerable pupils deserted their livelihoods and the humankind lost its assets during that thorny period. And it took a series of time to revamp the structure of the completely devastated countries and to begin back their normal lives. In the case of Japan, it had to struggle against colonization several times and became Military powerful nation following which, it intended and launched its Military actions to hold superpower on Southeast region, China, Korea and so on but achieved nothing and only remained futile so that particularly Japan had to face much dreadful and horrifying consequence from that war after the incident of atomic bombardment in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Therefore, the period of war gave a lesson to human race that war is worthless. But in the case of Nepal, it had never been colonized throughout its history so need not had to face such grave consequences from war but had rather been engrossed in conflicts and disputes internally so remained isolated from outside world.

The countries and their people at that time realized the need of peace, prosperity, brotherhood and longevity of mankind for the development of the country. Furthermore, they recognized the free-fair competition and adaptation of new technologies in their trade and business as the pre-requisite for the victory but not the war. They focused on their market

based production and marketing the products worldwide by harmonizing the relationships among different countries to uplift their economy.

The realization rose that any country alone cannot achieve success at once rather there is the necessity of the collective works, joint efforts and collective powers to achieve the communal goals and missions, which could only be gained by the regional approach. It is realized that the importance of maintaining and enhancing peace and stability in the region is as crucial as the development and progress. Regionalism helps reduce the chances of conflict and dissatisfaction within the member states. Japan and its people trailed along this strategic pathway with the concept of continuous improvement and total quality management for the effectiveness of their organizations. The anthem of their Company quoted in The Heart of Japan (1975) and sung on official occasions is,

*For the building of a new Japan
Let's put our mind and strength together,
Doing our best to promote production,
Sending our goods to the peoples of the world,
Endlessly and continuously,
Like water gushing from a fountain.
Grow, industry, grow, grow, grow,
Harmony and sincerity.*

"Japan gets the most of ordinary people by organizing them to adapt and succeed....the thrusts of the societies are different. Japan has distorted its economy and depressed its living standard in order to keep its job structure and social values as steady as possible. At the government's direction, the entire economy has tried to



Dr. Anjan Shakya*

As Japan has the strategy to assist the regional and global organizations, it has developed into observer of SAARC and has been assisting the SAARC region.

Japan will provide great support for enhancing regional collaboration and connectivity and also urged for to do the best to make the dream come true in the days ahead.

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flex almost as one, in response to the ever-changing world. The country often seems like a family that becomes more tightly bound together when it must withstand war, emigration, or some other upheaval.....as a group"- James Fallows, 1949. At last, Japan came up as one of the strongest industrial countries and became backbone of the economic power countries. The success of big companies of Japan like Toyota and Canon is mainly attributed to their foresighted strategies.

In view of the situation of Nepal, it had restored the democracy in 1950 purging from the isolation to the world, but however could not progress to the extent as supposed to become industrial country till date. So, Nepal should learn from those kinds of practices and experiences and should implement them for the nation building program. Regionalism might help to uplift its economy and industry because Nepal itself is landlocked but being a part of SAARC region, it ought not to be considered as landlocked.

Before 1945 it was difficult to find out the origins of regional organization but such initiatives took place during the 1950s and 1960s. Thereafter, many regional organizations have come up throughout the globe such as Arab League, European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Group of Eight (G8), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), G-20, BRICS, etc. During the late 1990s, however, a renewed interest in regionalism emerged and led to the rapid emergence of a global system of regions with political and economic parameters. Joseph Nye defined an international region in his book of *International Regionalism*, "as a

limited number of states linked by a geographical relationship and by a degree of mutual interdependence", and (international) regionalism as "the formation of interstate associations or groupings on the basis of regions". Therefore, regionalism as a concept, policy and vision had emerged during that period. Likewise, in South Asia, the regional organization like SAARC has also come forward for regional development.

If the regional integration concept had not been formulated, the condition of the world wouldn't have progressed or developed to this level. Therefore the war had guided and even guides today to every human to have patience, brotherhood and humanity. If there remains a thing to this date, is the collective cooperation and collaboration among those people who realized the importance of the regionalism for the enrichment of the country and its people. Thus, the concept and vision of regional forum has emerged, the example of which is the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) that came into existence for collective defense in South East Asia in 1954. However, it was dissolved on 30 June 1977 after many members lost interest and withdrew.

However, the Southeast Asia region again established the regional organization as ASEAN which was founded on 8 August, 1967 as a geo-political and economic organization. ASEAN and Japan first established informal dialogue relations in 1973, which was later formalized in March 1977 with the convening of the ASEAN-Japan Forum. Since then, significant progress has been made in ASEAN-Japan relations and

cooperation spanning from the areas of political-security, economic-financial, to socio-cultural. In 1975, Japan that had already been the member of G-7, also became the one of G-8 and G-20 simultaneously. In response to the growing interdependence among Asia-Pacific economies, Japan has taken the membership of APEC and also in the forum like Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), East Asia Summit (EAS), the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC) regional free trade zone etc. In this way, Japan has increased its presence by addressing global problems in a more comprehensive manner. With its continued focus on multilateral approaches through global and regional organizations based on its determination to fulfill its responsibility in the international community, Japan could make further contributions in tackling ever more complex problems the world is facing in cooperation with its partners. Even more difficult challenges for Japan were to estimate the extent of its contribution in coordinating Asian countries within international organizations and forums. The regional organization has been emerging rapidly because a gradual realization among the nation-states has cropped up that simply the bilateralism could not resolve many fold problems of regional collective security alliances, collective goals and missions, socio-economic development and technological progress and so on.

After Second World War the above mentioned regional organizations had emerged for the regional cooperation which fortified the countries and their people. It showed that the regional approach and cooperation is imperative for suitably addressing the dynamic

issues. Hence, the concept of regionalism is gaining ground in different parts of the world. Lama (2008) explained that there are ample examples of a variety of regional groupings that have transformed the conventional outlook and aspirations into more open, dynamic and wider systems and practices of peaceful coexistence, collective responsibility and regional development. Hence Japan's role in regional and global organizations is laudable.

Following the same guidelines of the regionalism concept, a group of South Asian countries also came together to bring up a regional body for the people of South Asia like South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985 which has come forward for the peace, prosperity and development of the region. But it has lagged behind to accomplish its main objectives against its expectations made during its establishment, because of which it could not grow compared to other regional bodies. Some analysts noted that the plethora of regional organizations founded at the initiative of developing countries had not fostered the rapid growth of regionalism in the Third World. So it is vital to reinforce and strengthen this regional organization by its members.

As Japan has the strategy to assist the regional and global organizations, it has developed into observer of SAARC and has been assisting the SAARC region. However it has been assisting Nepal since the diplomatic relationship between them in 1968. This relation will further consolidate the values and beliefs of Nepalese people towards Japan and experience a

glimpse of hope of Japanese valuable support in the days ahead for the nation building endeavors from different angles of its cooperation it has made before.

It is indeed contented for the region that Japan is a part of SAARC. It has rather been fortunate for a developing country like Nepal to get a hold of its valuable assistance. It has been assisting the forum by establishing Japan-SAARC Special Fund in 1993. In the 14th SAARC summit, Japanese Minister Tara Aso has highlighted that "Let us work more together. As there is a saying: a dream you dream alone is only a dream, but a dream we dream together is reality." He also pledged that Japan will provide great support for enhancing regional collaboration and connectivity and also urged for to do the best to make the dream come true in the days ahead. The following grant projects are the result of it. The main assistances made from Japan to Nepal are the completion of the Kathmandu-Bhaktapur road amounted 2689 million yen in 2010 and the construction of Kathmandu-Sindhuli-Bardibash highway amounted 4383 million yen in 2011. These are the admirable supports Japan has made for Nepal in relation to the promotion of regional connectivity and infrastructure buildings in South Asian countries. The current signing amount is NRs. 25 million (approx.) for improving livelihoods of farmers in the hill areas of Sindhuli district from Japan on August, 2013. The grant assistance of 990 million yen for the construction of *Sukhja Bridge*, located in Ramechhap District, is one among a total of 32 river-crossings (bridges) adjoining the Sindhuli Road. His Excellency Mr. Masashi OGAWA, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal inaugurated it in January 2014. It will enhance

accessibility of the movement of the people and improve their standard of living. In this way Japan has been assisting Nepal in diverse areas like education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, technologies, forest preservations etc. Therefore, the concept of regionalism has come up as bilateral activities were insufficient for upgrading the countries' prosperity.

So, effective connectivity, cooperation, coordination, dignity, welfare and quality of living of the people in the South Asia and SAARC region are major issues which can be only addressed by the regionalization concept. And hence, Japan is contributing its cooperation towards South Asia and the SAARC region countries as per their necessities. As Japan is also one of the observers of SAARC since 2008, it has been taking interest in this region. Japanese Buddhist monk Ekai Kawaguchi visited Nepal in 1899 for the first time and revisited Nepal thrice further. During his trips, he had negotiated with the high profiles of Nepal and facilitated to formalize the relationship into the diplomatic relations on September 1, 1956 between Nepal and Japan that became a legend for us. From that period of time, Nepal and Japan shared the cordial cooperation between each other.

The regional bodies could boost up their economic, political and social status in their region by developing mutual understanding and confidence. With this view, the SAARC body has established its University like South Asian University SAU in 2010, SAARC Academy, SAARC Chamber of Commerce. However it is not adequate so far, thus SAARC should come forward with the collaborative efforts to develop

SAARC Monetary Union, SAARC Central Bank, SAARC Court of Justice, SAARC Parliament, SAARC Economic Council, SAARC Commission, Joint Economic Action Charter, SAARC Court of Auditors, single market concept (fewer barriers but more opportunities), with common policies, strategies, programs and procedures. This model has already been practiced in other regions with success that has yet to be implemented in our part of regions. There should be a notion of SAARC to have permanent diplomatic mission around the world increasing the representation at different global organizations and developing observer status to many regional organizations. For regional integration there should be the criterion of visa free concept pertaining with security concern especially at border side which will enhance the accessibility of people throughout the region easily so that many interactions, meetings and conferences can be held as regular basis to conduct economic, political and socio-cultural activities. In this way, SAARC forum should learn the strategies, methodologies and processes that are followed by other developed regional forums for the benefit of its people, countries and the region as a whole to gain the successful development endeavors of the region. Such regionalism would assist in the areas of food and energy security, financial cooperation, trade facilitation, disaster management, people-to-people contacts, narrowing the development gap, rural development and poverty alleviation, infrastructure development, social welfare, human trafficking, labor, communicable diseases, environment and sustainable development, and transnational crime, including counter-terrorism.

The presence of Japanese role and its contributions towards SAARC region, its individual member states including Nepal has proved that Japan has been taking interest in different parts of the world for the regional development. In relation to this context Japan has been assisting Nepal by building road access in the concept of regional connectivity which is necessary for regional community development. It has aided for forest preservation amounting to 600 million Yen in 2010, and also 53 Nissan Pickup Vehicles and other equipments has been deployed for it. Japan has invested to Melamchi Water Supply Project amounting 5494 million yen in 2009 and Capacity Development on Water Supply in Semi-urban Area amounting 250 million yen 2012. There are so many contributions to Nepal from Japan before this year, and other projects are in the pipelines. So, Nepalese are benefitted by these outstanding contributions which are in the course of regionalism. The Election Observation Mission of Japan observed the election of the second Constituent Assembly in Nepal on November 19th which was divided into two teams and conducted the observation at 13 constituencies and 20 polling centers in Nepal and lauded the efforts of Nepalese people, Nepal Government, Election Commission, political parties and all the stakeholders to hold the election successfully. Japan anticipated that this election would further strengthen democracy in Nepal and secure its post-electoral political process toward promulgating a constitution smoothly. Henceforth, Japan would look forward to maintain its support in Nepal's efforts for peace-building and the consolidation of democracy. The cooperation would be

broadened and deepened by the concept of regional development in the days to come. Japan as an observer of SAARC with its crucial role is substantially significant in this region, especially Nepal.

Conclusion

Despite all the destructions that had taken place in Japan itself, as its people got united with their mutual efforts and intensely hard work converting their nation to become enormously competent, and more developed than before by accepting the concept of regionalism and peace process, Nepal needs to follow such unprecedented strategies wisely. Thus the regional cooperation has been a subject of great interest that has aroused to upgrade the status of the world. If an appropriate ambiance of trust is created progressively, the cooperation will be heightened further. It also supports the states by its cultural and social system, religion and so on. So, SAARC community needs to firmly develop the strategic framework as political-security community, economic community and socio-cultural community. It has to draw its roadmap to develop one vision, identity and community with extensive consultation, consensus and cooperation. In several regions, many non state actors and their networks have played a vital role for the regional development. This regionalism supports the growth of a regional civil society, opting for regional solutions to some local, national and global problems.

Japan relations with SAARC have been outstanding since its ingress as an observer of it. Again, Nepal-Japan relations have also been tremendous since Kawa Guchi's visit in Nepal and formally the establishment of the diplomatic

relations between these two countries. Culturally, both the countries share traditional Asian norms and values based on respecting elders, culture of patience and taking pride in their old heritage. There are also some of the similarities in their societies regarding the civilization, socialization, religion etc. Both the citizens have the followers of Buddhism which make them even closer with each other. So many Buddhist tourists from Japan come to Nepal, the birth place of Lord Buddha (Shakyamuni Gautam) for worshipping Lord Buddha. In addition, the people of both the countries believe in collective works. These positive supportive activities that make them intimately and comfortably work together. Thus many Japanese Volunteers are interested in coming to Nepal. By this way, they have been significantly contributing towards the Nepalese development endeavors. Currently, the main issue of the country is having heavy loads of load shedding for which Japan could play a significant role to mitigate the problem by harmonizing and promoting regional energy

cooperation in South Asia or SAARC.

Therefore, regional approach will enhance free movement of people, goods, services and capital to meet collective action within a geographical region for its development and prosperity. Regionalism denotes the body of identical thoughts, goals, and values for the enforcement of overall development within a region. Japan should be considered as Dialogue Partner and meet regularly with SAARC at the working and senior levels to guide the development of the regional relations which will greatly enhance Japan relations with SAARC. The more achievement, improvement and implementation of regional approach concept; the more effective outcomes will be obtained for SAARC region. It should focus on accelerating economic growth, social progress, cultural development, political and security enhancement among its members by protecting regional peace and stability, and opportunities of member states to discuss differences peacefully. Therefore, the

need of the hour is to increase cooperation and collaboration between the SAARC region, inter countries including Japan which is not only one of our development partners but also one of the observers of SAARC to work together in a pragmatic way for the nation building program and regional development.

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*Go confidently in the direction of your dreams! Live the life you've imagined.
As you simplify your life, the laws of the universe will be simpler.*

- Henry David Thoreau

*A slip of the foot you may soon recover, but a slip of the
tongue you may never get over.*

- Benjamin Franklin



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL (JAAN)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO JAAN



JAAN has built its own Community Development Center (CDC) with support of the Embassy of Japan. Its members and other staff member at Bhatlu, H. E. Tetsuo Muro, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal organized a welcome program for JAAN New Executive Committee at his residence Tahaful, Kathmandu.

PUBLICATION OF MILAN MAGAZINE & ANNUAL FUNCTION



JAAN organizes Annual Function & publishes Milan Magazine every year. H. Research Bhai Bhai Sharma, former Chief Justice addressing the annual function of JAAN and Honorable Sushila Yadav, the wife of Honorable Panchayati Raji, the JAAN regular at the function. H. E. Tetsuo Muro, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Mr. Shiroki Nishi, former CR of JICA Nepal were also present in this function.

HOME STAY PROGRAM



JAAN provides Home Stay in its member's house for newly arrived JICA Volunteers, Japanese Teachers / Visitors. JAAN members introduce host and guests at JAAN Office, before taking guests for the Home Stay.

EXCURSION VISIT TO JICA FUNDED PROJECT



JAAN organizes Excursion Visit to JICA funded project. JAAN members and JICA Nepal officials observing Trout Fish Production Program in Kaski, Nuwakot.

ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING



JAAN's Executive Committee and members discuss about the proposed program and budget in the Annual General Body Meeting at JAAN Office, Bhatlu.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Community development and women empowerment program for community people. JAAN members conducted meeting with women group in Bhatlu, Laligur and provided training to community people at CDC, Bhatlu. Mr. Mizuki Onaka, JOCV has been supporting for this program.

WELCOME, FAREWELL & BRIEFING



As a sister organization of JICA Nepal, JAAN welcomes and briefs about its activities to newly arrived JICA Chief Representative (CR) and farewell for outgoing CR. Mr. Mitsuyoshi Kawasaki, newly arrived CR & Mr. Noriaki Nishi outgoing CR were given welcome & farewell.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE & REGULAR JAPANESE CULTURAL



JAAN organizes various kinds Japanese Language Classes & Japanese Events under JICA. Mr. Sugito Wada, B. Volunteer has been supporting for these programs. JAAN members, community people, and Japanese community in Kathmandu also participate in such events. Participation of Flower Arrangement & Japanese Song program are in the photo.

SEMINAR AND TALK PROGRAM



JAAN organizes various seminar and talk program on contemporary issues. H. E. Tetsuo Muro, JICA CR Mr. Mizuki Onaka, community people, JAAN members, Japanese representatives attended the Health and Nutrition Seminar conducted in JAAN. Professor Dr. Mahesh Bhakuni was the Principal Resource Person in this seminar.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE



JAAN invites officials of Embassy of Japan, JICA Nepal, its members and families and organizes cultural exchange program in Nepal New Year and Daikoku get together program. H. E. Tetsuo Muro, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal, H. E. Tetsuo Muro, the first Ambassador of Japan to Nepal, JICA CR Mr. Mitsuyoshi Kawasaki, Mr. Shiroki Nishi, former CR of JICA, JAAN members and families attend the program.

JAAN AICHI SCHOLARSHIP



JAAN AICHI scholarship is provided to poor and excellent students in its working area. Mr. Shiroki Nakazawa, AICHI Prefecture, Japan and JAAN members take interview of the students at JAAN Office, Bhatlu and Nello, Laligur.

HEALTH CAMP & REGULAR HEALTH CLINIC



JAAN organizes Free Health Camp at community level and regular health check up at its Community Development Center (CDC) Building for disadvantaged and marginalized people in coordination with Teaching Hospital.

Ten Major Steps in Nepal-Japan Relations

The friendship between Nepal and Japan is expanding and deepening every year both at government and people level. There are ten major steps in development of relations between Nepal and Japan.

Step One

The ideals of Buddhism is the golden thread to bind together the people of Nepal and Japan. Buddhism was introduced in Japan via Korea in 6th century but direct link from Japan to Nepal-historically recorded was rev. Ekai Kawaguchi who first visited Nepal in 1899. He came to Nepal for the second and third time in 1903 and 1912 respectively. He visited Nepal for the fourth time accompanied by Tokyo University Prof. Junjiro Takusu in 1912 and went on pilgrimage to Lumbini the birthplace of lord Buddha. He introduced Nepal, Tibet and highlighted the importance of Lumbini to Japanese people through writings Rev.ekai kawaguchi laid a foundation of Nepal-Japan people to people relations.

Step Two

In 1902 eight Nepalese students were sent to Japan to pursue higher studies there, This carries historical importance in that they were the first batch of Nepalese students going oversea for study other than immediate neighboring countries for study. After return from Japan they had accomplished an appreciate job by implementing the knowledge and technology they had learn in Japan. It is significant that these students had brought the seeds and saplings of persimmon, chestnut chrysanthemum etc to Nepal. This is the beginning of knowledge and technology transformation from Japan to Nepal. Currently there are

more than 2,400 Nepalese students in Japan for higher study accounting for the 5th largest number of foreign students in Japan.

Step Three

Meetings and exchanges among diplomats started since 1952 Japan's envoy Sijiro Yoshija who represented Japan in late king Mahindra's coronation in 1956, met the king, the prime minister of Nepal and prepared the ground work for the establishment of formal diplomatic relation. As a result ambassador level diplomatic relation was formally established between Nepal and Japan in 28 July 1957 initially the embassies of the two countries in Delhi represented each other's government Nepal opened its residential embassy in Tokyo in 1956. Bharat Raj Bhandary was deputed as the resident ambassador to Japan. In 1968 Japan also opened its residential embassy at Kathmandu Hidemichikira came to Nepal as the first resident ambassador to Nepal. Since then we have direct communications and improvements in bilateral relations.

Step Four

Exchanges of visits at highest level contributed to consolidate relations between Nepal and Japan. Nepal's Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya visited Japan in 1956. The late king Mahindra visited Japan in 1960 and 1970. The late king Birendra visited Japan in 1978, 1983 and 1985. Japanese Crown Prince Akihito had represented Japan in the coronation of late king Birendra in 1975. The visit by the then prime minister Girija Prasad Koirala in 1998 and the visit of Nepal by the Japanese prime minister Mori in 2000



Hiranya Lal Shrestha*

Japan has been extending Y 19 billion (approximately us \$ 1.9 billion) grant Y 79 billion (us \$ 790 million) in loans and they have dispatched more than 2000 experts and 1,200 volunteers and have accepted more than 5000 trainees.

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constituted a milestone in the development of bilateral relations between Nepal and Japan.

Step Five

Japanese economic assistance to Nepal began with acceptance of several Nepali trainees under the Colombo plan in 1954. Loan aid and grant aid started in 1969 and 1970 respectively soon after the opening of the embassies technical cooperation started from 1970. Then onward Japan as a reliable development partner has been continuously extending economic and technical cooperation for the upliftment of socio-economic development of Nepal and it has expanded to over in all fields of Development, Health, Education, Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Drinking Water, Environmental Conservation and so on. Until 2012/13, according to H.E Japanese ambassador Masashi Ogawa, Japan has been extending Y 19 billion (approximately us \$ 1.9 billion) grant Y 79 billion (us \$ 790 million) in loans and they have dispatched more than 2000 experts and 1,200 volunteers and have accepted more than 5000 trainees (An interview in took Nepal magazine December 2013) Thus we find Japan as a development partner of Nepal.

Step Six

Japanese interest in mountaineering and trekking & adventure tourism is well known. In 1956 a Japanese expedition team led by Yuko Maki Conquered Mt. Manashlu Toshio Imanishi successfully scaled the Mt. Manashlu. Japanese lady Junko Tabei becomes the first women to reach Mt. Everest creating world record. In 1988 a Japan – China-Nepal expedition successfully scaled Mt. Everest The number a Japanese tourist is actually on the rise at an average of around 25000 people per year visiting Nepal. In 2012 Japanese tourist visiting Nepal reached 28,642. In 2013, Japanese visiting Lumbini only were 2,256. Nepalese people appreciate the contribution by the government and the people of Japan in excavation, conservation and Promotion of Lumbini. It is notable to mention that Japanese architect Prof. Kenzo Tange prepared a master plan for the development of Lumbini So tourism sector is most important in Nepal-Japan relations.

Step Seven

The trade and commercial relation between Nepal and Japan back to 1940s. The volume of trade between two countries is increasing every year. Items like Carpet, Garment, Herbs, Handicraft and Lokta, a raw material

for printing bank notes are exported to Japan and cars machineries and spare parts are imported to Nepal from Japan. In the fiscal year 2012/13 exports to Japan from Nepal among to an estimated Nrs. 962.28 million, whereas imports from Japan to Nepal come around Nrs. 4.66 billion. This result in a trade deficit of Nrs. 3.70 billion for Nepal. According to Japanese ambassador to Nepal H.E Masashi Ogawa, “problems such as quality control management and standardization and diversification of the products still persist and hinder Nepalese products from entering Japanese markets “(interview published in the Rising Nepal on 29th December 2013)

Step Eight

The interest of Japanese private sector to invest in Nepal is gradually growing. For the last couple of years the number of Newly Registered Japanese investment has remained around 10 projects a year. According to the department of industry government of Nepal, upto 2010/11 there are 154 joint venture project from Japan Its total projects cost is Nrs. 3195.03 million foreign investment is Nrs 1171.24 million 6,683 people were employed in these projects.

Step Nine

Oversea employment has been opened in Japan for the Nepalese The number of employment seeking Nepalese is increasing every year. Some Nepalese have also gone to Japan through Federation of Nepalese chambers of commerce and industries with a view to receive professional training. Remittance flow is increasing year by year from Japan, earned by Nepalese workers there.

Step Ten

Japanese support to Nepalese peace and democratization process is new welcome trend in bilateral relations six members of self-defense forces of Japan were engaged in United Nations mission (UNMIN) in Nepal. Japan provided logistics support to conduct elections in Nepal. It is praiseworthy that Japanese ambassador H.E Masashi Ogawa led an election observation team from Japan during 2013 general election to CA2 and visited 13 polling stations in the Kathmandu valley.

In conclusion, relations between Japan and Nepal could be said as relations based on goodwill and mutual respect. In a nutshell, Nepal-Japan relations are cordial, cooperative and friendly. ♣♣



Prof. Dr. Upendra Gautam*

A Model of Academic Cooperation

-Nepal Engineering College and Japan's Ehime University-



Prof. Dr. Hari Krishna Shrestha**

Nepal Engineering College

Nepal **Engineering College**, popularly known as *nec*, was established in **1994** as a nonprofit institution under private sector initiative. The foundation of *nec* was laid by a group of Nepalese professionals and academicians who realized the need of an institution serving the technical education needs of the country in areas of engineering and technology for accelerated economic growth, by reaching to wider section of Nepalese students and making the quality technical education accessible and affordable to the general people. This pioneering example set by *nec* led to the establishment of a number of engineering colleges in the country in private sector in the later years. *nec* is committed to retaining its long earned reputation of "an institution with concerns for quality education and academic freedom", again an example for the others to follow.

Since its inception, *nec* has been constantly engaged in designing, upgrading and standardizing the academic curricula and offering Bachelor and Masters level courses in engineering, technology and allied disciplines. *nec* intends to continue this initiative, offering more innovative and applied courses in the established and emerging areas.

Initiated with limited physical and instructional resources, *nec* has now grown to an institution with its learning resources

comparable to any institution of repute in the country and the region. The physical infrastructure and instructional resources, built in 210 ropanies (10.69 ha) of land at the lap of world cultural heritage site of Changunarayan Temple in Bhaktapur District provides the ambience of nature and an ideal learning environment. As such and in terms of physical and academic resources, *nec* is poised to be upgraded to a university provided it gets a fair deal from the political authority of the country.

Currently, *nec* offers Bachelor and Masters degree programs. All the Bachelor level courses are underway at main campus at Changunarayan and Masters level courses at *nec* - Center for Postgraduate Studies at Kumari Club, Balkhu, Kathmandu. B.E. Civil for Diploma Holders (*nec*-BDH) course is organized at Mahalaxmasthan, in Lalitpur. The interested readers for referred to the website of the college (www.nec.edu.np) for the details. Several actors and institutions have played positive role in the building and development of *nec*. of Nepal Ehime University of Japan's role stands out in this context.

Ehime University of Japan

This University was established in 1949 as a new national university by consolidating the Matsuyama National High School, the Ehime Prefectural Teachers School, the Ehime Prefectural Youth Teacher's School, and the Ehime Prefectural Niihama Technical School. The university had three Faculties; Humanities and Science, Education, and Engineering.

Joint cooperative activities between *nec* and Ehime University started in 2001. Mutually enhancing academic excellence is the main purpose of this joint cooperation. Interactive forums and seminars, scholarship for higher studies have been the major fields for the joint cooperative activities.

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In 1954, the Ehime Prefectural Matsuyama Agricultural College joined as the Faculty of Agriculture. The School of Medicine was founded in 1973. Currently the university comprises six undergraduate schools; Law and Letters, Education, Science, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture, and seven graduate schools. During this time, the university has contributed to raising the intellectual and cultural level of society, developing many highly talented people in various fields.

On April 1, 2004, Ehime University became the National University Corporation Ehime University and began anew as an independent management body separate from government control. As a part of this transformation, Ehime University established the Ehime University Charter with such principles and objectives that aim it to be a beacon of the community. Through its teaching and research activities, Ehime University aims to contribute to raising the intellectual and cultural level of society, and to foster people who will contribute to the development of Ehime.

Without question, Ehime has entered a regional era. It is creating a student-centered university by producing independent-minded young people with the goal of turning out citizens who will contribute to every region. The university also wants to contribute to the growth of the region by drawing in more of the university's intellectual assets and opinions of local people and utilizing them for the region.

The University takes a leading role in international research, while establishing cooperative partnerships with research centers in developed countries, and proactively supports, through education and research, key countries in Southeast and South Asia, and Africa. The university's goals are to attain sustained development and world peace by producing world-class human resources, and capitalizing on the results of academic research.

In an effort fully to execute and to implement international cooperation and contribution, on April 1, 2009 the university set up an organization for promoting international cooperation that comprises comprehensive international exchange management capabilities, to establish a system for internationalization. This arrangement is expected to advance agile and effective international exchanges from the aspects of education and research (for details www.ehime-u.ac.jp).

Joint Cooperation between NEC and EU

Joint cooperative activities between *nec* and Ehime University started in 2001. Mutually enhancing academic excellence is the main purpose of this joint cooperation. Interactive forums and seminars, scholarship for higher studies and special graduate course on disaster mitigation study, research and technology transfer on selected areas, and dissemination of undertaken works through publication have been the major fields for the joint cooperative activities between *nec* and Ehime University.

Seminar and forum

In the last 12 years, about 12 international, regional and bilateral seminar, workshop, forum and conferences were planned and implemented in Nepal and Japan under our joint cooperative program. The themes for these seminar, workshop, forum and conferences included: geo-technical and environmental challenges in mountainous terrains; disaster mitigation; achievements and challenges in disaster management; geo-disasters, infrastructure management and protection of World Heritage Sites; prospect of fast-track road building in Nepal; Nepal development forum in Ehime University; management and mitigation of water induced disasters; hazard management for sustainable development; disaster and development; natural hazards in transportation infrastructure development; disasters in Japan and Nepal; and earthquake disaster risk mitigation.

Scholarship

In the last 16 years, scholarships for higher studies were provided to two faculty members—one in 1997 and another in 2003. Also, in various years, scholarship for special graduate course on disaster mitigation study was awarded to seven candidates from Tribhuvan University, *nec* and Kathmandu University. Several of the scholarship holders have completed their study in Japan and returned to Nepal.

Research and technology transfer

In the last 10 years, joint research works have been conducted on landslide and slope failure disasters along major highways of Nepal (2003-2005) and earthquake vulnerability of Kathmandu Valley (2006-2008).

In 2006, the Center for Disaster Risk Studies (CDRS) was established in *nec*. This was followed by setting up of a ground acceleration monitoring station at *nec* in



2009. With the technical assistance of Ehime University, *nec* was instrumental in establishing a ground acceleration monitoring station at National Society of Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET). Installation of a ring shear test apparatus at *nec*'s Soil Test Laboratory was another live example of our joint cooperation.

Publication

The joint cooperation partners helped disseminate their seminar, research and technology transfer activities to the national and international audience through the publication of seminar proceedings, results of the research works and other activities undertaken. These publications included a booklet on landslide in Nepali

(*Pahiro sambandhi janakari pustika*), 2003; a book entitled "Disaster and Development: Investing in Sustainable Development of Nepal," 2010; and landslide Hazard Mapping of major highways of Nepal.

Conclusion

Joint cooperative activities between *nec* and Japan's Ehime University indicate just one dimension of multi-dimensional and comprehensive relations that historically and so happily exist between the two ancient countries spiritually and knowledgeably linked by Siddhartha Gautam Buddha's philosophy. Based on our experience, though limited, what we can conclude is that as the take-off stage is managed, now the bilateral enhancement of academic excellence should be supported to have its own grandeur and momentum. ♣♣

The purpose of life is to live it, to taste experience to the utmost, to reach out eagerly and without fear for newer and richer experience.

- Eleanor Roosevelt

Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Ambassador's Commendation 2013



Award winners with Ambassador Mr. Takahashi



JAAN President Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya received the Award on behalf of JAAN

On October 8, 2013, Ambassador Mr. Takahashi conferred Certificates of Commendation on different Japanese and Nepali personalities and organizations working in Nepal. The Certificates are awarded to personalities and organizations that have supported the duties and responsibilities of Japan's diplomatic missions and are deemed to have significantly supported the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and Nepal, specifically in the areas of international economic and technical cooperation, and the promotion of cultural activities and public relations.

The Embassy conferred the Commendation to the following three organizations and five personalities.

1. JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN). Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya,
2. Japanese Language Teachers' Association Nepal (JALTAN),
3. Marushin Shitaka Construction Co. Ltd.,

4. Ms. Amira Dali, President, Love Green Nepal (NGO) and Advisor, Nepal AOTS Alumni Society,
5. Mr. Yoshiharu Kamimura, Japanese Lecturer, Tribhuvan University Campus of International Languages and Committee Member, Japanese Supplementary School, Kathmandu,
6. Mr. Kensei Tomita, Owner, Kotetsu Restaurant,
7. Ms. Jyunko Naito, Owner, Danran Restaurant and President, Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Nepal, and
8. Dr. Rameshwar Prasad Pokharel, Associate Professor, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital and Founder, AMDA Nepal.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Mr. Takahashi expressed that their cooperation and contributions will continue to play a significant role in strengthening the friendly and cordial relationship between Japan and Nepal at the people-to-people level. ♣♣

Need to update JICA funded Topographic Mapping

Background :

Lumbini Zone Topographical maps were prepared with the grant assistance of JICA during 1990-94. Most of these maps have been obsolete due to the changes in the use of land in perspective of the development aspects. For example, on the map there is forest on some pocket area. But if we verify the map to the ground, in fact presently, there are no trees. Instead, the forest has been cut down and it has been converted to settlement area. So it does not reconcile the map to the ground and vice-a-versa, ground to the map. So the planners and map users would be confused and may hesitate to utilize these maps for the formulation of economic development projects. With this background, it is a felt need to update these maps which were prepared and produced with the help of JICA, funded by the government of Japan.

Importance of map:

Map is an indispensable document/material/tool for development planners, as it provides basic information about the land, existing physical infrastructure such as type of terrain, land use pattern, drainage system, road and trails, city and other dwelling patterns etc. A country must know its natural resources for its economic development. To make proper use of natural resources (such as forest, minerals, water resources, soil quality etc.), it needs data and information of land. And such data can be obtained from surveys and maps, because maps generate data which are collected and verified on the field. Therefore the geometric description of land can serve as

the only true link between natural and human resources planning needs.

Similarly, maps are vital for development projects for its planning and implementation. It is difficult to imagine to plan a traffic network without a map. Such is the case for housing development, water supply, sewerage system and telecommunication. By using the maps, administrative authorities may know where people are living, in what condition, what opportunities they have and how much is the potentiality for developing the economy and culture in different parts of the country. In absence of an accurate and up-to-date land information system, it becomes a major bottleneck for all aspects of speedy development. And the pace of development of a nation is counted, how much maps and map-related recent information have been utilized!

In fact, surveying and mapping activities may occur either on or above or below the surface of the land or sea. It determines the size and shape of the earth and the measurement of all data which defines the size, position, shape and contour of any part of the earth's surface. It determines the position of the boundaries of public and private land with the registration of rights on land. It deals on assessment of value and management of property, whether urban or rural land or building. These are related to the economic development of a nation to preserve and improve the quality of life for present and future generations.

Mapping is a work of the preparation of a plan or map on the basis of survey and



Buddhi Narayan Shrestha*

The maps are out-dated, as these were prepared more than two decades ago. In the same way, many roads were constructed additionally and so many other projects were implemented in course of time. But these newly added elements and items have not been depicted on the JICA funded maps. So there is a felt need to prepare and update the topographical maps of Lumbini Zone.

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information. The results of surveys when plotted and drawn on paper constitute a map or plan. Therefore, a map is the representation to some scale, of the ground and the objects upon it as projected on a horizontal plane which is represented by the plane of paper on which the plan is drawn. The representation is called a map, if the scale is small. But it is called a plan, if the scale is large, e.g. a map of Nepal, a plan of multi-storey super market building. So maps are vital materials for overall development of the nation.

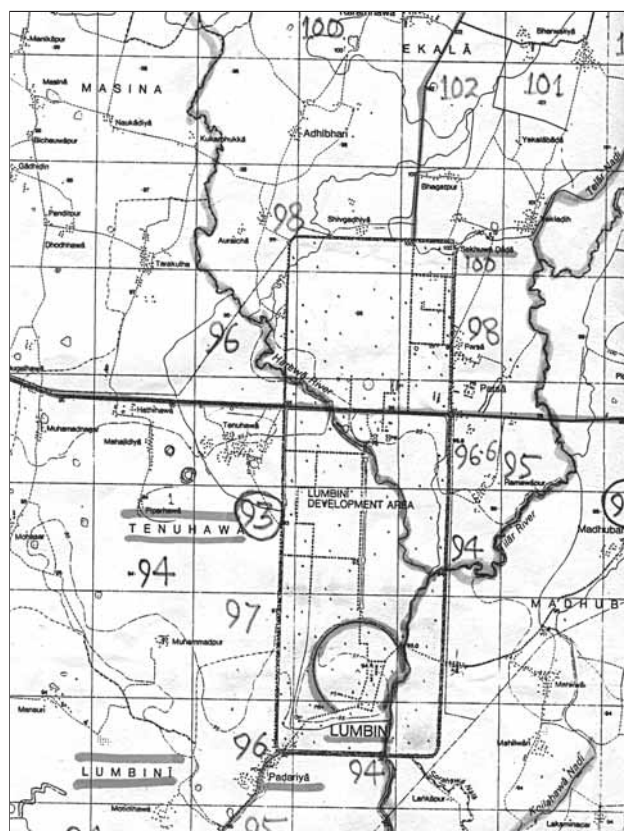
Need to update the maps :

It was in a sense that while looking on the map prepared twenty years ago, it is dense forest. But if it is verified on the ground, actually there is no forest. It was because of the fact that local people cleared the forest in due course of time during Maoist insurgency as well and the land was converted into settlements and agricultural land. So the maps are out-dated, as these were prepared more than two decades ago. In the same way, many roads were constructed additionally and so many other projects were implemented in course of time. But these newly added elements and items have not been depicted on the JICA funded maps. So there is a felt need to prepare and update the topographical maps of Lumbini Zone. If the maps have been updated, these will be very much helpful to carry on further development activities of Lumbini Zone. This will be regarded as another landmark of the co-operation between Japan and Nepal in the field of topographic mapping of Lumbini Zone of Nepal.

JICA Co-operation :

JICA had extended co-operation to Nepal two decades ago to prepare such basic maps needed as a tool for the development of Lumbini Zone of Nepal. It was formulated as a project named as 'Topographic Mapping of Lumbini Zone'. It took nearly four years to complete the mapping which was necessary for the development of that region.

The maps which have been produced by JICA with the co-operation of Survey Department of Nepal had been used by many multi-sectoral projects, from Village Development Committees to national and international agencies and organizations. Lumbini Zone topographic maps were used for the city development such as Siddharthanagar, Tansen, Parasi municipalities. It has been used also for the rural development and electrification of Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Nawalparasi etc. Besides, these maps had been used by local



municipalities as well. But in course of time these maps are going to be an incomplete document of information.

JICA funded Lumbini Topographic Mapping Project was completed in early 1994 within four years period. Originally this mapping program was initiated to promote the regional plans to enhance the economic development of Lumbini Zone. But ultimately it was used also for social and administrative purposes as well. The main objectives of this mapping project were to prepare 1:25,000 topography map sheets to cover the area of Lumbini Zone, to transfer technology to the counter parts of Survey Department of Nepal and to promote friendship between Nepal and Japan through the implements of the program.

Various steps had been taken during the preparation of maps and data. At first, aerial photography was taken on the scale 1:50,000 of an area of 9,000 sq. km. Then field surveying was done with existing and GPS triangulation for the establishment of new ground control stations. In the next step, pricking of 18 existing station, 17 GPS stations, bench marks and spot heights were established. Next, topographic features, land use vegetation were identified in the field. Similarly, administrative boundary, geographical name etc. were collected and recorded.

Aerial Triangulation was prepared as 448 stereo-models using the analytical block adjustment method. Plotting was done through stereo plotting for UTM 3 degree zone. Symbols and specification were adopted as specified norms and standards with sheet size 12.5x12.5 km on the ground. Various objects were verified and completed with authorized administrative boundaries and geographical names in connection to the field completion. Map drafting was done using scribing on stable polyester sheets for five colour separation plates. Finally, maps were printed and produced using combined negatives and printing with the offset method.

Technical Specifications :

Standard technical specification, norms and standards were adopted in connection to the preparation of maps. To meet an international norms and standard, wide angle (15cm) photography was used with line overlap 60% and side overlap 30% with crab 10 degree, tip and tilt 3 degree. The reference Ellipsoid was adopted as the conventional Everest 1830. Modified UTM Projection was adopted with 3 degree zone and 84 degree east longitude as central median.

The map format was 12.5 km x 12.5 km on the ground. Regarding the contour interval, main contour line was 10 meters in hilly area and supplementary 5 meters for flat area. The map accuracy is of A class with horizontal = 0.5 mm, spot height = $\pm h/3$, contour line = $\pm h/2$

Final Product :

After the completion of 'Lumbini Topographic Mapping Project' assisted by JICA, 81 Topographical Maps had been prepared and printed on the scale 1: 25,000 to cover the Lumbini Zone. Maps were prepared in 5 colours in English. Each map sheet was printed 1,000 copies that made 81,000 map sheets in total.

A complete set of 536 aerial photographs had been produced on the scale 1:50,000. This set was enlarged two times to make the second set. Similarly, the third set was prepared making four times enlargement to make the sets complete. Scribed polyester negative sheets and 'Colour Separation Plates' in 5 colours were provided to the survey Department for re-printing of maps as reproduction materials.

Global Positioning System (GPS) data and its parameter were handed over to survey Department. Similarly, computation result of triangulation points, closing error tabulation of leveling and triangulation data,

final network adjustment computation of ground control survey and final results of ground control point data were provided to the Department of Survey.

Technology Transfer :

Japanese map making technology was transferred to the staff of Survey Department of Nepal. While working in the field, the ratio of surveyors of Japan and Nepal were nearly one is to one. However, field survey of the remote hilly area was done mostly by the Nepalese Surveyors. In connection to the transfer of technology, some Nepalese survey officials had visited Japan as JICA participants to acquire modern map making knowledge and techniques. They have earned mapping education from the Geographical Institute, Tsukuba and Remote Sensing Technology Center, Uni-Roppongi. Even the Nepalese counterpart project chief visited Japan for the study and observation tour on mapping.

Concluding Remarks :

The most important thing for Nepal from JICA funded Topographic Mapping of Lumbini Zone was to replace the Indian topographical maps. These Indian map sheets were prepared during 1958-60, so it was virtually out of date. JICA funded topographic mapping project was as an admirable contribution in the field of basic maps for Nepal, including the area of Lumbini Zone, to replace the Indian topographic map sheets.

As the time elapsed, 81 sheets of topographical maps of Lumbini zone prepared with JICA grant assistance are going to be more or less obsolete. More than 20 years have been elapsed since the preparation of those maps. There have been so many changes on the ground of Lumbini Zone. These areas have been fastly developed in terms of road construction, urban development, expansion of settlements, development of small towns, establishment of industries, construction of irrigation channels, establishment of agricultural farms and so on and so forth. Besides, there are so many new constructions within the Lumbini Development Area, the UNESCO heritage of Nepal. Various friendly countries have erected monasteries, stupas and temples in that area where Buddha was born more than 2,500 years ago. To depict all these overall changes on the ground, it needs a fresh and updated map series.

Due to the emerging map making technology, it will not take many years to prepare new series of maps, as it was taken during the last mapping project. Satellite images such as GEO-EYE or QUICK BIRD could be used instead of cumbersome aerial photography to be

taken by the air plane. Latest images could be procured within a period of three to four months from European countries through the Nepalese agencies. It may reduce the project cost and the time duration as well.

GIS based digital map at 1:25,000 scale could be prepared by adopting modern technologies on the basis of the latest high resolution satellite imagery. The database would incorporate existing natural/physical infrastructures, social infrastructure, urban environment features and administrative information.

The aerial triangulation could be done to provide the necessary control points for absolute orientation of the photogrammetric models. The aerial triangulation measurement of all points has to be taken place with 1-micron resolution with digital photogrammetric work stations by using the digital images scanned with a resolution better than or equal to 21 micron. The observed image co-ordinates should be corrected for i) scanning errors ii) film deformation iii) lens distortion iv) atmospheric refraction and v) earth curvature. For the purpose of the aerial triangulation appropriate software packages could be used to fulfill the required accuracy.

Ground control points and DTM for the aerial photography processing should be established in the provided satellite imagery. Sufficient number of ground control points (planimetric as well as vertical) could be established to geo-reference the satellite image, to match the national coordinate system and for aerial triangulation to achieve the mapping accuracies. All attribute data related to the components could be incorporated into GIS database.

The mapping should be based on the National Nepalese Modified UTM Grid System. All Control-points, spot levels (height) and contours should be related to the National Nepalese Height datum in meters. The digital mapping accuracies could be followed according to the Standard set as technical mapping specifications as stipulated by the Nepal Government's Survey Department. Extensive field work for verification and updating of geographical names must be executed for the preparation of final maps. All these methodologies could be adopted to prepare updated series of Lumbini Zone of Nepal with the technical and financial assistance of the government of Japan through JICA. ♣♣

Just IN JEST

A man and a woman were sitting next to each other on a flight. The man asked the woman to play a fun game with him, but she declined. She wanted to take a nap. The man explained that the game was really easy. "I ask you a question, and if you don't know the answer, you pay me \$5, and vice versa." Again, she declined.

The man, somewhat agitated, said, "Okay, if you don't know the answer you pay me \$5, and if I don't know the answer, I will pay you \$500!" This caught the woman's attention and she agreed.

The man asked the first question. "What's the distance from the earth to the moon?" The woman didn't say a word, but handed a \$5 bill to him.

It was the woman's turn next. "What goes up a hill with three legs, and comes down with four?" she asked. The man took out his laptop and searched all his references to find the answer. He even surfed the Internet and sent emails to all his friends. Unable to get the answer, he handed \$500 to the woman and asked, "So, what is the answer?" Without a word, the woman handed the him \$5. — Hi Lama



HOCUS FOCUS Henry Boltinoff



Find at least six differences in details between panels.



Differences: 1. Hair is different. 2. Bottom of shirt is different. 3. Bush is smaller. 4. Hat is different. 5. Glove is missing. 6. Cloud is different.

Japan – Nepal

Socio –Economic and Cultural Trends



Er. Sharad K. Shrestha*

Japan has close socio-cultural ties with Nepal and both the nations share common socio-cultural trends. Religiously and culturally both are regarded as peace loving countries in the world. The socio-cultural networks between them existed even before the pre 1995 days. Though Japan and Nepal are modern and transitional society respectively, both of them have preserved their traditional values and customs and the former has even modernized them. The cordial and friendly trends between these two Asian nations are due to Nepal being the birthplace of Lord Buddha. Both the countries have been active in promoting a mature understanding of continuing evolution of the growing ties of friendship keeping in view of the changing trends and scenario and the needs of the globalized world which stresses the concept of “global village” or family.

Japan and Nepal share a lot of similarities in terms culture, religion and even in terms of sentiment. The traditional Culture of these two nations is closely linked together through the underground stream of history, which permeates both our cultures. Much of the cultural heritage of Nepal is closely linked to Japanese traditional culture. These commonalities have helped to bring the people of both the countries closer since over a century. Since 1952, the Himalayas have lured waves of Japanese mountaineering teams Nepal has always attracted Japanese visitors with its warm hospitality.

The cultural ties between Nepal and Japan date back to much earlier days before

direct people to people contact started in 1899. A famous Japanese linguist JunJiro Takakusu had visited Nepal for the study and investigation of Sanskrit Language. Also in 1899 the Japanese Buddhist monk Ekai Kawaguchi during his visit to Tibet stayed few days in Nepal and had good impression about Nepal and Nepalese culture. Japan as a Buddhist country has played significant role in the reconstruction of Lumbini and world's most famous pilgrimage centre for the Buddhists. Both the Japanese constitution, 1949 and the constitution of Kingdom of Nepal 1990 have guaranteed the right to religion in their respective nations. The Japanese sculptor Kenji Tonge had prepared the master plan for the development of Lumbini and Japan is donating a large amount of money for this. Similarly, Japan had also donated Nepal for the construction of International Buddhist Library and Cultural Centre in Lumbini. According to Yoshimichi Katsumoto, the chairman of the Japan Society of Humanistic Anthropology Association (JSHA), Japan and Nepal should jointly make a plea at the international forums like the UN. Nepal is on high spiritual nation where the Buddha was born. This is also a sacred land for Hinduism. Hindus, Buddhists, Islam, Christians and the followers of other religions should get united. Nepal can be an important nation for promoting world peace. The purpose of his visit (second trip) to Nepal is to establish durable peace and social and political stability in this culturally rich country through the implementation of the philosophy of peace.

Japan is a longstanding friend and development partner of Nepal. In the present context, the trends of the Japanese aid may be grouped into grant assistance, loan assistance and technical assistance respectively.

Thus the socio-economic and cultural trends of these two nations are enhancing in a proper manner.

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Though both Japan and Nepal are modern and transitional society respectively, they have preserved their traditional values and customs and the former has even modernized them. Leaders of both the nations during their visits to respective nations had expressed feelings intending to bring them closer in Socio-cultural and religious fields. Also the joint communication from the visits of head of state and government time to time from these two nations stated that the cultural and educational exchanges between them had played significant role in strengthening the trends between them and they also promised to extend such exchanges and cooperation in future. Besides the cultural and religious similarities between the two nations, the growing number of Japanese tourists and mountain expedition teams are other important aspects in regards of socio – economic and Cultural trends.

The growing number of religious Buddhists coming into Lumbini is another important aspect in this direction. A large number of Nepalese students and researchers are studying in Japan under scholarship program including the study of languages of both the countries. In Nepal, the activities related to study of Japanese languages and orientation programs are run by JAAN office, Balkhu/ Kathmandu. Both the nations have close trends in the fields of art, culture and tradition. Japan-Nepal Society (JNS) has played significant role as a means or link

to provide information about socio-cultural, religious and other fields of both the nations. Moreover, the exchange of the visits of artists, singers and actors of both the nations have further strengthened the socio cultural trends between them. Thus both of these nations share common socio-cultural and traditional importance and the trends in these sectors have to be further strengthened in future. Thus the two nations have maintained a model of ideal relations in the world in regards of socio-economic and cultural trends.

Much of the aid to Nepal is delivered in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This bank has financed lot of road projects in Nepal in the form of loan and grant. Japan is one of the largest aid donors to Nepal. As of May 2009, Japan has provided the Loan 58.4 billion yen, Grants 13.6 billion yen, Technical Cooperation 42.6 billion yen of financial assistance and donations to Nepal. So Japan is one of the major investor in Nepal. As of July 2012 also, 167 projects under Japanese investment have come into operation in Nepal with an investment of Rs 1220 million which helped create 6986 jobs. A significant number of tourists arrived in Nepal from Japan in the respective years 2010 and 2011. This number couldn't be improved in the following years due to political instability. The government of Japan has been providing assistance to the government of Nepal since early 1960. First loan grant was provided in 1968. It has written-off debts many times. It has been assisting large amount to Nepal in order to boost up the latter's economy. The Japanese aid concentrates in the all round development of the nation including technical sector. In short, Japan has been assisting Nepal in the fields of Energy, health, agriculture, human resources

development, construction, education and a number of fields. The Japanese aid is also concentrated on training program, expert dispatch program, equipment, agriculture development program, small farmer's development project and so on. The Japanese government is assisting in the socio-economic development of Nepal through various programs implemented by JICA. Thus the areas of economic cooperation include social services, scholarships, infrastructure, health, environment, human resource development, agriculture, hydropower, foreign direct investment and culture etc.



Japan is a longstanding friend and development partner of Nepal. In the present context, the trends of the Japanese aid may be grouped into grant assistance, loan assistance and technical assistance respectively. Our government is also currently urging to increase the investment of Japan in the sectors of Energy and Infrastructure development. Still today Japan stands one of the top donor partner countries of Nepal. Thus the socio-economic and cultural trends of these two nations are enhancing in a proper manner. The present government should therefore pay due focus on the promotion and reinforcement of these trends of two Asian nations of the world in order to boost up economic diplomacy. For this the periodic exchange of visits from these countries at various levels is a must in the present scenario. ♣♣

Honda Bikes are famous and useful also in Nepal

Perhaps it would be difficult to find a person who has not heard, including Nepali people about Honda Motor Company. And this is not surprising, because people from more than 140 countries around the world buy its bikes, cars, boat motors, mini-tractors, autonomous power stations, and tillers for farmers and other mechanisms equipped with gasoline engines. Honda and Hero Honda motor-bikes are famous also in Nepal.

Soichiro Honda, the founder of Honda Company, was born in November 17, 1906 in Japan, Hamamatsu, and Shizuoka prefecture just under the beautiful Mt. Fuji. His mother, Mika, was a weaver his father, Gihei, was a blacksmith, who ran a bicycle repair business. The bicycle transport became extremely popular in big cities those years. His father was buying broken bikes for a knockdown price in Tokyo, repairing and selling them in the small town of Hamamatsu. Soichiro was helping his father repairing the bicycles.

In 1922, after finishing eight years of schooling, Soichiro noticed a job ad in a newspaper: an assistant wanted to Arto Shokai auto repair shop in Tokyo. After that he went straight to the capital of Japan. He was accepted, but as the youngest employee, there was left only cleaning and preparing meals job for him. Despite this the owner of the auto repair shop allowed Soichiro to help in the second workshop, where he was designing a racing car every night. Honda was assigned as assistance at Arto Shokai; he helped the workshop's proprietors, the Sakakibara brothers, in designing a Curtiss race car. Soichiro was a riding mechanic at races and their team took the first place at the fifth Japan Motor

Car Championship in November 23, 1924. Arto Shokai was very prosperous and brought considerable revenue. But it was not enough for Honda. He tried to produce piston rings, investing almost all his savings in the research laboratory. But none of the directors of Art Shokai supported him.



In 1928, Honda completed his apprenticeship and opened a branch of Arto Shokai in Hamamatsu, with his wife Sachi serving as book keeper and cook for the staff. Honda began building everything from dump trucks and a repair lift for cars to racing cars using old airplane engines, and began to dream of expanding into manufacturing.

Undeterred, in 1936, Honda started a separate company, Tokai Seiki Heavy Industry, where after putting in a full day at Art Shokai, he made piston rings at night. Though his first order of piston rings, made for Toyota, was rejected, Honda refined the process—one of the 100 patents he would receive would be for piston design—and his business, which became a 2,000-employee supplier of parts for Toyota and Nakajima Aircraft, among other companies.

On September 24th, 1948 his company was incorporated and the Honda Motor Co. was founded. The cumulative total of the motorcycles produced by Honda passed the hundred million mark in October 1997.



Er. Sanjeev Singh Kathayat*

Until now there no motorcycle company with manufacturing plant in Nepal. Looking to the astonishing figure of motorbike import in the country, I think now it is the time for us to think at least about one very reliable motorcycle manufacturing company in Nepal. This will not only cut the imports and balance the trade deficit but also create the employment for the Nepalese youngster

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This is counting from the very first motorcycle Honda made, the D-Type which debuted in August 1949. It was named the Dream, a name that seemed to symbolize Honda itself, and this machine was the embodiment of the company's dream of becoming a motorcycle manufacturer.



Honda Dream D-type

Soichiro had always opposed to the hierarchical form of management, believing that "in general, people work harder and more innovative if they are not forced. Quite a different picture of where they are strongly suggested what to do. Honda's system was designed to raise geniuses who sooner or later will replace him as president. Incidentally, the fact that Soichiro did not intend to transfer business to heirs, played a very important role in the company receiving long-term bank loans: the financiers were confident that it would be



Mr. Honda Testing the Motorcycle

passed into the hands of highly qualified professionals. The quintessence of new approaches to management and production were enunciated by Honda in January 1956 and was called "The Company Principle". Their essence can be summarized in four basic principles: the creation of new markets, participation of all employees in management, internationalization of production, solution of technical and other problems without looking back to precedents, traditions, and common views.

Honda's motorcycle business was rapidly gaining momentum. In 1961 the company was producing 100 thousand motorcycles per month and in 1968 the company was producing one million motorcycles per month. By the mid-80s Soichiro was holding in his hands 60% of the world market and by 90s the company's production reached 3 million motorcycles a year.



Honda's Modern Racing Bikes

Having reached the top in the motorcycle industry, Honda decided that now he can proceed with the implementation of a cherished dream – to create automobiles. When he was a child, he was literally mesmerized when he first saw a car. In his bio he recalls this impression: "Forgetting about everything in the world, I was running after the car...I was deeply moved...I think it was then, although I was very young, I had the idea that someday I will construct a car myself."

In the conquest of the automotive market Honda made a bet on his favorite race cars. The first one was debuted in 1962. While Japanese officials tried to convince him in the futility of the project, arguing that the country did not need another car manufacturer, but energetic entrepreneur did not listen their arguments. In 1970 Soichiro Honda was the winner in the highly competitive automotive industry.

Ignoring the traditional idea that American workers are not able to assemble high-quality Japanese cars, in the mid-70s Honda built in Marysville, Ohio a plant which was going to manufacture cars that match the quality standards of the Japanese assembly. Honda Accord that was manufactured there was the sales

leader in the U.S in the late 80s. At beginning of the 80s Honda Motor Co., Inc. was the third largest producer of cars in Japan. And by the end of the decade it was the third company in the world.

To Honda's opinion the secret of his success lies in the fact that he had always been guided by the empirical method of "trials and errors". And he also believed that "employers must be willing to set incredible goals and be ready for defeat".

He said to his subordinates, **"My biggest thrill is when I plan something and it fails, my mind is then filled with ideas on how I can improve it."**

Among his employees, he was known as "Mr. Thunderstorm". He got this nickname for emotional outbursts. Honda was loved, by yet was feared his wrath. Soichiro Honda served as an example of a man with perseverance, modesty, pleasant manners and with the ability to accept mistakes as a valuable asset to his employees and family— his wife, Sachi and his children (two boys and two daughters).

His difference of thinking in Japanese business was especially manifested in the early 70s, when Japan had the oil crisis and all of the manufacturers agreed to reduce output and raise prices. But only Soichiro refused to participate in that and did everything to oppose the scenario: he doubled the production and lowered prices. And he was right. The company's sales of Nissan and Toyota fell by 40%, while Honda's ones did grew up by 76%.

Honda had worked for 65 years in the company and personally tested every new car. He never admitted his relatives to the leadership: "No matter how outstanding could be the company's founder; there is no guarantee that his son would be capable of the same. The company's management should be given to a person who has the distinctive qualities of a leader."

In 1973, Honda Motor Co., Inc. celebrated its 25th anniversary. During the board of directors meeting, dedicated to this event, Soichiro Honda declared that he was going to retire. The new president, as expected, was chosen from among the employees. The founding father was fond of saying that the company thrives when its former chief appears there as seldom as possible. So his departure from the office was final.

But Honda was full of energy to remain idle. He was elected as the vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Japanese Automotive Industry. He founded two NGOs – the International Association of Traffic and Safety Sciences and the Honda Foundation and also studied the influence of science and technology on the environment and

developed an environmentally friendly technology. He also lectured at international conferences.

The legendary businessman died on August 5, 1991. By the end of his life he came up with a large store of achievements, which were 470 inventions and 150 patents, honorary doctorate at Michigan Technical University and Ohio State University, the highest honor of his country – Japan's Blue Ribbon – and many other more achievements. Starting a business from small bicycle shop, he created one the largest company with annual revenue of more than \$ 30 billion dollar.

Soichiro Honda once said: **"Many people dream of success. I believe that success can be achieved only through repeated failure and self-analysis. Success is only one percent of your work, and the rest— bold overcoming of obstacles. If you are not afraid of them, success will come to you itself". Today's prosperity of Honda Motor Co., Inc. proves the truth of its founder.**

Nepal is a mountainous country and motorcycle has becoming one of the most of popular means of transportation in Nepal. Due to narrow road and about 200-300% custom rate cars in Nepal are beyond reach of common people. So from College students to official employees motorcycles are the mean means of daily transportation in Nepal. Similarly farmers with vegetables and dairy business also extensively use to carry milk and other farm products to the nearest city. So although Nepal is a small country every year it is importing more than 60,000 bikes and more than 80% percent of them is alone from India made Hero Honda. So every year Nepal is losing lot of money importing the bikes from neighboring countries and which account for the large trade deficit for Nepal.

Until now there no motorcycle company with manufacturing plant in Nepal. Looking to the astonishing figure of motorbike import in the country, I think now it is the time for us to think at least about one very reliable motorcycle manufacturing company in Nepal. This will not only cut the imports and balance the trade deficit but also create the employment for the Nepalese youngster who every year going to third countries to seek the job. So I think it will be mile stone in Nepalese industry if the company like Honda automobile manufacturing companies come forward and bridge this gap to promote the economy and inspire the Nepalese youth to work in their own country. For this, Nepal needs entrepreneur like Soichiro Honda of Japan. ♣♣

Sources:

1. Different Articles written about Mr. Soichiro Honda in the net.
2. Biography of Mr. Soichiro Honda.



Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal*
General Secretary, JAAN

JAAN is an appropriate organization to conduct such research and development activities in collaboration with various academic and development GO/NGOs of Nepal and Japan in collaboration with partners organizations.

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A Concept Paper for Integrated Community Development Program**

Background

People of Nepal and Japan have enjoyed friendship for over a century, long before diplomatic contact between these two countries. In 1902, Nepal government dispatched a group of eight bright Nepalese youth to Japan for higher studies. The reason behind the Nepalese government choosing to send Nepali students to Japan might be due to some of the similarities between Nepal and Japan on cultural and political front. The diplomatic relationship between Nepal and Japan was established in 1956. Since then, Japan is a dedicated trustable and one of the largest development partners and a close friend of Nepal and the Nepalese people. Japan has been extending its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Government of Nepal in its development endeavor to achieve sustainable economic development and alleviate poverty in Nepal since 1969. Japan's ODA is basically designed to contribute peace and prosperity of developing countries in line with their self-help efforts, prospective of human security, assurance of fairness, utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and participation in and cooperation with the international community. In extending economic and technical assistance to Nepal, Japan has given priority to five areas that are set with prior consultation between two countries. The prioritized areas are: human resource development; social sectors such as education, health and medical care; agriculture development; basic economic

and social infrastructure; and environmental conservation. However, agriculture development is one of the most important aspects of Japanese cooperation in Nepal which has played a vital role in socio-economic development of the country.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of the population of Nepal. It is the principal source of food, income, and employment for the majority, particularly the poorest. It is almost impossible to improve the livelihood of the rural population and poverty reduction in Nepal without increasing agriculture production & food security. Nepal's long-term development challenges are to achieve high and sustainable economic growth rates, attain food security and reduce poverty. Its immediate challenge is two-faced. First, the country has to achieve an economic growth that is broad-based, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable. And, second, it has to provide safety nets and sustainable livelihoods to those who are likely to remain outside the mainstream development. These are formidable challenges for Nepal, especially in view of its past history of development. To face these challenges, Japan has extended its kind cooperation to Nepal in several fields since a long time. JICA Nepal has implemented Janakpur Agriculture Development Project (JADP), Horticulture Development Project (HDP), Sericulture Project, Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP) for agriculture development of Nepal. Japan

has introduced water melon during JADP, Japanese persimmon, pear, strawberry, kiwi fruits etc during HDP period. Promotion of Junar (sweet orange) in Sindhuli and Ramechha was significant contribution of HDP. Similarly, introducing tofu making, mushroom production and trout fish production technologies are the highly appreciated achievement which was supported by JICA/Government of Japan. Nepalese farmers are producing all these fruits and vegetable continuously and these things are available in Nepali market after the completion of the project long time before. So cooperation of Japan in Nepalese agriculture sector is as per the need of farmers and these kinds of support are sustainable for agriculture development, food security and income generation in Nepal. The relation between Nepal and Japan is praise worthy and the cooperation of JICA provided to Nepal in the agriculture development sector is highly appreciated.

Objective of the Program

- To increase the income and improvement in life by implementing the integrated community development and adaptive research program in the road (constructed by Govt. of Japan) corridor areas
- To make a good linkage between research and development organizations of Nepal and Japan to implement various activities for sustainable development
- To introduce Japanese technologies and expansion of best practices in this road corridor in collaboration with concerned partners both of Nepal and Japan
- To expand the JAAN Community Development Program to Banepa– Sindhuli - Bardibas road corridor for sustainable economic and social development of the people of this road corridor and make this area as a model for the integrated development and agro-tourism
- To improve further JICA Country Programs and deal with important development issues requires appropriate formulation of programs and projects based on a fundamental understanding of development issues and effective approaches toward them

Outline and Partners of the Program

A possible alliance for this program could be JAAN; Ehime University, Japan; Agriculture & Forestry University (AFU); Private Sector (FNCCI/AEC), JICA Nepal / JICA Shikoku including concerned Government

Line Agencies in Nepal. A joint team of the alliance will make field study visit and survey as required and determine the agriculture adaptive research and integrated community development activities for this road corridor areas. Initially the project will be designed for five years and it would be modified or extended as required. Japanese technologies and best practices for agriculture and community development will be introduced in this areas. Also Japanese fruits and vegetables varieties will be introduced and make their production pocket. Some resource farms will be established and adaptive research will be conducted in these farms. The project will be implemented in value chain approach so necessary input and output service providers will be developed and capacitated for program sustainability. Likewise, some collection centers and processing centers will be developed in the area for output marketing specially for citrus (Junar) and fresh vegetables.

Under the integrated community development program focuses will be on high value crop production and increment of local people income by marketing these products. Also produce nutritious food to improve health condition of local people specially women and children by consuming such fresh vegetables and fruits. Some high value crops (like turmeric) will also be produced and Japanese business men will be invited to discuss for such products export marketing to Japan. Similarly linkage will be developed with some seed companies in Japan and request them to bring some parental lines of vegetables for adaptive research to produce hybrid vegetable seeds in Nepal by teaching its technology to Nepalese youth. Various Japanese Technology will be transferred in this road corridor. The Agro Enterprises Center (AEC)/FNCCI also will be included from private sector side and make linkage between Nepalese and Japanese business people in project's later phase. Initially the project will designed and apply for JICA Partnership Program (JPP) so the budget for the project will be as per the norms and provision of JICA Partnership Program (JPP) and other partner (especially Ehime University). A stakeholder workshop will be organized and detail proposal with activities will be prepared after conducting the workshop. As JAAN has own Community Development Center in Balkhu, Kathmandu, successfully conducting integrated community development program in Kathmandu and Lalitpur since few years in support of the Embassy and JICA, and has numbers of Japan trained /graduated qualified

people, JAAN will take lead to implement this project in collaboration with other partners mentioned above.

Capability of JAAN to Implement the Program

People who have graduated from Japanese universities and who have been trained from Japanese institutions can certainly work effectively in Japanese organizations because they are highly professional, committed in fostering Nepal Japan relationship, and familiar with the practices, culture and custom of Japan and its people. JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) was established in 1973 with the objective of conducting various educational, cultural, social and environmental activities to enhance the friendship and cooperation between the people of Nepal and Japan. The JAAN is a well organized, non profitable organization of trained people from Japan and well wisher to Japan and the Japanese people. The JAAN has high skilled and qualified professional members working in fields related to nation building and these members are the permanent asset of JAAN. JAAN is working on income generation (agriculture development), environment, education, primary health, and community development activities in support of the Embassy of Japan and JICA Nepal and in collaboration of other GO/NGOs. JAAN has constructed Community Development Center (CDC) in Balkhu, Kathmandu and has been conducting community development program in Lalitpur and Kathmandu districts in support of the Embassy of Japan, JICA Nepal and its members support.

The integrated community development program conducted by JAAN has been successfully implementing in its targeted areas and would like to extend this modality in other districts near by Kathmandu and Lalitpur. JAAN has been conducted the JICA Educational Survey successfully in 2012 under soft type follow-up study of JICA education sector support review program. Also JAAN has successfully conducted a national seminar on "Importance of Japanese Investment for Economic Development of Nepal" in December 2012 in collaboration with JICA Nepal, Government of Nepal and private sectors and conducting such programs regularly. JAAN is planning to conduct a national seminar on Sustaining Peace through Economic Development soon. Therefore, JAAN is an appropriate organization to conduct such research and development activities in collaboration with various academic and development GO/NGOs of Nepal and Japan. The districts of Banepa –Sindhuli -Bardibas road

corridor (Kavre, Ramechhap, Sindhuli and Udayapur) would be the potential to conduct this program and JAAN could implement this program in support of the Government of Japan, JICA Nepal and in collaboration with partners organizations mentioned in this documents.

Rationality of the Program

JICA assistance in socio-economic development of Nepal, particularly in agriculture, education and health is remarkable in terms of investment and its outcomes. It has reached to the grass roots and rural areas of the Country. Like many other developing countries, the majority of the work force in Nepal is engaged in the agricultural sector, while most people in rural areas are compelled to live in poverty. Japan has extended its kind cooperation to Nepal in several fields since a long time. The Janakpur Agriculture Development Project (JADP), Horticulture Development Project (HDP), Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP) are some examples that have significantly contributed to the agriculture development of Nepal. Many Japanese fruits and vegetables varieties, production technologies are introduced to Nepal through these projects and are being very popular among the Nepali farmers. Banepa – Sindhuli - Bardibas road was constructed in support of Government of Japan and the 158 KM long road has connect Terai and hill district of Nepal. JADP has worked long time in Janakpur area, HDP worked in Sindhuli and Ramechhap and left very good impact of these projects in these areas. This road's infrastructure is a very important tool for agriculture production and marketing in these areas.

The expansion of Bhaktapur – Koteswor high way was made in support of Government of Japan and it has made easy to link Kavre, Sindhuli and Tarai districts to capital city Kathmandu and make easy to farmers of these district for input and output marketing. The trout fish and strawberry production is increasing in northern part of Kathmandu (Kakani and Nuwakot) and can be extended such kind of production in Kathmandu – Rasuwa road corridor in future. In such condition the Japanese government support on construction Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas & Bhaktapur-Koteswor road will help to link Terai to hill and mountain districts (southern and northern part of Nepal). This road corridor from Bardibas to Dhunche (Rasuwa) could be a potential for agriculture production, marketing and agro-tourism also in future. The agro-tourism could attract Nepalese youth and

many JITCO training receiving various training in Japan could be involved for agriculture development in this area. So integration of all technologies introduced by Japan, JICA and its related organization in this north-south road corridor will be a model road corridor for integrated development and will have good impact on sustainable economic development of Nepal.

Expected Outcomes

Scattered resources cannot yield good impact in the development sector. This program will make an alliance between several organizations of Nepal and Japan for agriculture research and community development in Banepa–Sindhuli - Bardibas road corridor and bring all possible resources of Japanese support in one basket for agriculture and community development. The program will introduce best technologies and practices for agriculture and integrated community development to increase the agriculture production so the food security, nutrition status and income of the local people in this areas will be increased. This road corridor will be developed as a model for Japanese technology due to JICA has worked to develop Junar pocket in this area since decades, Govt. of Japan has been supporting for this road construction and now planning for a

integrated community development program in the road corridor area. So Japan will have own identity in this road corridor and pocket area of Japanese technology transfer. The road will link Terai (plain), hill and capital city Kathmandu so it would be a good place for agro-tourism for both Japanese and Nepalese tourist.

After some adoptive research, some vegetables hybrid seed production will be possible in this area in collaboration with agriculture universities and Japanese seed companies in future. This program will support for import substitute of vegetable hybrid seed in Nepal and after big volume production Japanese seed companies can export these seeds to SAARC countries. It would be model like Japanese companies producing electronics good outside Japan (China, Malaysia, Indonesia etc) by using local cheap labor and supplying these goods in different countries including Japan in cheap price than good produced in Japan. Some Japan exportable non perishable crops (like turmeric) could be produced in upland field of the corridor and can export to Japan. Due to implementation of integrated community development program social and economical status of the local people will be significantly improved and it will be multiply to other areas also. ♣♣

*** This is an initial Concept Paper prepared by JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) for Integrated Community Development Program in Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas road corridor. The Concept Paper was submitted to the HE Kunio Takahashi, the then Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and JICA Nepal Office in August, 2013. This Concept Paper was just an out line and detail program could be jointly developed by JAAN and other proposed stakeholders as per the suggestion of the Embassy & JICA Nepal Office.*

DENNIS Hank Ketcham



"WOULD YOU LIKE A FAN? MY DAD SAID YOU'RE REALLY HOT."

HOCUS FOCUS Henry Boltinoff



Find at least six differences in details between panels.



Differences: 1. Tag is missing from dress in window. 2. Foot is moved. 3. Parking meter is taller. 4. Button is missing. 5. Hat is different. 6. Man is shorter.



*Dhananjaya Poudyal**

the nutritional status of the children and the women are considered as the indicators of the development which are directly related to the indicators of other sectors like economic, environment, and education etc.

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Nutritional Status of the Children: A Comparative Study between Nepal and Japan

Background:

One of the fundamental rights of the human being is the accessibility of foods economically, physically as well as socially. Accessibility of foods meets the hunger of each of the individuals by consuming the foods resulting towards improvement of nutritional status. Different nutrients in the form of macro or micro enable to survive our cells which are originated from variety of the foods. But it is not accessed for everybody to have the nutrients as per our requirement since it depends upon the capacity of spending of the individuals to purchase the foods. The animal products which contain high level of nutrients like protein, fat and essential micro nutrients are more expensive than the agricultural farm products like rice, wheat and maize. Therefore accessibility of the nutrition depends upon the affordability of the individuals or of the households, and affordability is the result of economic condition of an individual, household or even of a country. In this respect, we are concentrating to the countries which are highly differences in economic, social, technical, and political fields at this moment. The developed countries are strong virtually in all the sectors of development with the provision of facilities and opportunities to their population. On the other hand the developing or least developed countries are crawling to meet the developments so as to providing services to the population by mobilizing their limited resources. In this regard Japan is a highly developed and Nepal is a developing country where even the basic

needs of the population are not fully addressed by the authority because of limited resources. Moreover, Nepal is a receiver and Japan is a giver country in the form of grant, loan or any other types of financial supports. Nepal is receiving high amount of loan, grants or any other types of short or long type of financial, technical, and physical supports from Japan.

Referring to the above mentioned statements we are fully aware of the development of Japan even in the sectors of basic needs of human beings like health, nutrition, drinking water, and education etc. In this respect, nutrition is one of the indicators of development which have been included in the Millennium Development Goals of the UN. Therefore we have to analyse the situation of nutrition followed by health services considering as the major indicators of development of Nepal and of Japan.

Objective:

The main objective of the study is to find the differences in the indicators of nutrition and health of the Nepalese and of the Japanese in a measurable term. It can also be considered as the representation of the developing and developed countries too.

Methodology:

It has been collected secondary data of Japan and Nepal from various sources and analyse in a simple form (without the statistical tests) at this moment.

Limitations of the study:

One of the main limitations is that data are not available as per the requirement of

the study. Another limitation is that various sources are used to collect data which might not be consistency even in same type of data. Statistical tests are not applied here due to limitation of time to prepare and submit the study report earlier.

Interpretation of data:

Nutrition status of an individual including the children of under 5 or the pregnant or lactating mothers is based upon the intake of the foods with its biological utilization in the absence of any diseases. Therefore, the nutritional status of the children and the women are considered as the indicators of the development which are directly related to the indicators of other sectors like economic, environment, and education etc. Better the nutritional situation of a country shows the higher level of prosperity and development of a country and vice versa. According to UNICEF “children are the foundation of sustainable development. The early years of life are crucial not only for individual health and physical development, but also for cognitive and social-emotional development. Events in the first few year of life are formative and play a vital role in building human capital, breaking the cycle of poverty, promoting economic productivity, and eliminating social disparities and inequalities.”

Some of the Nutritional and Health Indicators of Nepal and Japan

S. No.	Indicators	Unit	Nepal	Japan	Others
1.	Exclusively Breast feeding < 6 months	Percentage	70	45	Nepal 012, Japan. 002
2.	Low Birth Weight	Percentage	30	8	Nepal 2006, Japan 07-11
3.	Infant Mortality	No.	39/1000	2/1000	Both the countries 2011
4.	Under 5 Mortality	No.	48/1000	3/1000	Both the countries 2011
5.	Neonatal Mortality	No.	27/1000	1/1000	Both the countries 2011
6.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Percentage	280/100,000	5/100,000	Both the countries 2012
7.	Under Weight	Percentage	29	N/A*	2012
8.	Stunting	Percentage	40	N/A	2012
9.	Wasting	Percentage	11	N/A	2012
10.	Overweight	Percentage	1.5	23	Nepal 2012; Japan 2001
11.	Obesity	Percentage	N/A	3	Nepal 2012, Japan 2001
12.	Anemia (Women 20 to 49 years)	Percentage	35	13.1 to 27.3	Japan 2001, Nepal 2012
13.	Anemia (children)	Percentage	46	N/A	Both the countries 2012
14.	Vitamin A Supplementation to children 6-59 months	Percentage	90	N/A	Both the countries 2012
15.	Distribution of Iodised salt	Percentage	73	N/A	Both the countries 2012
16.	Immunisation coverage	Percentage	87	97	Both the countries 2011
17.	Antenatal care (at least 4 visits)	Percentage	58	N/A	Nepal 2012, Japan 2011
18.	Still birth	Percentage	23/1000	3/2011	Both the countries 2011
19.	Use of Improved DW Sources	Percentage	88	100	Both the countries 2011
20.	Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities	Percentage	35	100	Both the countries 2011
21.	Life Expectancy	Percentage	67	83	Japan 2012

Sources: Various Sources like Reports of WHO; UNICEF; National Institute of Health and Nutrition, Division of Adult Health Science, Tokyo, Japan. Research Planning and Evaluation, Division of Health and Nutrition, Institute of Health and Nutrition, Japan, CBS Report Nepal, Demographic and Health Survey 2011, Nepal, Multi Sectoral Nutrition Plan, National Planning Commission 2012, Nepal.

*NA= Not Applicable

In the processing of analysis of the data there are 21 indicators related to nutrition and health of the two countries Nepal and Japan. Similarities in the figures of the indicators between the two countries are very rare in the table. There are vast differences in the indicators as mentioned above. One of the homogeneous figures in the table is the coverage of the immunization where 87 percent on Nepal is close to the 97 percent coverage of Japan. It means Nepal has done progress in immunization so as to improve health status of the children. Under the immunization different vaccines like BCG, DPT, Polio, and Measles are given to the children with the purpose of prevention from the diseases.

As per the data of 2001, nearly 27 percent the Japanese women were anemic at that moment which could be reduced after 12 years currently. Similarly, Nepal is trying to address the condition of 35 percent anemic women by supplementation of iron tablets and by nutrition education to the women of reproductive age (15 to 49). Moreover, as per the available data of the Demographic Health Survey 2011 forty six percent children are anemic in Nepal. But it is almost zero or not applicable in the case of Japan.

Similarly, no malnourished (under nutrition) like wasting, stunting or underweight children are found in Japan which is very high in the case of Nepal with percentage of the deficiencies of malnourished children as approximately 11, 40, and 29 respectively. It is actually a normal situation of the developed country where under nutrition is very negligible or even zero. Rather such a country has also the data of malnourished children but with over nutrition instead of under nutrition. It has found in the table that Japan is struggling to address the situation of 23 percent over weight and 3 percent obesity since 2001. But it is going upwards because of habit of over eating which is the cause of economic development of the country. Habit of over eating includes fatty acids and carbohydrates in the form of animal products and the junk foods like ice cream, pizza and burgers which have been pushed up to increase the size of the people of the country.

It is also suspected that the overweight of the people is the outcome of low rate of breast feeding. It can cause to the women to be bigger because of accumulation of calorie in the body of the mothers. On the other hand the babies are given bottle milk and similar types of foods from the very childhood which caused to increase the size of the babies abnormally. Exclusive breast feeding should be continued up to six months of birth, and supplementary foods should be given with breast milk by the age of 2 years of the babies. In this respect 70 percent mothers are providing breast milk to their babies in Nepal as per the data of 2012. It is only 45 percent in Japan as per the data of 2002.

The other surprising figures between Nepal and Japan are that there are vast differences in the mortality rates of the children between the two countries. It is an alarming situation of Nepal that the mortality rate of the children is likely an uncommon compared to Japan though it is in decreasing trend at this moment. Recent data of mortality rates of the neonatal (27/1000), infants

(39/1000), and under 5 (48/1000) are high followed by low birth weight (30 percent) of the children of Nepal in 2011. But the figures are very low in Japan like 1/1000, 2/1000 and 3/1000 respectively with 8 percent of low birth weight in the year 2011.

It is a matter of sadness that the still birth is also high in Nepal with 23 babies out of 1 thousand whereas it is only 3 per thousand in Japan. Further the gap of life expectancy between the two countries is also high with maximum age of 67 in Nepal and 83 in Japan as per the data of 2012. Another alarming situation of Nepal is that maternal mortality as per the DHS survey of 2011 is 280 out of hundred thousand mothers though it has been drastically reduced from the figure 539/100,000. In the case of Japan only 5 mothers are dying out of hundred thousand in the same year 2012. It may be the reasons of existing facilities and accessibilities of the hospitals/nursing homes with awareness due to education. One of the main reasons in the case of Nepal is that still many mothers do not visit or consult to health centres to have services in the form of antenatal, postnatal or neonatal due to inaccessibility of the service centres. Delivery in the service centres has not yet been effective though the government is providing some remunerations in the form of cash to the mothers if they born the children in hospitals.

Finally, concept of nutrition has been extended towards drinking water and sanitation too in recent time. Improved sanitation with properly hand washing and safe drinking water are also the major factors to upgrade the nutrition situation of the country. In this regard it is very common in Japan where 100 percent people are getting services in Japan. But the coverage of drinking water is 88 percent followed by only 35 percent in sanitation in Nepal.

Conclusion:

From the analysis of the data of Nepal and Japan it can be sketched a line with demarcation between the two countries. Japan as a highly developed country is enabling to maintain the quality of the lives of the people where no one has given stress to improve the indicators of nutrition and health in the country. Due to lacking of resources, low level of education and other various reasons people are doing struggle to improve quality of lives in Nepal. Finally considering as the characteristics of the developed and developing countries in the field of nutrition and health Japan and Nepal are doing representation respectively at this juncture. ♣♣

Development of Women Entrepreneur for Income Generation through Food Processing



Ms. Chandra Shakya*

Agriculture in Nepal is not only the backbone of the Nepalese economy but it will also remain so in the years to come. The importance of agriculture and its sub-sector cannot be under estimated for the overall development of Nepal as well as in improving the living condition of Nepalese people. While increasing the production of agricultural commodities, the agro-processing enterprises are also coming up tremendously. It has been realized that the establishment of Food and Agro-Processing Enterprises was an integral element of development plans of the country. Successful processing enterprises can generate foreign exchanges, provide employment, and contribute to food security by making available all the times when it would not otherwise be available and profitable source of income to farmers. Though, the quantity of the agro-processing enterprises are increasing their performance have not been improving in Nepal, in recent years, despite considerable effort made in improving them in our periodic plan and their implementation in the country. The running processing plants were not uniformly successful. Their main causes of failure of loss were inability to acquire sufficient suitable raw materials for processing, failure to market the processed products successfully and weakness in management that exacerbated the first two problems.

Problems of raw material supply included over estimation of potential supply, lack of suitable varieties of for processing,

insufficient incentives to suppliers, and lack of production support services. Access to a constant supply of suitable raw materials is vital for the efficiency of most processing operations; depending on scale and technology, processing can involve a major investment in fixed plant and equipment, and strategic personnel must be retained and paid through the year to ensure smooth plant operations. In turn, a steady flow of the processed products is essential for success in its marketing. Failure to maintain regular deliveries can have adverse consequences.

Importance of Food and Agro-Processing

Role of Women in Food Processing as Entrepreneurs

The food processing and preservation industry has now become more of necessity than being a luxury. It has an important role in the conservation and better utilization of food commodities that grow in the country. In order to avoid the glut and utilize the surplus during the season, it is necessary to employ modern methods to extend the storage life for better distribution and also processing techniques to preserve them for the utilization in the off-season in both large scale and home scale. Similarly, the level of interest on Food and Agr-Processing has increased dramatically in recent years. It is mainly due in part to the amazing growth of travel and tourism industry, the promotion of income generating activities to help increase incomes and employment in rural areas and also in part to the

It needs a considerable technologist for the development of food technology in Nepal to be trained from Japan. At the same time, it needs to encourage and facilitate to the women entrepreneurs.

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success of agricultural development programmes which have produced food surpluses the requiring preservation and processing. Processing is being done at different levels like at small scale by small scale industry and at large scale by big industries. Traditionally, women are familiar with the skill of food processing. Appropriate food processing technologies are being developed by different research institutes for transmission to the users. Low cost food processing technologies can offer the excellent opportunities for the rural people in the production of processed foods in the surplus producing areas of the country.

Food and Agro-Processing has been engaging the attention of planners and policy makers as it can contribute to the economic development of the country. The utilization of the resources both materials and human is the one of the many ways of improving the economic status of the people especially poor and marginally backward groups of the country. In order to improve the status of those groups, low cost indigenous food processing technologies offer excellent opportunities to income generating activities in the field of production of the processed food and foods products. It is the matter of thinking that very little attention has given on the handling, processing & preservation aspects of agricultural produces especially at rural level. A substantial return can be obtained by processing and marketing these processed products at small level in Nepal, which is need of the time. Various studies shows that about 40 percent of the total production of agricultural commodities is unfortunately wasted due to inadequate facilities for processing and lack of post harvest technology transfer to the needed farmers. Despite such a large production, their processing is yet to be developed properly. The processing includes pre-processing of agricultural commodities before these are fit to be used for final conversion into processed foods, which may be the highest quality products either for local or export market. Studies have shown that the enterprises for agriculture products with high value addition can effectively compete either on the local of export markets and therefore, can contribute to generation of higher income for farmers including disadvantaged groups.

Among the agriculture commodities, Fruits and vegetable considered as perishable commodities are available in seasonal surplus during the certain parts of the year in the different regions and wasted in large

quantities due the absence of facilities and technical know-how for proper handling, distribution, marketing, and storage and product development for processed food products. Furthermore, massive amount of these commodities during the particular seasons result in a glut in the market and become scare during the rest of the season. Neither can they be totally consumed in the fresh commodities, nor be sold at economically remunerative price by producing value added processed products. While on other hand, the total produced commodities are wasted without reasonable return, on the other hand, these commodities are not being utilized by establishing processing enterprises that can also solve the increasing unemployment in the country. Moreover, about 38 percent of the population is bound to live under poverty condition. If these poor people are engaged in food processing, it could contribute to the economic development of the rural population as well as uplift them from poverty. The utilization of the resources both material and human is one of the many ways of improving economic status of the poor families.

Role of Women in Food Processing

The condition of Nepalese women Entrepreneur is even worse, for they face additional problem, though women constitute 33 % representatives in the constituent assembly. Their involvement in the field of entrepreneurship cuts a sorry figure. Nepalese women are still faced to be entrepreneurs only at micro, small, and medium level, the major reason behind this being they are able to devote only limited time to their business after fulfilling all household chores. Women in Nepal represent a tiny percent in the economic sector specially in the formal sector. Their involvement in the formal business contributes to 60-65 % of total output. In addition, Nepali women are not considered competent enough to take risks. There are no favorable policies for women entrepreneurs such as loan generation scheme, lack of training opportunities for value added products. As per different source 500,000 women are involved in micro, or small enterprises.

As women constitute more than 50 percent of the population of the country, they also play an important role in the economic uplift of the family. In Nepal, women have inequality and have fewer opportunities to improve their career a lot. Cultural practices make women second-class citizens and they have little access to finance, resources, education or decision-making. Yet, women play a key role in every household

activity. Traditionally, women handle food and are more familiar with skills of rural food processing. In order to improve the status of women and rural food processing, cost effective, non-conventional food processing technologies will offer excellent opportunities for women in the production of processed foods. Dissemination of appropriate food processing technologies developed by different research and training institute for the improved technologies transfer to the user groups can offer excellent opportunities for women in the production of processed food products in the rural areas. Development of appropriate food processing industry (Small/Cottage) in rural areas depends on the availability of the suitable technology and institution for imparting the training.

Involvements of women in Food and Agro-Processing not only play the role of earning wages but also help to convert the glutted agricultural commodities to processed value added products for better income. Various success stories from the neighboring countries show the improvement of living status of rural folks by establishment of success small business enterprises thereby resulting the rural development both socially and economically. Involvement and participation of the women in the entrepreneurship had made a good mark mainly because of:

- Women perceived the challenges and opportunities that entrepreneurship offered for self-fulfillments.
- Women desired to prove their mettle in innovative and competitive tasks and,
- Women were able to strike a balance between their dual role as an entrepreneur and as a family member.

An attempt needs to be made for identification and motivation of the potential entrepreneurs to ensure the success of their enterprises.

Food and Agro-Processing Enterprises and Poverty Alleviation

Eradication of poverty is receiving the greatest stress in our national development activities. One of the ideas is to shift at least 20% of the rural population to non-farm activities which will result in utilization of agricultural produces locally and in increasing avenues for full time employment.

A close study of the occupational pattern of the rural areas reveals that there is a small percentage of total unemployment which is the result of our present faculty system of education. Educated youth are incapable of adopting themselves to farm work or take up small

entrepreneurship. On the other hand, large proportions living in the rural areas are solely dependent on farm work and are unable to sustain themselves. Since the pattern of cultivation and irrigation facilities determine the opportunity for farm labour, most of them remain without work for 150-200 days in a year. Hence the main cause of poverty which seems to be seasonal is the absence of opportunity of work for prolong periods.

The solution to the problem hence lies in planning work opportunity in and around the rural area. This can be achieved by processing industries, which should concentrate mainly on food technology processing based on the value added products produced from the locally available food commodities and other consumer articles. The technology to be adopted should be entirely different than what is in vogue in the rural areas. Rural development can occur when food technology is applied appropriately to village level condition. Some of the criteria for the right type of technology for the rural areas are as follows:

1. First and foremost technology should aim at the elimination of drudgery. It should be within comprehension of the beneficiaries and suit the rural situation existing in different part of the country.
2. Technology should be oriented to low investment, improvement of existing skills, additional employment and earning a living wages comparable to the ruling agricultural wages.
- 3 It should aim at utilizing newer range of materials available in the countryside and improving productivity and quality.
- 4 Finally the technology should be able to retain the artisans in the village and not to motivate them to migrate to urban areas.

Some of the examples of possible technologies for introduction in the village are:

- Grain processing units to replace the traditional mortar and pestle and grinding stone.
- Power operating *rotor ghani* for oilseed processing.
- Improvement in the process of tapping in the palm gur industry, and crushing Jaggery manufacture, and
- Small scale *dhal* mill.
- Indigenous processed food products based on non timber forest products
- Processing units based on Fruits and Vegetables e.g. Pickle, Fermented Produces, Jam, Jellies, Juice etc.
- Production of various types of Snack Foods.

Employment generation for rural women is another important aspect. Women play a dual role in running household and as well as earning wages. Conversion of milk into butter and ghee by women in the village will give them better income than selling milk to dairies. Similarly, appropriate technology for processing of fruits and vegetable can generate income for the rural village folk.

The challenge thus is not merely solving problem of technology but understanding the extension to which technology can be modified to suit the rural situation. The first step would be to study the effect of the present day technological improvement in food processing which increases destitution in the villages and investigate with a fresh outlook, the possibilities of providing alternate technology which can be answer to the problem of unemployment during the off season. This will enable the villagers to march from being a mere producer of raw materials to an agro-industrial society.

Promotion of Food and Agro-Processing

It is pertinent to concentrate attention on agro-processing sector so that a large section of the population is benefited. Considering that the majority of our population resides in the rural areas and almost the entire production of agro raw materials come from non urban land through the efforts of the rural farmers, it is logical to stress the importance of this sector for generating employment and for obtaining higher rural income through deployment of food processing units. The advantages to be derived from deployment of the food processing units would be:

1. Rural employment
2. Infrastructural, social, economic, and all round development
3. Remunerative market for farmers
4. Reduction of losses in food materials
5. Encouragement to farmers
6. Up gradation of technology for improved productivity
7. Production of nutrition food products for consumers
8. Import substitution of processed food and availability the products locally

The alarming situation of poverty incidence in Nepal compelled Nepal government to design and implement its periodic plans with over achieving goal of poverty reduction significantly. Government has developed and implemented a number of target programme focused to the poor people. Some of them are *Mahila Jagaran*,

Garib Sanga Bisheshwor, Western Terai Poverty Alleviation Program, Karnali Project, and Self Employment Program for unemployed youth etc.

Likewise the donors and NGO's, Ingo's also have supported government communities to implement the program that are designed to address the poverty in Nepal. The tenth five year plan also has one of its strategies to enhance the capacity of the human resources through building of entrepreneurial competency to create and develop enterprises that can generate employment.

Food and Agro-processing enterprises is the only feasible enterprises in the context of Nepal because Food and Agro-Processing improves food nutritionally by removing toxic substances, extending shelf life and making more palatable. Furthermore, processing adds value and so it is a source of income generation and increases the demand for raw materials i.e. promotes agricultural commodities production. Similarly, many food products which are being processed by small scale entrepreneurs are highly acceptable by consumers. These products have the potential to expand their market size, especially if there are improvements in product quality, and attractive packaging. More aggressive market strategies and promotion are also needed. The availability of good quality raw materials and whether it is cheaper to produce these locally or import them are also important factors to be considered. Some of the potential enterprises based in the local resources of agro product particularly crops and horticulture products can be launched by women enperneurers for the poverty alleviation in the country as follows:

A. Food grain based technologies

- Fortified Energy food.
- Mini rice mill and wheat mill.
- Rice flakes and Beaten rice
- Papad press
- Masaura
- Cereal energy soup
- Germinated legumes and oil seed products
- Home made Noodles and Macaroni.
- Fortified Weaning Foods.

B. Fruits and vegetables based technology

- Dried products.
- Pickles and Fermented products
- Fruit Candies and Tetaura
- Varieties of Sauces

- Jam, Jellies, Marmalade and Varieties of Fruits Products
- Fruit juice and squash
- Chips and soup powder.

C. Livestock based products

- Dairy products like Panner, Churpi, Flavored Milk Drink, Sweets, etc.
- Meat and poultry products like Sausage, Instant Momo, and Sukuti etc.

D. Other technologies of rural development.

- Leaf cup manufacturing
- Animal and poultry feed
- Fish drying
- Bee keeping and honey production
- Floriculture
- Packaging material
- Indigenous Products like Lapsi, Bell products etc.
- Herbs and Spices

Proper application of food science and technology for processing can help alleviate poverty in the region as whole. Local resources can be mobilized and steady source of income may be generated through such application. Various project mentioned above may be funded by NGO, Donor, or Government initially. The impact of the above project programme would be significantly visible in a short period of the time, which helps in expanding the benefits of such programme widely in the rural areas.

Policy and Incentives

There are tremendous opportunities to successful establishment of a vibrant and potentially profitable Food and Agro-Processing Sector. This will however require stronger, more meaningful linkages between the farming community, Food and Agro-Processing sector, Government and financial institution. Of course, private sector companies would also play a critical role in the marketing of products from the agro-processing sector. To support the growth of Food and Agro-Processing Enterprises, the following policy and incentives should be considered for the development of Food and Agro-Processing Enterprises:

- Industrial Master Plan.
- Incentive Schemes for export, research and development, training tax exemption for specific period, low rate of interest, and investment tax allowance.

Conclusion and Recommendation

As Nepal produces a large number of agriculture commodities having high potential of processing, there are immense scope of establishing the food processing enterprises for women. The processing industry should establish on contract production system to ensure the quality of raw materials and processed products to meet the local and global market demand. Also, the entrepreneurs should give the emphasis in the production of the medicated and nutritional balanced food products. Liberal industrial policies, favorable investment environment, cheap labours, availability of suitable land with reasonable cost, water and energy resources etc. contribute positively toward establishing these food industries. There are considerable demand of processed food and food products in the local market as well as SAARC countries. However, due to quality production, poor technical know-how and lack of knowledge in product development and diversification, its marketability is constrained. With the aid of continuous research and development and training for skilled development, self-life and quality of the produced can be improved. Improved system of production practices and implementation of good manufacturing practices in processing units can extend the self-life and improve the keeping quality, which aids to competent the national as well as international market.

There are some numbers of food processing technologists who have been trained in Japan through JICA. However, it needs a considerable technologist for the development of food technology in Nepal to be trained from Japan. At the same time, it needs to encourage and facilitate to the women entrepreneurs. Because women cover the fifty percent territory of Nepal. It has to be managed some sort of practical training and academic education in Japan. Until and unless the women are encouraged, Nepalese society will not be flourished. ♣♣

It does not matter how slowly you go so long as you do not stop.

- Confucius



Durga Prasad Bhusal*

Man made or natural disasters, they cause a big loss, whether it is a Tsunami of Japan or earthquake in Nepal.

Nepal is also in the prone of natural and man-made disasters and one day it may experience a big loss. Therefore, there must have the intensive work on preventive and curative measures.

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Killer Tsunami and Reconstruction in Miyagi Prefecture: A Lesson for Nepal

It was on March 11, 2011, the Killer Tsunami and earthquake hit the north-east part of Japan, causing a huge human and property losses. According to the data distributed in a presentation made on 15th October, 2013, at Tokiwa University, Tokiwa International Victim Institute, the total loss of people throughout the country is 15873, missing 2744 and the numbers of injured 6114. The tsunami hit mainly the Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate prefectures. The most affected prefecture is Miyagi where 10452, people died, 12297 people still missing. About the physical infrastructures, 82892 residences were destroyed and 155097 were heavily damaged due to tsunami and earthquake. The loss of human lives and damage of residences in Miyagi prefecture is about 60% of the total. The number of evacuees in Miyagi prefecture was 320885 and they were evacuated in 1183 temporary shelters. It damaged not only the private property but as well as caused a big loss in public utilities. The power outraged in 1545495 homes, water supply disrupted in 35 municipalities, similarly gas supply disrupted in 13 municipalities. It caused the loss in all the sectors like agriculture, forestry and fisheries related business, production and commerce, manufacturing related industries, public and private building, houses, transportation facilities, health, welfare, cultural and public facilities. The estimated damage cost is 9.15 trillion Japanese Yen (Source: lecture delivered on October 16, 2013 at the Miyagi Prefectural Governmental Office by Keo Endo, Chief, Earthquake Restoration Policy Section, Earthquake Restoration Planning Department).



Figure 1 MEMORIAL BEACH SIDE, CLOSE TO SENDAI MAIN CITY WHERE TSUNAMI HIT AND SWEEPED ALL THE RESIDENCES, NOTHING LEFT EXCEPT REMAINS OF STRUCTURES, PHOTOS TAKEN BY THE AUTHOR ON OCTOBER 16, 2013



How has the government been responding to the recovery of unexpected catastrophe? This may be a question to the academicians, researchers, policymakers and practitioners. Although, I do not present enough facts, I present my observation and some facts received from the presentation made at Miyagi. First, I talked about the immediate response to the victims and then about the prospective plan for the recovery and development. People were brought to the safe place in the temporary shelters, distributed foods, regular medical checkup, medicines and blankets and other needy things were distributed however the victims suffered from the cold due to the power outraged. There may be a question, was it possible to provide the

services only through the government in order to make situation normal?

Volunteerism and Mobilization of Volunteers

Mobilization of volunteers is another astonishing practice I found in Miyagi prefecture, I heard that it is not only the practice of Miyagi, it has been in practice throughout country after the earthquake badly hit Kobe city in 1995. Mechanism of mobilization of volunteers seems interesting and this could be a good lesson to other countries including nepal who even suffer more from the financial and technical resources. Volunteers are those, who serve in the disasters without having any personal interests, join the hands to get recovery soon from the disaster. They reach to the field without hoping any benefits from the government or any institution. They bring their own food, temporary shelter and work hard in the given areas. According to Nakagawa, around 280,000 volunteers have been mobilized so far from March 2011 to March 2012. Out of them 157,546 were mobilized under the Non Profit Organization and 121,969 were individually mobilized. They were mobilized under 13 clusters: hot meal supply, mud clearance, support to fishery, livelihood support, shelter's sanitary reform, transfer transportation, child care, mental health care, relaxation and entertainment, community revitalization, material distribution and so on. The very interesting matter is that the volunteers did a great job in clearing debris within few days, it was unexpected. Cleaning the city, roads, public places in coordination with government agencies. The data show that the mobilization of volunteers is higher in the weekend because Japan has two days holiday in a week on Saturday and Sunday (IFAC , 2013).

Recovery and Development plan of Miyagi Prefecture

As it has been presented above the big loss, the government has forwarded an immediate and medium term plan. It has divided the plan into three phases. The first one is restoration stage (2011-2013), the second one is reconstruction stage (2013-2017), while the last one is development stage (2018-2020). Most of the public infrastructures like train services, air services; public utilities are already in operation. However, the construction of housing will be completed by 2015. They have a plan to build 15,000 housing (Endo 2013).

Lesson for Nepal

Man made or natural disasters, they cause a big loss, whether it is a Tsunami of Japan or earthquake in Nepal. There is a big debate among the scholars whether there is any natural disaster or not. It is the natural phenomena sometimes it rains, causes droughts, feminine, landslides, flooding, earthquake, tsunami, typhoon, and tornado and like others. It is impossible to prevent the natural phenomena but is possible to mitigate the losses. The loss is because of failing to understand the vulnerability (Mundy). For an instance, those who live close to the riverside or in the coastal sides should bear the cost of flooding, tsunami and other similar problems. Therefore, the safety measures should be taken into account; the natural phenomena do not cause big harm.

Nepal is also in the prone of natural and man-made disasters and one day it may experience a big loss. Therefore, there must have the intensive work on preventive and curative measures. Under the preventive measures, policies, strategies and awareness programs should be launched. Furthermore, there must be an action plan to rescue the victims of disaster, recovery plan and areas must be already determined where the evacuees will be kept and how the emergency services will be delivered. Temporary shelters, food, medicine, healing of trauma or dealing with psychosocial problem have to be dealt properly. It is obvious that if it happens in Kathmandu, there will not be water supply, gas supply, no transportation, no food supply. In such a case, the victims of disaster may suffer more. To address all these elements there must be a plan to mobilize volunteers so that people can get services as promptly as possible. More than that it gives the feeling of familihood and brotherhood. It should be started from the level of educating in schools. ♣♣

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Japan International Training Co-operation Organization (JITCO)

Exam Record - 2013

(JAAN has started to conduct JITCO Exam from
September 20, 2010)

Group No.	Date	S.N	Examinee Name	PP. No.	Manpower Name
Group 70	2069///9/19	1	Santoshi Shrestha	5925362	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		2	Ashmita Gurung	5927315	
		3	Min Maya Jimba	6470038	
		4	Gandi Ghalan	6143876	
Group 71	10/6/2069	1	Rajani Manandhar	6231563	Sakura Overseas PVT.LTD
		2	Pooza Khadgi	6148249	
		3	Anita tharu	5923057	
Group 72	10/25/2069	1	Padam Sing Mahata	4104055	Tiger Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Mohit Kumar Sapkota	2200434	
		3	Man Kumar Limbu	6108866	
		4	Rajesh Wanem Limbu	5475958	
		5	Khagendra Kumar Pahadi	4688973	
		6	Shiva Ram Khadka	6083708	
		7	Binod Raj Pokharel	4382751	
Group 73	11/13/2069	1	Lakpa Maya Sherpa		
		2	Kalpana Nepali		
		3	Krishna Acharya		
		4	Ram Krishna Thapa		
		5	Anup Thapa		
Group 74	11/15/2069	1	Sumitra Garti Magar	6210917	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		2	Shova Acharya	6221862	
		3	Durkesh Waiba	622226	
		4	Phanindra Acharya	6209285	
		5	Dhan Bahadur Khadka	6036193	
Group 75	12/5/2069	1	Yuba Raj Neupane	3495131	Around The World Services Pvt.Ltd
		2	Pratima Mahato	6189566	
		3	Prathana Adhikari	6125834	
		4	Manika Pandey Dangol	4232219	
		5	Mamta Gurung	5836814	
		6	Banti Gurung	4374430	
		7	Sunita Bhatta	5994953	
Group 76	12/6/2069	1	Bhola Man Rai	565651	Global Alliance Consultancy Service Pvt.Ltd
		2	Kul Bahadur Darlami	4048541	
		3	Pasang Lammu Sherpa	3226724	
		4	Kamala Thapa	4899348	
		5	Dipesh Bhogati	5614319	
		6	Madhu Man Hada	5813260	
		7	Sanjit Rai	4538238	
		8	Karchung Gurung	6135514	
Group 77	12/12/2069	1	Ramesh Wagle	6200556	Siddhartha Buddha Overseas Pvt.Ltd
		2	Sabin Ghale	5291226	
		3	Prithibi Neupane	6186844	
Group 78	12/18/2069	1	Sunita Magar	6212451	Sagun Overseas PVT.LTD
		2	Rachiyata Shakya	5945109	
		3	Renuka Timalisina	4400009	
		4	Shova Tamang	4388676	
		5	Saujin Rai	4538238	

Group No.	Date	S.N	Examinee Name	PP. No.	Manpower Name
		6	Madhu Man Hada	5813260	Marcopolo Employment Service Pvt.Ltd
Group 79	12/27/2069	1	Lal Bahadur Tamang	5594309	NAP International Pvt.Ltd
		2	Sauta Kumar Rai	5885911	NAP International Pvt.Ltd
		3	Devi Prasad Devkota	4373131	NAP International Pvt.Ltd
		4	Surendra Gurung	5895074	NAP International Pvt.Ltd
		5	Rama Bahadur Lungeli	4846703	NAP International Pvt.Ltd
		6	Surendra Kumar Lama	6197928	NAP International Pvt.Ltd
Group 80	12/29/2069	1	Dendi Sherpa	3145314	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Santa Kumar Shrestha	5844240	
		3	Shyam Lal Lama	2626635	
		4	Arun Kumar Sunuwar	5934651	
		5	Rabindra Kumar Khati	2933770	
		6	Shyam Bahadur Tamang	6179887	
Group 81	1/13/2070	1	Santosh Dawadi	6186126	Siddhartha Buddha Overseas Pvt.Ltd
		2	Dipak Babu Amgain	5951664	
		3	Chitra Bahadur Sinchong	6340031	
		4	Santosh Rana	6351448	
		5	Karna Prasad Neupane	2572574	
Group 82	1/12/2070	1	Rita Puri	5749328	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		2	Sabina Nagarkoti	5821672	
Group 83	2/6/2070	1	Karchang Gurung	6113574	Mustang Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Shamjana Gurung	5645619	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		3	Indra Kuikel	6382246	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
Group 84	2/9/2070	1	Basanti Giri	6136744	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		2	Sumitra Uperkoti	6473247	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		3	Kalpana Shrestha	6142158	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		4	Asha Bishworkarma	6146899	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		5	Rita Pokharel	6142236	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		6	Prem Kumari B.K	6458221	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		7	Khem Maya Pun	6381199	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
Group 85	2/16/2070	1	Hajrat Mansuri	5694118	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		2	Nauman Alam	5183587	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		3	Krishna Bahadur Ale	4067560	Pasa International Pvt. Ltd
Group 86	2/19/2070	1	Chhiri Pemba Gurung	5153132	Crown Overseas Sunsultancy P. Ltd
		2	Amar Thakali	4443860	
		3	Raju Rai	5691276	
		4	Bsanta Thapa	5855875	Himalayan Job Explorer Pvt. Ltd
		5	Sujan Khadka	4046542	
		6	Suraj Khadka	5496541	
Group 87	2/22/2070	1	Hira Nanda Rana	5155619	Kanchanjungha Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Gham Bahadur Rana	5521654	
Group 88	2070/2/29	1	Durga Ghimire Gautam	6021212	Kunkoshi Manpower Services Pvt . Ltd
		2	Sabitra Pandey	5896757	Kunkoshi Manpower Services Pvt . Ltd
		3	Raj Kumar Rana Magar	5550408	Sagun Overseas PVT.LTD
		4	Bijaya Gauchan	4530427	Sagun Overseas PVT.LTD
Group 89	3/19/2070	1	Sunita Thapa	5998177	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Khusbu Khati	6329351	
		3	Sabina Rana	6329221	
		4	Pabitra Kifle	5970278	
		5	Shova Panday	5945627	
		6	Sunita Ale Gurung	6319741	
		7	Pabita Gurung	5538215	
		8	Sharada Kumari Bhujel	6329595	
Group 90	3/20/2070	1	Rashna Napit	6029292	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Suresh Chaudari	6527238	Global Alliance Consultancy Service Pvt.Ltd

Group No.	Date	S.N	Examinee Name	PP. No.	Manpower Name
		3	Bharat Thapa	4216451	Metta International Pvt. Ltd
		4	Jayahang Yoghong	5511394	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		5	Kamala Poudel	5288964	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
Group 91	3/27/2070	1	Ashok Raj Thapaliya	4732429	Sigma+NAP International Pvt.Ltd
		2	Prabin Kumar Lamichhane	6387220	
		3	Amshu Magar	8634003	
		4	Kamala Tamang	3137808	
		5	Pasang Dolma Lama	3358028	
		6	Pasang Sherpa	4215981	
		7	Mona Kumari Thapa	6358738	
		8	Patma Dolma Lama	6154024	
Group 92	4/2/2070	1	Sabitra Paudel	5896757	Sunkoshi+Marcopolo Employment Services p. Ltd
		2	Patma Dolma Lama	7173949	
		3	Dawa Finju Lama	4366516	
		4	Pasang Sherpa	4112727	
Group 93	4/8/2070	1	Kalyan Babu Gurung	5908089	Siddhartha Buddha Overseas Pvt.Ltd
		2	Yadhu Krishna Bastakoti	6416942	
		3	Satish Bhatta	5775811	
Group 94	4/15/2070	1	Padam Limbu	5534366	Tiger Overseas Employment Services Pvt. Ltd
		2	Janga Bahadur Rai Thulung	6188140	
		3	Subash Pangama	6298629	
		4	Mahendra Limbu	6190775	
Group 95	4/28/2070	1	Lochana Baral	6492334	Mustang + Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Parbati Gurung	6491375	
		3	Kabita Chhetry	6381047	
		4	Lok Bahadur Tamang	317270	
		5	Dhan Kumar Ghale	6056257	
		6	Ramesh Kumar Khamcha	4729631	
		7	Raju Gurung	5838208	
Group 96	4/29/2070	1	Beema Magar	6299112	Mustang Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		2	Usha Kiran Basnet	5611541	Mustang Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		3	Pabitra Tulachan	6043847	Mustang Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		4	Nirmala Shyanbo	5175624	Mustang Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		5	Shiba Bahadur Thapa	4545667	Himalayan Job Explorer Pvt. Ltd
		6	Gita Thapa	5594267	Himalayan Job Explorer Pvt. Ltd
		7	Dorna Bahadur Tiwari	5255961	Himalayan Job Explorer Pvt. Ltd
Group 97	5/12/2070	1	Saroj Kumar Ghale	4806179	Facific Overseas Cunsultancy
		2	Chandra Prasad Nepal	6433827	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		3	Bhakta Bahadur Shrestha	2924825	Mount Manaslu Overseas Pvt. Ltd
Group 98	5/22/2070	1	Sharada Yonjan	5270227	Global Alliance Consultancy Service Pvt.Ltd
		2	Laxmi Gurung	6079971	
		3	Tashi Dolma Lama	552259	
Group 99	6/1/2070	1	Tilak Bahadur Lama	2596894	Crown Overseas Cosultancy P. Ltd
Group 100	6/8/2070	1	Chini Maya Tamang	5861748	Global Alliance Consultancy Service Pvt.Ltd
		2	Krishna Bahadur Limbu	4283659	Tiger Overseas Employment Services Pvt. Ltd
		3	Ganesh Bahadur Singh	6190775	Kanchan Junga Overseas Pvt. Ltd
		4	Raju Shrma Adhikari	5583070	Tiger Overseas Employment Services Pvt. Ltd
		5	Mahendra Bahadur Limbu	6199340	Tiger Overseas Employment Services Pvt. Ltd
Group 101	6/22/2070	1	Manu Chochnge	3981927	Sarura Overseas Pvt Ltd
		2	Om Shrestha	6572196	Pasa International Pvt. Ltd
		3	Krishna Bahadur Thakuri	6572264	Pasa International Pvt. Ltd
		4	Tanka Narayan Shrestha	6243266	Pasa International Pvt. Ltd
		5	Purna Bahadur Gurung	6226377	Pasa International Pvt. Ltd
Group 102	7/8/2070	1	Shova Khadka	4153307	Around The World Services P. Ltd
		2	Suresh Thakali	5535789	
		3	Arun Rana	4641302	

Group No.	Date	S.N	Examinee Name	PP. No.	Manpower Name
Group 103	2070/7/10 to 2070/7/15	1	ARATI THAPA	5926124	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		2	RACHANA PATHAK	6422159	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		3	NITU THOKAR	5996189	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		4	SAJINA TAMANG	6431143	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		5	AMBIKA UPRETI	6431878	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		6	SUBIKA GHALAN	6423909	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		7	ABINASH KHANAL	6501288	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		8	PRATIMA PUDASAINI	6417533	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		9	LAXMI KARKI	6423041	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		10	SABITRI BULUN	6428413	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		11	SUNITA MAINALI	6422632	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		12	SHARADA SHRESTHA	6485047	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		13	BABITA WAIBA	6423011	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		14	BHIM BAHADUR TAMANG	6433574	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		15	SUSHMA BHON	6422602	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		16	SHANTI MAYA THOKAR	6423046	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		17	SOM MAYA THOKAR	6423891	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		18	DURGA GOLE	6423065	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		19	SHARMILA BANIYA	6423048	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		20	CHANDA PAKHRIN	6428669	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		21	UMA MOKTAN	6428402	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		22	SHARMILA MUKTAN	6423110	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		23	SUNITA GHALAN	6423098	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		24	JAMUNA BAL	6422955	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		25	ASMITA PURI	6422471	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		26	RAMILA THING	6422489	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		27	KABITA GAUTAM	6422604	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		28	SHANTI TAMANG	6423109	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		29	BIMALA MAYA THING	6436007	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		30	KANCHHI MAYA THAPAMAGAR	6423103	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		31	MENUKAACHARYA	6427398	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		32	SHIKSHYA REGMI	6423068	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		33	DIPIKA LAMA	5516847	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		34	SANTOSHI PRAJA	6428846	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		35	SUSMA BARTAULA	6436010	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		36	RUPAGURUNG	6423091	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		37	DIL KUMARI THING	6423107	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		38	SABINA RAUL	6562370	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		39	ASTA MAYA WAIBA	6562089	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		40	SUDHA RAUT	6562035	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		41	SARITA LAMA	6428381	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		42	ANUP THAPA	4701313	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
		43	PARBATI JIMBA	6416881	Manakamana P.Network Services Pvt.Ltd
Group104	7/11/2070	1	Nanda Mumar Korangi	3958258	Tiger Overseas Employment Services Pvt. Ltd
Group 105	8/9/2070	1	Som Bahadur Blon	6726940	Manjushree Overseas Services p. Ltd
		2	Ast Narayan Maharjan	6714754	
		3	Hira Kumari Tamang	6663013	
		4	Panchasari Rai	6749969	
Total N. of Examinee (1 to 105) = 522 (Passed 498) in 105 Groups					

Home Stay Programme for Japanese Guests (2011 - 2013)

C0-ordinator: Ms. Biva Kalika Shrestha

Since July 1994, JAAN has been regularly organizing Home Stay Programme for all newly arrived Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Members of "Development Education Study Tour for Teachers from Shikoku/Japan". The list of JAAN members who hosted Japanese volunteers and Teachers in the year 2011 - 2013 are as follows:

Guest	Period	Name of Host
Mr. Hiroyuki Kitazawa	Jan21-23, 2011	Dr.Prem Ratna Sthapit
Ms. Shiho Watanabe	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Gopikrishna Khanal
Ms.Sanae Ito	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr .Ram Bahadur K.C
Mr. Tesuya Ito	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Om Raj Dhkal
Ms.Lkue Iwane	Jan21-23, 2011	Ms.Gomadevi Poudel
Mr.Hajime Kihana	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Dil Krishna Shrestha
Ms.Tomko Shibuya	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr. Kundan Raj Satyal
Ms.Nagisa Takano	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Dhurba Raj Neupane
Mr.Masayuki Tokuda	Jan21-23, 2011	Ms.Upakari Dhewaju
Ms.Namiko Motokawa	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Gyanendra Adhikari
Ms.Kumiko Nishida	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Ram Prasad Dungana
Ms. Yuko Minami	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Hari Krishna Ghimiri
Ms.Nami Nomura	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Ganesh Kumar Shrestha
Ms. Masako Muto	Jan21-23, 2011	Ms.Sharada Bajracharya
Ms.Norioki Miyata	Jan21-23, 2011	Mr.Narendra Kumar Gurung
Mr.Osamu Watanabe	Jan21-23, 2011	Dr.Shree Ram Banskota
Mr. Yohei Ishikawa	Jan21-23, 2011	Ms.Biva Kalika Shrestha
Mr.Hiroshi Sano	April 8-11, 2011	Dr. Prem Ratna STHAPIT
Ms Noriko Kuroki	April 8-11, 2011	Mr.Tri-Ratna Kansakar
Mr..Koji IZawa	April 8-11, 2011	Mr. Ram Bahadur K.C.
Ms.Chihiro Yamagami	April 8-11, 2011	Mr. Om Raj DHAKAL
Mr.Shigeru Nemoto	April 8-11, 2011	Ms. Goma Devi PAUDEI
Mr.Megumi Obara	April 8-11, 2011	Mr. Dil Krishna Prajapati
Mr.Gou Kitazaki	April 8-11, 2011	Ms.Yam KumariKhatiwada
Mr.Toshiaki Nishida	April 8-11, 2011	Mr.Ishori Pd. Rajbhandari
Ms.HiromiArikuma	April 8-11, 2011	Ms. Upakari DHEWAJU
Mr.Tetsuro Muguruma	April 15-17, 2011	Mr. Om Raj DHAKAL
Mr. Mitsuya Odajima	April 15-17, 2011	Ms. Upakari DHEWAJU
Mr.Mitsuhiro Kobayashi	April 15-17, 2011	Mr. Dil Krishna Prajapati
Mr.Kanji Murakami	April 15-17, 2011	Ms. Goma Devi PAUDEL
Mr.Taizo Nakatani	April 15-17, 2011	Ms.Biva Kalika Shrestha
Mr.Hiroyuki Kojima	April 15-17, 2011	Ms. Sharada BAJRACHARYA
Mr.Takesami Jun	Aug 13- 14, 2011	Mr.Ram Bahadur K.C.

Guest	Period	Name of Host
Mr.Kawamura Shingo	Aug 13- 14,2011	Ms.Biva Kalika Shrestha
Ms.Sato Yuko	Aug 13- 14,2011	Ms.Tara Devi Khanal
Mr.Kajita Shinsaku	Aug 13- 14,2011	Mr.Hari Krishna Ghimiri
Mr. Funaki Kota	Aug 13- 14,2011	Mr.Om Raj Dhkal
Ms.Shintaku Yoshiko	Aug 13- 14,2011	Dr.Ram Chandra Bhusal
Ms.Sayaka Ishikura	Aug 13- 14,2011	Dr.Shree Ram Banskota
Ms. Reiko Kuroiwa	Jul 12-13 ,2011	Mr. Ram Bahadur K.C.
Ms. Sumie Haratake	Jul 12-13 ,2011	Ms. Goma Devi PAUDEL
Mr. Takahiro Kajhara	Jul 12-13 ,2011	Mr. Dil Krishna PRAJAPATI
Mr. Masanori Teramoto	Jul 12-13 ,2011	Ms. Biva Kalika SHRESTHA
Ms. Wakako Nakajima	Jul 12-13 ,2011	Ms. Sharada BAJRACHARYA
Mr. Takeshima June	Aug 12-13, 2011	Mr. Ram Bahadur K.C.
Mr. Kawamura Shingo	Aug 12-13, 2011	Mr. Rameshwar Prasad KALWAR
Ms. Sato Yuka	Aug 12-13, 2011	Ms. Tara KHANAL
Mr. Kajita Shinsaku	Aug 12-13, 2011	Mr. Om Raj DHAKAL Tel: 5539413 ®, 9841562811 (Cell)
Mr. Mochizuki Yosuke	Aug 12-13, 2011	Ms. Biva Kalika SHRESTHA
Mr. Mochizuki Yosuke	Aug 12-13, 2011	Mr. Hari Krishna GHIMIRE
Ms. Shintaku Yoshiko	Aug 12-13, 2011	Dr. Ram Chandra BHUSAL
Mr. Kambara Kazuyuki	Aug 12-13, 2011	Dr. Shreeram BANSKOTA
Ms.Kazunori Goto	January15-16, 2012	Dr. Kedar Budhathoki
Ms. Kyoko Shuku	July 20-22 , 2012	Dr. Ram Chandra BHUSAL
Ms. Nozomi Nakakawaji	July 20-22 , 2012	Mr. Pralhad POKHREL
Mr. Nobuyoshi Furuichi	July 20-22 , 2012	Mr. Om Raj DHAKAL
Ms.Kanako Kobayashi	February 1-3, 2013	Dr. Ram Chandra BHUSAL
Mr.TadayoshiTanno	February 1-3, 2013	Ms. Upakari DHEWAJ
Mr. Hiroyuki Fushimi	February 1-3, 2013	Mr. Om Raj DHAKAL
Mr.Tadashi Murata	February 1-3, 2013	Mr. Ram Bahadur K.C.
Mr.Tatsuo Sekiya	February 1-3, 2013	Ms. Sharada BAJRACHARYA
Mr. Mitsukilki	February 1-3, 2013	Dr. Prem Ratna STHAPIT

All human actions have one or more of these seven causes: chance, nature, compulsion, habit, reason, passion, and desire.

- Aristotle

Progress Report of JAAN

Fiscal Year 2069/70

(July 15, 2012 July 15, 2013)



Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
General Secretary, JAAN

Introduction

JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) is established by Nepalese trainees and students who obtained various trainings and academic education under JICA program in Japan. JAAN was established in 1973 as a non political, non- profitable organization. JAAN's responsibility is to engage in education, health and nutrition, income generation, environment, community development, strengthening good relation between Nepal and Japan and other social developmental activities in collaboration and guidance of parent organization JICA Nepal, the Embassy of Japan and other governmental and non governmental organizations. During the fiscal year 2069/70 (July 15, 2012 to July 15, 2013), JAAN conducted activities as mentioned below.

Executive Body and Annual General Meeting

During the fiscal year 2069/70, JAAN has conducted its Board Meeting fourteen times. At the end of this fiscal year, there were 1031 General Members in JAAN and out of them 496 are Life Members. The Annual General Body Meeting of JAAN was conducted in its own building at Balkhu since last four years. In the AGM conducted in September 2012, JAAN members participated actively, discussed in various agendas and made a plan for fiscal year 2069/70.

JAAN conduct election for its Executive Committee selection in each three years. Election for new Executive Body was conducted in March 2013. JAAN members have selected the Executive Committee unanimously in the leadership of Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya. Er. Shakya was the president in previous Executive Committee also.

Awareness Program on Public Health

JAAN conducted Preventive Medicine Training in Jana Bikash Secondary School, Balkhu in July, 2012. Dr. Pramod Bhatta and others created awareness about Preventive Medicine. JAAN Members, Teachers and students of the school participated on that training.

Seminar on Health & Nutrition

JAAN has conducted the seminar on "Health & Nutrition" in September 2012. Dr. Jyoti Bhattarai and Nutrition Specialist Mr. Pradyumna Dahal, also presented paper on the seminar. The Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Japan; Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office; JAAN Members, community people and guests were also present in the seminar.

Dashain Get-together Program

Dashain Get-together Program was organized at Tripureshwor Baithak Events in September 2012. During the program H.E. Kunio Takahashi, then Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Chief Representative, JICA Nepal were present. JAAN Members along with their family members and other honorable guest were also present during the program.

Free Health Camp

JAAN conducted "Free Health Camp" in Champa Devi Madhyamik Bidhyalaya, Kathmandu. Health checks up of about 250 personals were done. The Doctors, Nurses of T.U. Teaching Hospital, B. P. Koirala Institute of Health & Sciences, Dharan, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh and other hospital, students and teachers of Champa Devi Madhyamik Bidhyalaya, Kathmandu and JAAN members helped to conduct the Health Camp.

Annual Function and National Seminar

JAAN conducted its 39th "Annual Function and National Seminar" in The Everest Hotel, New Baneshwor in December, 2012. Program was inaugurated by Honorable Top Bahadur Raymajhi, then Minister for Peace and Reconstruction as a Chief Guest. Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai, then Prime Minister sent message in the Annual Function and National Seminar Program. In that ceremony the Ambassador of Japan to Nepal HE Kunio Takahashi participated as a Guest of Honor and Mr. Yamato KAWAMATA, JICA Nepal Office participated as Special Guest. Other special guests were also present on the ceremony. The Annual Publication of

JAAN, Milan Magazine was released by the Chief Guest Honorable Top Bahadur Raymajhi.

The JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) in collaboration with the Embassy of Japan and JICA Nepal Office has been organized a national seminar on "Importance of Japanese Investment for Economic Development of Nepal". Three theme papers were presented in the seminar by the eminent personalities working in the respective field representing both Nepal and Japan. H.E. Kunio Takahashi, then Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Mr. Satoshi Fujii, Sr. Representative, JICA Nepal; Mr. Suraj Vaidya, President, FNCCI and Mr. Radhesh Pant, Chief Executive Officer, Nepal Investment Board were paper presenters in the seminar. Dr. Dipendra Bahadur Chhetri, then Vice-chairman of National Planning Commission (NPC) has chaired the technical session of the seminar. Likewise, Dr. Jagadish Chandra Pokhrel, Former Vice-chairman, NPC; Mr. Yuba Raj Bhusal, Secretary, NPC; Mr. Krishna Gewali, Secretary, Ministry of Industry; Mr. Madhu Marashini, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance were the key commenter in the seminar. Many Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, other government high officials, high officials from the Embassy of Japan, JICA Nepal, JAAN members and private sector participated in the seminar. Such type of seminars are very useful to discuss on contemporary issues and this year also JAAN is planning to conduct a national seminar in collaboration with various national and international stakeholders.

Community Development Program

JAAN has been conducting community development program since construction of its own Community Development Center in Balkhu, Kathmandu. Under this program Income Generation and Vegetable Growing Training was conducted in Nakhu. Community people from Nallu, Lele and Chalnakhel VDCs were participants in the training program. The training was provided by Sr. Agriculture Scientist Dr. Kedar Budhathoki. Also income generation trainings were conducted in Lele and Nallu and group members were participated in the training.

As per the women farmers group demand, JAAN has supported for toilet construction in community level in Lele. A total of 22 toilets were constructed in Lele and now 22 House Holds are using these toilets. JAAN has provided material support and skill labour support in toilet construction and community people have contributed for unskilled labour. These toilets are very useful to the community people for sanitation. JICA

has provided one JOCV to JAAN to work in the community development area. JAAN has managed one Community Mobilizer (CM) to work in the community development area. JICA has sent the JAAN Community Mobilizer for youth leadership training in Japan and at present Ms. Yuri Baiso, JOCV and Ms. Rupa Thapa, CM are working in community development area.

Excursion Visit to JICA Supported Project

JAAN organizes Excursion Visit program every year in JICA or Japan supported programs / projects. This year the Excursion Visit was conducted in Kulekhani Hydropower Project in which the Government of Japan also supported in its construction works. JAAN members and JICA Nepal Officials participated in this program. Similarly, an Excursion Visit was organized in Lele and Nallu Community Development area. Representative from Embassy of Japan; Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office and JAAN Members participated in the visit program. Interaction with community people about JAAN activities were made during the visit.

New Year Eve

JAAN organises New Year Eve every year. This year, JAAN organised New Year Eve in Kalimati Banquet, Kalimati. The H. E. Ambassador of Japan to Nepal, Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office, Japanese Embassy and JICA Nepal Officials, distinguished guests, JAAN Members and family were present on the program. .

Pre-departure Orientation

JAAN is providing pre-departure orientation for JICA participants from 1998 and this year a total of 17 orientation classes were conducted to 67 JICA participants for different training programs in Japan.

Home Stay Program

As usual this year also Home Stay program for newly arrived Japanese Volunteers and Japanese guests was organized. A total of 9 JOCV, SV and Japanese Teaches were sent for home stay to different JAAN member's resident. JAAN Members kind cooperation for home stay is appreciable and we hope similar kind of help and support in the coming years.

Running JILCI

JAAN is running JILCI for Japanese Language Classes and JICA has been providing volunteers as a Japanese Language Instructor since long time and JAAN is requesting one volunteer this time also. Various levels Japanese Language and Culture Trainings are provided

to various groups in JAAN CDC Building from morning to evening. Some Japanese and Nepali Teachers are working in JAAN to teach language and culture.

JAAN Scholarships

About a dozen students from deprived families of urban areas are getting scholarship through JAAN. Such scholarships have been provided by Japanese Community and JAAN members. JAAN Chandi scholarship is provided through our Immediate Past President Mr. Chandi Prasad Shrestha, JAAN Dilli Scholarship is provided through JAAN President Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya. JAAN will be providing such scholarship to laborious students in coming years also. We are very thankful to the Japanese people of AICHI Prefecture and our senior members for providing scholarship to the Nepalese poor student through JAAN.

JITCO Trainees Exam

The Government of Nepal, Ministry of Labor and Transportation Management has decided to give the responsibility to JAAN to take the Japanese Language and Culture Exam of JITCO (Japan International Training Cooperation Organization) participants before sending them to Japan through different Manpower Agencies for work in Japan. JAAN is taking Japanese Language and Culture exam of JITCO trainees who are going to Japan. In this year, Japanese Language and Culture Exam were conducted 42 times and a total of 194 JITCO Trainees appeared in the exam.

JAAN has organized a Stakeholder Workshop to discuss on JITCO program. All Manpower Companies registered for sending JITCO Trainees to Japan and Government Authorities were invited in the workshop. A detail presentation on the Japanese Language and Culture Exam of JITCO Trainees was made from JAAN side and discussion was made on present exam system, problem and suggestion. A brief report of the

workshop was prepared and sent to all concerned for needful action.

Welcome and Farewell Program to Ambassadors and JICA CR

JAAN organizes welcome and farewell to the Japanese Ambassador and JICA Chief Representative. JAAN has organized welcome program to HE Masashi Ogawa, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Madam Yoko Ogawa. JAAN has briefed about its program and regular activities to the Ambassador in the welcome program. H.E. Ogawa and Madam Ogawa had visited JAAN CDC Building also. JAAN Executive Members, Government Secretaries (JAAN Members) participated in the program with their spouse. Similarly, JAAN has organized welcome and farewell program briefing to Mr. Tsutomu Shimizu, Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office. He has also visited JAAN CDC Building.

HE Kunio Takahashi, who served as the Ambassador of Japan to Nepal for almost two years and returned to Japan this year. JAAN has organized farewell to HE Takahashi. Also JAAN has organized farewell to Mr. Mitsuyoshi Kawasaki, who served as the Chief Representative of JICA Nepal Office about two and half years and gone to Pakistan as the CR of JICA Pakistan.

Embassy of Japan Provided Ambassador Award to JAAN

The Embassy of Japan to Nepal has provided the Ambassador Award to JAAN for its significant contribution for establishing good relation between Nepal and Japan. H. E. Kunio Takahashi, then Ambassador of Japan to Nepal has provided the Award with a special ceremony in his residence. Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya, President, JAAN received the award from the then Ambassador. The Vice-president and General Secretary of JAAN also were invited in the Award Ceremony. JAAN has received this award first time in its 40 years long history and is thankful to the Embassy and JICA Nepal Office for such kind of Prestigious Award. ♣♣

He who has injured thee was either stronger or weaker than thee. If weaker, spare him; if stronger, spare thyself.

- William Shakespeare

JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL (JAAN)

Name List of Bonafied Members as of December 10, 2012

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
1	Mr.	Achyut Narayan	Rajbhandari	515	LM	205
2	Mr.	Achyut Raj	Sharma	632	LM	113
3	Mr.	Ajaya	Adhikari	1009	LM	469
4	Er.	Amar Bahadur	Manandhar	198	LM	458
5	Ms.	Ambika	Dhungana	466	LM	73
6	Ms.	Ambika	Rajbhandari	201	LM	107
7	Ms.	Amira	Dali	74	LM	233
8	Er.	Amoda Nand	Mishra	741	LM	226
9	Er.	Amrit	Shrestha	786	LM	255
10	Mr.	Ananda Man	Pradhan	460	LM	114
11	Ms.	Anila	Shrestha	396	LM	23
12	Mr.	Anoop Ranjan	Bhattarai	420	LM	84
13	Mr.	Arjun Bahadur	Bista	356	LM	17
14	Mr.	Arun	Kafle	1030	LM	495
15	Mr.	Arun Kumar	Gurung	595	LM	69
16	Mr.	Arun Shankar	Ranjit	1014	LM	474
17	Mr.	Arvind Kumar	Rimal	676	LM	182
18	Er.	Ashim Kumar	Bhattacharya	443	LM	49
19	Mr.	Ashok	Shahi	463	LM	318
20	Er.	Ashok	Banskota	894	LM	342
21	Er.	Babu Ram	Ranabhat	731	LM	264
22	Mr.	Babul	Khanal	1003	LM	463
23	Mr.	Balaram Krishna	Manandhar	123	LM	142
24	Mr.	Basant	Rajaure	824	LM	374
25	Er.	Basant Lal	Shrestha	640	LM	193
26	Dr.	Basu Dev	Kafle	954	LM	395
27	Mr.	Basu Dev	Regmi	978	LM	434
28	Dr.	Basu Dev	Pandey	1033	LM	499
29	Mr.	Bhairav Raj	Kaini	300	LM	258
30	Mr.	Bharat Kant	Rai	1006	LM	466
31	Mr.	Bharat Prasad	Banskota	702	LM	280
32	Er.	Bhim Prasad	Upadhyaya	699	LM	201
33	Mr.	Bhola Man Singh	Basnet	465	LM	221
34	Dr.	Bhola Raj	Joshi	667	LM	168
35	Er.	Bhubanesh Kumar	Pradhan	484	LM	77
36	Dr.	Bhuvaneshwar	Sharma	987	LM	443
37	Mr.	Bijaya	Mulmi	960	LM	412
38	Er.	Bijaya Man	Shrestha	1021	LM	487
39	Mr.	Biju Kumar	Shrestha	915	LM	356
40	Dr.	Bimal Kumar	Sinha	776	LM	251
41	Mr.	Bimal Prakash	Nepali	131	LM	277
42	Ms.	Bimala	Neupane	630	LM	93

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
43	Ms.	Bindu	Shrestha	811	LM	274
44	Er.	Bindu Shamsher	Rana	467	LM	232
45	Mr	Binod	Parajuli	979	LM	435
46	Mr.	Binod Kumar	Bhattarai	957	LM	399
47	Mr.	Birendra	Joshi	578	LM	151
48	Er.	Birendra Man	Bajracharya	608	LM	457
49	Mr.	Birendra Raj	Shrestha	386	LM	145
50	Mr.	Birendra Raj	Pokharel	858	LM	314
51	Mr.	Bishal Nath	Bhattarai	870	LM	326
52	Mr	Bishnu	Adhikari	1016	LM	477
53	Mr.	Bishnu Bahadur	K.C.	549	LM	79
54	Er.	Bishnu Bam	Malla	109	LM	148
55	Mr.	Bishnu Gopal	Khatri	326	LM	30
56	Mr	Bishnu Kumar	Karki	887	LM	336
57	Mr.	Bishnu Prasad	Shrestha	22	LM	139
58	Mr.	Bishnu Prasad	Mishra	868	LM	324
59	Mr.	Bishweshwar	Pokharel	706	LM	203
60	Ms.	Biva Kalika	Shrestha	631	LM	237
61	Er.	Bodh Prasad	Poudyal	766	LM	245
62	Mr.	Buddhi Narayan	Shrestha	541	LM	67
63	Mr	Buddhi Bahadur	Purja	921	LM	365
64	Mr.	Buddhi Nath	Bhattarai	793	LM	263
65	Mr.	Chakra Bandhu	Aryal	364	LM	13
66	Mr.	Chandeshwar Prasad	Rauniyar	767	LM	246
67	Mr.	Chandi Prasad	Shrestha	426	LM	154
68	Mr.	Chandra Bahadur	Shrestha	617	LM	128
69	Ms.	Chandra Devi	Shakya	451	LM	115
70	Mr	Chandra Kanta	Bhusal	881	LM	362
71	Er.	Chandra Kumar	Rai	145	LM	162
72	Mr	Chandra Lal	Nakarmi	882	LM	335
73	Er.	Chatur Dhoj	Karky	102	LM	152
74	Mr.	Chhatra Bahadur	Pradhan	260	LM	388
75	Mr	Chitra Prakash	Maskey	981	LM	436
76	Mr.	Chuman Singh	Basnyat	857	LM	313
77	Mr.	Damaru prasad	Pokharel	907	LM	411
78	Mr.	Damodar	Phuel	944	LM	382
79	Mr	Damodar	Dhakal	1012	LM	472
80	Mr	Deepak	Poudel	943	LM	479
81	Mr	Deepak	Koirala	854	LM	2012
82	Mr	Deepak	Koirala	854	LM	310
83	Mr	Deepak Kumar	Kharal	895	LM	481
84	Mr	Deepak Prasad	Koirala	980	LM	2012
85	Mr.	Del Man	Gurung	239	LM	282
86	Mr.	Deva Sharma	Poudel	971	LM	427
87	Mr.	Devendra	Joshi	604	LM	155
88	Er.	Devendra Nath	Gongal	267	LM	88

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
89	Mr.	Dhana Bahadur	Gurung	251	LM	222
90	Er.	Dhana Bahadur	Prajapati	745	LM	272
91	Mr.	Dhananjaya	Poudyal	236	LM	78
92	Mr.	Dhirendra Kumar	Karki	875	LM	405
93	Er.	Dhrub Singh	Nepali	517	LM	86
94	Mr.	Dhrub Narayan	Manandhar	433	LM	96
95	Mr.	Dhruba Raj	Neupane	359	LM	121
96	Mr.	Dhruba Kumar	Basnet Chhetri	876	LM	330
97	Er.	Dhruba Prasad	Acharya	592	LM	62
98	Mr.	Dhruva Raj	Bhattarai	441	LM	134
99	Mr.	Dhundi Raj	Chalise	683	LM	331
100	Mr.	Dil Krishna	Prajapati	174	LM	195
101	Mr.	Dilip	Bade	919	LM	363
102	Mr.	Dilli Ram	Bastola	948	LM	387
103	ER.	Dilli Raman	Niraula	939	LM	416
104	Er.	Dilli Ratna	Sakya	306	LM	16
105	Mr.	Dinesh	K.C.	748	LM	230
106	Mr.	Dinesh	Yadav	1013	LM	473
107	Dr.	Dinesh Prasad	Parajuli	1038	LM	504
108	Mr.	Dinesh Raj	Bhattarai	266	LM	138
109	Mr.	Dipendra Raj	Paudel	825	LM	312
110	Dr.	Dirgh Singh	Bam	611	LM	81
111	Er.	Dol Prasad	Chapagain	965	LM	422
112	Mr.	Durbesh Chandra	Amatya	570	LM	278
113	Mr.	Durga Lal	Shrestha	489	LM	56
114	Mr.	Durga Prakash	Manandhar	618	LM	124
115	Mr.	Durga Prasad	Khatiwada	863	LM	321
116	Mr.	Durga Prasad	Bhusal	983	LM	438
117	Mr.	Eak Narayan	Aryal	1023	LM	489
118	Mr.	G.P.	Acharya	579	LM	175
119	Mr.	Gajendra Sen	Niraula	1018	LM	484
120	Mr.	Ganesh	Rai	629	LM	94
121	Mr.	Ganesh Bahadur	Pokharel	574	LM	166
122	Mrt.	Ganesh kumar	Shrestha	395	LM	409
123	Mr.	Ganesh Prasad	Dhakal	1010	LM	470
124	Ms.	Ganga	Malla	325	LM	28
125	Mr.	Gautam Man	Chipalu	596	LM	71
126	Ms.	Geeta	Gurung	1000	LM	460
127	Mr.	Geha Nath	Gautam	831	LM	341
128	Ms.	Goma Devi	Paudel	877	LM	332
129	Mr.	Gopal	Gurung	1015	LM	475
130	Mr.	Gopal	Basnyat	737	LM	224
131	Dr.	Gopal Raj	Shakya	641	LM	104
132	Mr.	Gopal Prasad	Shrestha	164	LM	192
133	Mr.	Gopi Bar Singh	Thapa	662	LM	159
134	Mr.	Govi Nath	Mainali	994	LM	450

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
135	Mr.	Govind Prasad	Ranjitkar	90	LM	106
136	Dr	Govind Prasad	Thapa	853	LM	309
137	Mr.	Guna Raj	Bhatta	273	LM	6
138	Er.	Gupta Man	Sherchand	301	LM	137
139	Mr	Gyanendra	Adhikari	924	LM	368
140	Mr.	Gyanendra Bikram	Mahat	775	LM	249
141	Mr.	Gyanendra Prasad	Aryal	693	LM	196
142	Mr.	Gyanendra Raj	Rai	569	LM	220
143	Mr.	Gyani Raja	Chitrakar	639	LM	228
144	Mr.	H. J.	Thanvi	101	LM	32
145	Mr.	Hari Prasad	Gurung	787	LM	256
146	Dr	Hari Babu	Tiwari	1004	LM	464
147	Er.	Hari Krishna	Ghimire	677	LM	183
148	Er	Hari Prasad	Dhakal	669	LM	176
149	Mr.	Hari Prasad	Pandey	1031	LM	496
150	Mr.	Hari Sharan	Shrestha	584	LM	98
151	Mr.	Haridayal Singh	Gupta	27	LM	207
152	Mr.	Harish Chandra	Bastola	827	LM	291
153	Mr.	Hem Raj	Subedi	879	LM	334
154	Mr.	Hemant	Arjyal	93	LM	163
155	Mr.	Hom Nath	Aryal	806	LM	271
156	Ms.	Indira	Chapagain	869	LM	325
157	Ms	Indira	Joshi	951	LM	392
158	Mr.	Indra Man	Singh,Suwal	782	LM	359
159	Mr.	Indra Raj	Panday	143	LM	131
160	Er.	Indu Sharma	Dhakal	730	LM	219
161	Er.	Ishwar	Prasad	724	LM	215
162	Mr.	Iswory Prasad	Rajbhandari	16	LM	5
163	Mr.	Jagannath	Adhikari	675	LM	181
164	Mr.	Jagat Kumar	Bhusal	419	LM	149
165	Dr.Er.	Janak Lal	Karmacharya	769	LM	247
166	Ms.	Janaki	Amatya	118	LM	173
167	Dr. Pf.	Jeevan Bahadur	Sherchand	708	LM	210
168	Mr.	Jeewa Nath	Sharma Pokharel	834	LM	384
169	Er.	Jeewan Prasad	Thanju	432	LM	122
170	Dr.	K. P.	Singh	368	LM	171
171	Mr	Kabiraj	Rai	1007	LM	467
172	Ms.	Kabita	Kunwar	423	LM	100
173	Mr.	Kala Dhar	Kaphle	163	LM	83
174	Ms.	Kalpana (Piya)	Ranjit	389	LM	63
175	Er.	Kamal	Manandhar	913	LM	355
176	Ms	Kamala Kumari	Rai	920	LM	364
177	Ms	Kantika	Sejuwal	849	LM	305
178	Mr.	Kapil Prasad	Sharma	135	LM	120
179	Er.	Karuna Govinda	Shrestha	110	LM	31
180	Er.	Karuna Ratna	Shkya	977	LM	433

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
181	Mr	Karuna Sagar	Subedi	934	LM	376
182	Mr.	Kedar	Karki	166	LM	198
183	Mr.	Kedar	Poudel	505	LM	323
184	Dr.	Kedar	Budathoki	959	LM	401
185	Mr	Kedar	Neupane	991	LM	447
186	Mr	Keshab	Achhami	986	LM	442
187	Mr.	Keshab Bahadur	Shah	525	LM	85
188	Mr.	Keshab Bahadur	Khatry	240	LM	112
189	Er.	Keshab Bahadur	Shrestha	556	LM	26
190	Dr.	Keshab Prasad	Shrestha	488	LM	46
191	Mr.	Keshab Prasad	Bhattarai	946	LM	385
192	Mr.	Keshar Jung	Khadka	523	LM	41
193	Mr	Keshav Bahadur	Thapa	925	LM	414
194	Er.	Keshav Prasad	Pokharel	723	LM	214
195	Mr.	Khagaraj	Baral	1034	LM	500
196	Mr.	Khurushev	Shrestha	804	LM	268
197	Mr.	Kiran	Rupakhetee	674	LM	180
198	Mr.	Kiran	Poudyal	789	LM	262
199	Mr	Kiran	Sigdel	1008	LM	468
200	Mr	Kiran	Shilpakar	952	LM	393
201	Mr.	Kiran Nath	Shrestha	656	LM	253
202	Er.	Kiran Lall	Joshi	486	LM	218
203	Mr.	Kishor Jung	Karki	799	LM	303
204	Mr.	Komal Bahadur	Chitracar	546	LM	9
205	Mr.	Krashna Bahadur	Thapa	949	LM	389
206	Ms.	Krishna	Prajapati	435	LM	35
207	Dr.	Krishna Bahadur	Shrestha	336	LM	92
208	Er.	Krishna Bahadur	Khadgi	97	LM	216
209	Mr.	Krishna Chandra	Manandhar	963	LM	420
210	Mr	Krishna Prasad	Lamsal	906	LM	347
211	Er	Kul Prasad	Simkhada	898	LM	482
212	Mr.	Kumar	Koirala	660	LM	261
213	Mr.	Kundan Das	Shrestha	819	LM	287
214	Mr.	Kundan Raj	Satyal	597	LM	72
215	Ms	Laiku	Lama	930	LM	371
216	Mr.	Lal Narayan	Singh	547	LM	18
217	Mr.	Lal Shanker	Ghimire	763	LM	244
218	Mr.	Laxman Bahadur	Singh	65	LM	29
219	Mr	Laxman Bahadur	Basnet	953	LM	394
220	Ms.	Laxmi	K.C.	399	LM	172
221	Ms	Laxmi	Konwar	850	LM	306
222	Ms	Laxmi	Devkota	990	LM	446
223	Mr.	Laxmi Narain	Amatya	274	LM	143
224	Er.	Laxmi Prasad	Gupta	58	LM	2
225	Mr.	Lekhnath	Gyawali	973	LM	429
226	Ms	Lipika	Karmacharya	928	LM	369

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
227	Mr.	Lok Nath	Chapai	839	LM	297
228	Mr.	Lok Nath	Devkota	424	LM	349
229	Mr.	Lok Nath	Bhusal	989	LM	445
230	Mr.	Lok Prasad	Acharya	848	LM	304
231	Mr.	Lokeswor	Maskey	624	LM	91
232	Ms.	Luna	Shrestha	997	LM	454
233	Er.	Madan Gopal	Maleku	729	LM	217
234	Mr.	Madan Lal	Shrestha	666	LM	167
235	Mr.	Madan Prasad	Lamichhane	357	LM	345
236	Er.	Madhav Narayan	Shrestha	566	LM	52
237	Mr.	Madhav Prasad	Khakurel	610	LM	80
238	Mr.	Madhav Prasad	Ghimire	689	LM	189
239	Er.	Madhu	Pradhan	843	LM	298
240	Er.	Madhu Sudan	Paudel	575	LM	59
241	Mr.	Madhusudan Das	Shrestha	162	LM	415
242	Dr.	Mahendra Keshari	Chhetri	740	LM	283
243	Mr.	Mahendra Raj	Pant	817	LM	480
244	Mr.	Mahendra Singh	Rawal	982	LM	437
245	Mr.	Mahesh Prasad	Adhikari	157	LM	125
246	Mr.	Mahesh Singh	Kathayat	526	LM	101
247	Mr.	Manahari	Khadka	916	LM	358
248	Dr. Pf.	Mangala Devi	Manandhar	473	LM	99
249	Mr.	Mani Kumar	Shrestha	1029	LM	494
250	Er.	Mani Ratna	Tuladhar	31	LM	61
251	Er.	Manohar Lal	Shrestha	244	LM	190
252	Er.	Mathura	Dangol	771	LM	248
253	Ms.	Meena	Pokharel	974	LM	430
254	Ms.	Meera	Thapa	442	LM	45
255	Ms.	Meera	Arjyal	92	LM	164
256	Ms.	Menaka (Basnet)	Maskey	479	LM	58
257	Er.	Milan Bikram	Shah	199	LM	3
258	Er.	Milan Kumar	Shakya	890	LM	410
259	Ms.	Minoba	Yonzon	832	LM	294
260	Mr.	Mittha Ram	Dahal	663	LM	158
261	Mr.	Mohammad Sabir	Husain	860	LM	316
262	Er.	Mohan Bahadur	Karkee	496	LM	227
263	Mr.	Mohan Bahadur	Thapa	984	LM	439
264	Mr.	Mohan Kumar	Chaudhary	320	LM	54
265	Er.	Mohan Man	Gurung	513	LM	68
266	Dr.	Mohan Prasad	Sharma	1032	LM	497
267	Er.	Mukti	Gautam	964	LM	421
268	Er.	Mukti Narayan	Manandhar	732	LM	243
269	Mr.	Mukunda Bahadur	Pradhan	518	LM	87
270	Mr.	Mukunda Raj	Satyal	91	LM	146
271	Mr.	Nar Bahadur	Limbu	942	LM	380
272	Mr.	Narayan Bahadur Singh	Dongol	805	LM	270

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
273	Mr.	Narayan Gopal	Malego	835	LM	296
274	Mr.	Narayan Krishna Nhuchhe	Pradhan	511	LM	19
275	Mr.	Narayan Kumar	Shrestha	902	LM	417
276	Mr.	Narayan Kumar	Acharya	962	LM	419
277	Er.	Narayan Prasad	Gautam	241	LM	117
278	Er.	Narayan Prasad	Khanal	672	LM	178
279	Mr.	Narendra Bahadur	Nyachhyon	480	LM	231
280	Mr.	Narendra Kumar	Gurung	950	LM	390
281	Mr.	Narendra Raj	Sayami	607	LM	153
282	Mr.	Narsingh Raj	Joshi	7	LM	14
283	Mr.	Navaraj	Timilsina	521	LM	76
284	Er.	Naveen Mangal	Joshi	749	LM	250
285	Mr.	Navin Kumar	Rajbhandari	237	LM	132
286	ER.	Neeraj	Shahi	961	LM	418
287	Mr.	Nirajan	Upreti	847	LM	302
288	Mr.	Nirmal	Shiwakoti	992	LM	448
289	Ms.	Nirmala	Amatya	238	LM	33
290	Mr.	Om Raj	Dhakal	76	LM	200
291	Er.	Om Ratna	Bajracharya	196	LM	150
292	Mr.	Padam Raj	Bhatta	1027	LM	492
293	Mr.	Padma Prasad	Shrestha	358	LM	360
294	Er.	Panna Man	Bajracharya	647	LM	105
295	Mr.	Parmeswor Lal	Agrawal	100	LM	38
296	Mr.	Parsu Ram	Timila	781	LM	2012
297	Mr.	Pashupati	Parajuli	684	LM	241
298	Mr.	Pawaan Kumar	Timilsena	975	LM	431
299	Mr.	Pitambar	Aryal	634	LM	140
300	Mr.	Poorna Man	Munankarmi	867	LM	348
301	Mr.	Pradip Kumar	Koirala	846	LM	301
302	Dr.	Pradip Mohan	Adhikary	444	LM	208
303	Mr.	Pradyumna Raj	Pandey	1019	LM	485
304	Mr.	Prahlad	Pokharel	774	LM	353
305	Mr.	Prakash	Aryal	938	LM	378
306	Er.	Prakash Prasad	Kharel	739	LM	260
307	Mr.	Pramod Bir	Tuladhar	315	LM	108
308	Mr.	Prem Bahadur	Shrestha	888	LM	337
309	Mr.	Prem Krishna	Kansakar	493	LM	225
310	Dr.	Prem Prasad	Poudel	1025	LM	491
311	Dr.	Prem Ratna	Sthapit	94	LM	15
312	Mr.	Punam Chand	Agrawal	17	LM	40
313	Mr.	Purna Prasad	Manandhar	615	LM	82
314	Er	Purusotam	Shakya	1005	LM	465
315	Er.	Rabindra Man	Pradhan	411	LM	66
316	Mr.	Radha Krishna	Ghimire	910	LM	351
317	Mr.	Radha Krishna	Pradhan	993	LM	449
318	Mr.	Radha Raman	Prasad	307	LM	265

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
319	Ms	Rajani	Adhikari	893	LM	339
320	Mr.	Rajeev	Sharma	619	LM	109
321	Mr	Rajeev Raj	Pant	932	LM	373
322	Er.	Rajendra Kumar	Maharjan	754	LM	235
323	Mr.	Rajendra Prasad	Sharma	828	LM	308
324	Mr.	Rajesh Kumar	Silwal	340	LM	455
325	Mr.	Rajesh Raj	Dali	543	LM	257
326	Er.	Rajiv	Joshi	891	LM	381
327	Mr.	Raju	Bajracharya	665	LM	160
328	Er.	Raju	Aryal	823	LM	289
329	Mr.	Raju	Gyawali	970	LM	426
330	Ms	Rakha	Lama Shahi	929	LM	370
331	Mr.	Ram Babu	Rimal	652	LM	197
332	Mr.	Ram Bahadur	K.C.	249	LM	47
333	Mr.	Ram Bahadur	Chand	833	LM	295
334	Dr.	Ram Chandra	Bhusal	810	LM	273
335	Mr.	Ram Krishna	Kayastha	348	LM	57
336	Dr	Ram Krishna	Timalsena	955	LM	396
337	Mr.	Ram Kumar	Shrestha	235	LM	7
338	Mr.	Ram Kushal	Pant	686	LM	186
339	Mr.	Ram Lal	Shrestha	353	LM	144
340	Mr	Ram Naresh	Mahato	985	LM	440
341	Er.	Ram Prasad	Mulmi	659	LM	110
342	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Bashyal	705	LM	202
343	Er.	Ram Prasad	Dhungana	680	LM	317
344	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Shrestha	967	LM	424
345	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Subedi	1022	LM	488
346	Mr	Ram Prasad	Ghimire	976	LM	432
347	Mr.	Ram Sharan	Karki	106	LM	135
348	Mr.	Ram Vinaya Kumar	Singh	725	LM	408
349	Ms.	Rama	Shrestha	186	LM	20
350	Ms.	Rama	K.C.	440	LM	74
351	Ms.	Rama	Dhakal	933	LM	375
352	Mr.	Ramesh	Sharma Paudyal	779	LM	252
353	Mr.	Ramesh Kumar	Adhikari	722	LM	213
354	Mr.	Ramesh Kumar	Shrestha	346	LM	292
355	Mr.	Ramesh Kumar	Das	1035	LM	501
356	Mr.	Ramesh Man	Shrestha	614	LM	157
357	Mr.	Rameshwar Prasad	Kalwar	746	LM	284
358	Er.	Rameshwar Prashad	Bharati	215	LM	398
359	Ms.	Ramita	Manandhar	334	LM	126
360	Ms	Ramita	Shrestha	931	LM	372
361	Mr.	Ramji	Danai	1028	LM	493
362	Mr.	Ramji Bahadur	Thapa	250	LM	42
363	Mr.	Rammani	Bhattarai	698	LM	199
364	Mr.	Ramswarup	Sinha	790	LM	266
365	Er.	Ratna Kaji	Tuladhar	509	LM	259

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
366	Ms.	Renuka	Manandhar	75	LM	130
367	Ms	Rijuta	Shakya	812	LM	275
368	Rita	Yakthumba	1037	LM	503	
369	Er.	Rohit Kumar	Bisural	940	LM	391
370	Mr.	Roshan	Bajracharya	583	LM	97
371	Mr.	Rudra Hari	Bhandari	822	LM	288
372	Mr.	Rukmagat	Nyaupane	862	LM	319
373	Ms.	Rukmini	Shrestha	104	LM	174
374	Ms	Rupa	Thapa	1036	LM	502
375	Er.	Sabin Raj	Dhakal	778	LM	293
376	Mr	Sagar	Acharya	995	LM	451
377	Mr.	Sanjay	Kumar	972	LM	428
378	Er.	Sanjeev Bikram	Rana	889	LM	338
379	Er.	Sanjeev Singh	Kathayat	560	LM	343
380	Mr.	Sanjib Kumar	Lama	966	LM	423
381	Mr.	Santa Kumar	Shrestha	673	LM	179
382	Mr.	Sanu Kaji	Sthapit	9	LM	102
383	Ms	Sanu Maiya	Maharjan	865	LM	357
384	Ms.	Saroj	Tuladhar	107	LM	60
385	Mr.	Saroj	Dhital	1039	LM	505
386	Er.	Saroj K	Pradhan	892	LM	403
387	Er.	Saroj Kumar	Vaidya	553	LM	170
388	Mr.	Saroj Prasad	Aryal	299	LM	184
389	Mr.	Satya Narayan	Shah	211	LM	24
390	Er.	Satya Naraian	Rathi	1	LM	36
391	Mr.	Saurab Bikram	Rana	851	LM	307
392	Ms.	Savitri	Rajbhandari	121	LM	8
393	Mr	Shadananda	Gurung	936	LM	377
394	Ms	Shailee Singh	Rathour	911	LM	352
395	Mr.	Shailendra Bhakta	Shrestha	148	LM	194
396	Mr.	Shailesh Kumar	Jha	755	LM	238
397	Mr	Shalik Ram	Bhusal	1002	LM	462
398	Mr.	Shambhu Shum Shere	Rana	345	LM	75
399	Mr.	Shankar Raj	Aryal	207	LM	136
400	Dr.	Shankar Bahadur	Shrestha	735	LM	223
401	Mr	Shankar Prasad	Kharel	1011	LM	471
402	Mr.	Shanker Man	Shrestha	999	LM	459
403	Mr.	Shanmukhesh Chandra	Amatya	852	LM	498
404	Ms.	Shanta	Joshi	628	LM	161
405	Dr. Er.	Shanta Bir Singh Newa 'Nhuulumijaa'	Tuladhar	371	LM	1
406	Mr.	Shanta Lall	Shrestha	341	LM	165
407	Er.	Shanta Raj	Batas	947	LM	386
408	Er.	Shanti	Malla	4	LM	34
409	Ms.	Shanti Laxmi	Shakya	331	LM	55
410	Dr.	Shanti Priya	Upadhyaya	758	LM	239
411	Mr.	Sharad	Regmi	64	LM	141
412	Er.	Sharad Kumar	Shrestha	783	LM	276

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
413	Ms.	Sharada	Bajracharya	415	LM	118
414	Ms.	Sheela K.	Karkee	816	LM	281
415	Mr	Shekhar Babu	Karki	996	LM	452
416	Mr	Shijan Kumar	Dhakai	726	LM	476
417	Mr	Shiv Kumar	Katuwal	912	LM	354
418	Mr	Shiva Ram	Simkhada	900	LM	407
419	Ms.	Shovana Devi	Bhuj	398	LM	44
420	Dr.	Shreeram	Banskota	311	LM	212
421	Ms.	Shri Prabha	Sharma	803	LM	267
422	Mr.	Shyam	Bajracharya	756	LM	236
423	Er.	Shyam Bahadur	Shrestha	185	LM	27
424	Er.	Shyam Bahadur	Shrestha	404	LM	123
425	Dr.	Shyam Kaji	Manandhar	333	LM	127
426	Mr.	Shyam Kumar	Shrestha	826	LM	290
427	Mr	Shyam Prasad	Kharel	956	LM	397
428	Er.	Shyam Sundar	Sharma	327	LM	209
429	Er.	Shyam Sundar	Shrestha	772	LM	285
430	Ms	Sita	Armaja	922	LM	366
431	Ms	Sita Kumari	B.K.	923	LM	367
432	Mr.	Sita Ram	Timsina	635	LM	211
433	Ms.	Sobha	Shrestha	528	LM	206
434	Mr.	Som Raj	Pokharel	761	LM	242
435	Mr	Somlal	Subedi	998	LM	456
436	Mr.	Subarna Lal	Shrestha	120	LM	103
437	Mr.	Subarna Lal	Shrestha	796	LM	320
438	Mr.	Subas Kumar	Bhattarai	958	LM	400
439	Er.	Subha Lal	Shrestha	285	LM	11
440	Ms.	Subhadra	Ranjitkar	422	LM	64
441	Ms.	Subhadra	Maskey	658	LM	204
442	Mr.	Subhash Ranjan	Baral	601	LM	234
443	Er.	Subodh Man Singh	Pradhan	507	LM	10
444	Mr.	Sudershan Shum Shere	Thapa	470	LM	187
445	Ms	Sugandh	Thapa	878	LM	333
446	Er.	Sugat Ratna	Kansakar	524	LM	188
447	Mr.	Sugat Ratna	Tuladhar	318	LM	53
448	Mr.	Sukha Sagar	Shrestha	256	LM	22
449	Er.	Sukhamay	Bhattacharya	226	LM	50
450	Mr.	Sundar Man	Shrestha	60	LM	111
451	Mr.	Sundar Shyam	Thakur	859	LM	315
452	Er.	Sunil Dhoj	Joshi	542	LM	65
453	Mr.	Sunil Kumar	Agrawal	247	LM	37
454	Ms	Sunita	Dhungana	1017	LM	478
455	Mr	Suraj Raj	Rajkarnikar	1001	LM	461
456	Mr.	Surat babu	Aryal	845	LM	300
457	Er.	Surendra Das	Pradhan	373	LM	156
458	Mr.	Surendra Lal	Shrestha	151	LM	147
459	Mr.	Suresh	Shrestha	153	LM	90

S. No.	Mr. Ms. Er. Dr.	Names	Surname	GMN	RNY	LMN
460	Mr.	Suresh Kumar	Barma	720	LM	406
461	Ms.	Surya (Koirala)	Marattha	400	LM	43
462	Mr	Surya Bahadur	Khatri	866	LM	322
463	Mr.	Surya Nath Prakash	Adhikari	842	LM	299
464	Mr.	Surya Prasad	Bhandari	873	LM	328
465	Mr	Surya Prasad	Acharya	914	LM	404
466	Er.	Surya Ratna	Tamrakar	645	LM	177
467	Mr.	Surya Ratna	Shakya	408	LM	453
468	Mr.	Sushil Kumar	Bhattachan	125	LM	25
469	Er	Sushil Kumar	Lal	918	LM	361
470	Ms.	Sushila	Shrestha	245	LM	191
471	Ms.	Sushma	Upadhyay	452	LM	133
472	Mr.	Suwarn Raj	Upadhyay	694	LM	240
473	Ms	Tara	Khanal	899	LM	346
474	Mr.	Tej Bahadur	Darji	818	LM	286
475	Mr	Tej Bahadur	Lama	945	LM	383
476	MR.	Tej Mani	Bajracharya	137	LM	413
477	Er.	Teja Nanda	Vaidya	454	LM	51
478	Mr.	Tejeswar Babu	Gongah	280	LM	39
479	Dr.	Tek Raj	Joshi	113	LM	48
480	Er.	Thark Bahadur	Thapa	815	LM	483
481	Er.	Thir Bahadur	Pandey	586	LM	254
482	Mr.	Tilak Mohan	Bhadari	969	LM	425
483	Er.	Tirtha Man	Shakya	111	LM	327
484	Mr	Top Narayan	Sharma	1024	LM	490
485	Er.	Triratna	Kansakar	367	LM	89
486	Mr.	Tulasi	Neupane	68	LM	229
487	Er.	Tulasi Dass	Shrestha	184	LM	4
488	Mr.	Ujjwal Prasad	Dhakal	557	LM	70
489	Ms.	Uma	Shrestha	679	LM	185
490	Mr.	Umesh Kumar	Singh	281	LM	441
491	Mr.	Umesh Prasad	Lohani	1020	LM	486
492	Ms.	Upakari	Dhewaju	594	LM	169
493	Ms.	Urmila	Parajuli	941	LM	379
494	Er.	Uttam Lal	Malla	563	LM	95
495	Mr.	Uttar Kumar	Shrestha	814	LM	279
496	Er.	Varun Prasad	Shrestha	83	LM	12
497	Mr.	Vijaya Kumar	Thakur	646	LM	344
498	Mr.	Vijaya Ram	Mathema	316	LM	269
499	Ms.	Vijoy	Parajuli	534	LM	119
500	Mr.	Vishnu Bahadur	Singh	354	LM	21
501	Mr.	Yadav Prasad	Dahal	874	LM	329
502	Er.	Yajna Man	Tamrakar	657	LM	116
503	Ms.	Yam Kumari	Khatiwada	830	LM	340
504	Ms	Yashodhara	Pant	909	LM	350
505	Mr.	Yogendra Purush	Dhakal	296	LM	129
506	Mr	Yuba Raj	Bhusal	988	LM	444
507	Mr.	Yuvraj	Khati	856	LM	311

Orientation Programme for JICA Participants- 2013

Co-ordinator: Hem Raj Subedi

E-mail: hemsbedi2051@yahoo.com

As assigned by JICA since March 1999, JAAN has been conducting Pre-departure Orientation Programme for the new JICA participants, who have been confirmed for the training in the various parts of Japan. The JICA participants had attended the Orientation Programme as mentioned below. The following JAAN members offered the Orientation and Japanese Language Classes.

Group No.	Date	Name of Participants	Name of Resource Persons
244	13/01/2013	Mr. Suraj Raj Karnikar Mr. Bola Krishna Adhikari Mr. Bishnu Bogati	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr. Roshan Sapkota
245	8/2/2013	Ms. Sangita Panta Thapa Mr. Umesh Prasad Lohani Mr. Brish Bahadur Shahi Mr. Basant Adhikari	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr. Roshan Sapkota
246	3/5/2013	Mr. Nisha Tamang Mr. Sandeep Acharya Mr. Bibek Kumar Lal Mr. Eze G.C Mr. Indra Acharya	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr. Roshan Sapkota
247	24/5/2013	Mr. Bhuparaj Dahal Mr. Rudra Bahadur Malla Mr. Indra Bahadur Thapa Mr. Pitambar Pandey Mr. Bharat Raj Adhikari Mr. Khadga Raj Rai Mr. Narendra Pariyar Mr. Subash Krishna Lamichhane Mr. Rabindra Acharya Mr. Hari Prasad Pandey Mr. Bal Mukunda Shrestha Mr. Jagan Nath Purbey Mr. Niran Maharjan Ms. Anjana Lohani Mr. Jeevan Bahadur Bhandari	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr. Roshan Sapkota
248	31/5/2013	Mr. Basant K. Pant Mr. Ghanashyam Aryal	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
249	27/6/2013	Mr. Arjun Jung Thapa Mr. Deepak K.C. Mr. Prakash Niraula Mr. Krishna Kanta Pandit Ms. Binu Bajracharya Kunwar	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr. Roshan Sapkota

Group No.	Date	Name of Participants	Name of Resource Persons
250	2013/7/19	Devi Pandey Pushpa Raj Shahi Arjun Kumar Mishra Ramesh Nath Bastola Devendra Karki Bharat Kaji Denju Govinda Prasad Wagle Rajendra Man Pyakurel Gauri Shankar Bassi Pshupati Gyawali	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
251	2013/7/25	Padam Raj Pandey Manohar Kumar Shah	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr.Roshan Sapkota
252	2013/8/16	Narayan Chhetri Sunil Rimal Kul Prasad Tiwari Dinesh Acharya	Mr.Hem Raj Subedi Mr.Roshan Sapkota
253	2013/9/18	Shankar Prasad Wagle Bishnu Prasad Regmi	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr.Roshan Sapkota
254	2013/9/25	Kishwor Nath Gongal Gehendra Bahadur Dangi	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr.Roshan Sapkota
255	2013/9/27	Eshwor Raj Poudel Hot Raj Lamsal Diwakar Poudel Padam Raj Joshi Krishna Prasad Ghimire Arati Shah Krishna M. Neupane	Mr.Hem Raj Subedi Mr.Roshan Sapkota
256	2013/10/1	Makar Bahadu Bhandari Sunil Kumar Singh Padip MAHARJAN	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal Mr.Roshan Sapkota
257	2013/10/20	Bharat p. Aryal Mahendra Ghimire	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
258	2013/7/1	Yoga Raj Pokharel Dirgha Dhawaja Chapagain Bibhuti Raj PANDEY Ishwori Prasad Paudyal	Mr.Hem Raj Subedi Mr.Roshan Sapkota
259	2013/1/1	Ananda Ram Regmi Mr.Roshan Sapkota	Mr.Durga Bhusal

A slip of the foot you may soon recover, but a slip of the tongue you may never get over.

- Benjamin Franklin

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**On the occasion of
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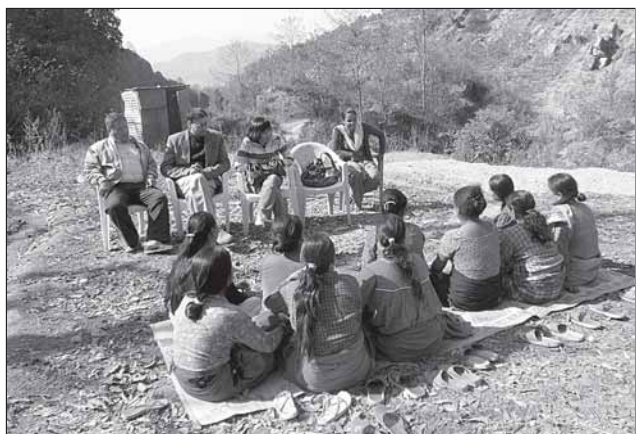
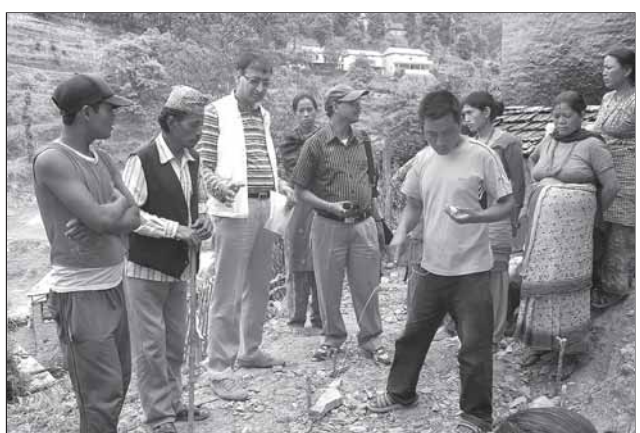
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